

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 36.]

Yokohama, September 4, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

Germany and the Indemnity .....	1,137
Impending Changes.....	1,138
Editorial Notes .....	1,139
Review .....	1,141
Japanese Personages.—XV .....	1,143
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,143
Notes of the Week .....	1,143
Loneliness .....	1,148
London Letter .....	1,148
Paris Letter .....	1,149
Japanese News .....	1,150
Arrival of the English Mail .....	1,152
The Japanese Press .....	1,154
Law Reports .....	1,156
M. Renan's Hibbert Lectures—IV. ....	1,157
Double Acrostic .....	1,160
Chess Problem .....	1,161
Meteorological Report .....	1,161
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,161
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,164
Advertisements .....	1,165

## GERMANY AND THE INDEMNITY.

A FINAL report was not long since submitted to the Federal Council of the German Empire, shewing how the enormous indemnity wrung from France in the hour of her humiliation some ten years since had been disposed of. The total sum extorted by the conquerors as the price of peace amounted, it will be recollected, to considerably more than \$1,000,000,000 every cent of which had been spent, divided among the different German States, or sunk in newly created imperial institutions by the official administrators of the fund, before the expiration of the financial year 1877-78:

The report shews that nearly the whole of this vast sum of money—more than four times as great as the whole national debt of Prussia—has been expended either directly or indirectly in developing the military resources of the German Empire. The Imperial share of the indemnity is set down in the report at \$257,500,000; \$30,000,000 of which is deposited in the treasury at Spandau to provide a fund out of which the preliminary expenses of Germany's next war may be paid in coin. An Imperial Military Invalid fund has also been established which absorbs \$140,000,000, while the remaining \$87,500,000 were expended in constructing new fortifications in the ceded provinces, strengthening those that already existed there, and making good the injuries to property in those districts during the war. The balance of the indemnity was divided according to population among the different States which had taken part in the war:—namely, the North German Confederation, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse. By an Act of the Legislature passed in July, 1873, before it was probably realized by the majority that the indemnity could ever be entirely

spent, the portion allotted to the North German Confederation was devoted to paying off the loans incurred during the war, the re-armament of the forces, and the augmentation of the number and fighting strength of the army. The minor States, prompted no doubt from Berlin, made a similar disposition of their share of the spoil. Prussia spent her surplus in the construction of strategical railways and in fortifying the eastern frontier. Thus, as we said, the colossal sum exacted from France has been absorbed in warlike preparations, and has tended to increase rather than alleviate the burdens so patiently borne by the suffering German people.

The indemnity, however, was all spent before many of the enterprises initiated when the money which poured into Germany appeared inexhaustible, were finished. Prince Bismarck had therefore to deal with the disagreeable alternative of either stopping further operations, and thus rendering valueless the vast sums already disbursed, or else providing by increased taxation the necessary funds to complete the various undertakings. He chose the latter course and, under the pretext of reviving domestic industry, imposed the protective tariff now in force in Germany.

We may remark that we do not altogether coincide with the strong opinions held by some very able statesmen and writers on the subject of Free Trade as opposed to protection, and *vice versa*. The advocates of these different policies appear, as a rule, unable to see any merit whatever in the system they oppose. At the same time there is a large and constantly increasing class who consider that the circumstances of the particular country should be considered in shaping its fiscal policy, and that, while some States—as for instance France—are benefited by a judicious blending of both systems, the position of others imperatively demands the adoption, as in England, of Free Trade in its original acceptation. A discussion on this well-worn subject is, however, foreign to our present purpose. We desire to point out some of the consequences to Germany of what was apparently the most successful war ever waged by one nation against another, but which has resulted in the expenditure of vast sums of money by the victors, and the imposition of a heavy tariff to provide further resources to utilize the previous extravagant outlay.

In imposing the new tariff Prince Bismarck appears to have overlooked some of the inevitable consequences, and we now learn that the rapid multiplication of office-holders is already adding to the almost intolerable burdens of the people. Observation of this tendency of a strict protective system to increase the class of non-producers and official stipendiaries at the public expense would, one might have supposed, admonished the great chancellor to be less precipitate in the adoption of that policy; but shrewd as may be his statesmanship in other respects, and great as he undoubtedly is as a diplomatist, we think it will have

to be admitted that in economics and finance Prince Bismarck is neither a close observer of events, nor is he gifted with the philosophic spirit which learns wisdom from a just appreciation of cause and effect. This failing of the Prince is strikingly apparent in the matter of the new tariff. It is evidently working out wholly unexpected results. The customs' expenditures are increasing in a ratio which must lead to serious embarrassments at no distant period. The expense of executing the multitudinous details of the new schedules threatens in fact to absorb the expected increase of revenue. The staff of officers found necessary to carry the law into operation are multiplying like the frogs of Egypt. The ordinary number of customs' officials has already increased by six hundred, of whom two hundred and nine are for the district of Schleswig-Holstein alone; all of them drawing large salaries. A credit of thirty thousand marks, in addition to this, was placed at the disposal of the Government in order that it might further increase the staff should it be found necessary; and that it has been found necessary no one can doubt as long as places are the rewards for political support. It would be some compensation for this large extra outlay if the efficiency of the service kept pace with the multiplication of employees but the reverse would, from complaints in the German papers, seem to be the case. The new army of officials thus appear to have no function save to sing the praises of Prince Bismarck as the greatest of living statesmen—and to draw their salaries. The trade from Hamburg to Berlin and Magdeburg is suffering seriously from the delay to which boats are subjected in waiting for the customs' examination and, as we mentioned recently, an attempt—which will probably prove successful—is being made to impose similar inconveniences upon the whole trade of Hamburg by removing the customs' barrier to Cuxhaven.

Bad, however, as all this has proved to be, it is by no means the worst; thus the Osnabruck *Zeitung*, a recognized exponent of protection principles states that "in every town in our province there are complaints as to the increased price of all articles of consumption. Our correspondent at Hildesheim writes that the rise of prices in that district has been very rapid and extensive. Bread has risen from 60 to 73 pf., petroleum from 10 to 14 pf., tobacco from 25 to 32 pf., &c. The price of bread is expected to rise yet considerably more. Meat has also become very dear, whilst the price of cattle is on the contrary falling. The want of foreign competition is being very severely felt." This, with the other difficulties which Germany has to contend against, implies a sad state of affairs in the Fatherland, and is a sorry end of the prosperity so confidently looked forward to when the millions were pouring into the country.

A comparison of the condition of Germany and France at the present time, furnishes serious matter for the consideration of that large section of every community who regard war as the best means of arranging international disputes. At the termination of the contest of 1870-71, France was crushed under the heel of Germany, her army was captive, her cities and strong places in the possession of the conqueror, and peace was only purchased at an enormous sacrifice of territory and treasure. Now, after the lapse of a few years, Germany is groaning under the weight of financial and military burdens, her people impoverished, and bending under the yoke of one of the most rigorous systems of government ever imposed upon a suffering nation. France, on the contrary, is free, buoyant, prosperous. Commerce has advanced, the revenue is increasing

"by leaps and bounds," taxation is being remitted, and the nation, both financially and in military strength, is now far more powerful than when enticed into the struggle which resulted so disastrously.

#### IMPENDING CHANGES.

WE have already, in two articles "Islam in China" and the "Ili Kuldja question," taken from the *Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews* details of historical facts, upon which we have based the comments and developments that have, we trust, not been unacceptable to our readers at this time of impending political transitions. We have now before us the *Edinburgh Review*, No. 811, for July 1880. It contains an article of especial interest at this moment, entitled 'Naval powers in the Pacific.' We propose to lay before our readers a *résumé* with a commentary thereon.

The review is a disquisition on three works concerning the Pacific Sea board of Siberia and Russian Manchuria:—1st: the excellent book of Herr Ravenstein; 2nd: the disappointing and feeble narration of Captain Bax, of H. M. S. *Dirarf*; and 3rd: a memoir written by Captain Colomb, R.N., late of H. M. S. *Audacious*. It is a pity that the reviewer confined himself to such inadequate materials. For a proper consideration of the subject he should have increased his stores of knowledge, by laying under contribution many other papers, all accessible to an inquirer. For instance, Admiral Osborn's notes upon Tsushima, published by the Royal Geographical Society, can be referred to. The subject cannot be completely understood unless the admirable works of Mr. Atkinson are studied, and the memorials of Colonel Helmersen, containing as they do itineraries, geographical positions of boundaries, &c., &c., are also indispensable. There are, too, many papers published by the Geographical Society of Russia, containing excellent maps and reports, which prove that, so far from the Pacific shore of Eastern Siberia being, as many suppose, a "terra incognita," a continuous series of explorations have been made at the cost of the Russian Government during several past years. The reports of these official explorations are admirable works, and the contributions of Maximowitz and other specialists of equal rank on the fauna and flora: geological, ethnic and geographical divisions: the distribution of minerals: the fluvial system: on the diverse tribal cults, &c., &c., are of remarkable excellence and completeness. We should have expected the reviewer to have had some knowledge of the remarkable contributions to science to which we refer. We shall, however, hope soon to hear of the publication of Professor Nordenskjöld's explorations in another region, which, more than any other, still bears traces of the terrible and wide-spreading cataclysm that, at no remote epoch, overwhelmed the northern lands of the Asiatic continent.

The review begins by a reference to the first Russian exploration of the Amur, made in the years between 1643 and 1647 by Pojarkof, a man of Cossack descent, to whom belongs the honor of having first voyaged over the whole length of the Amur and part of the Sungari. Pojarkof made known the result of his adventurous voyage, and directed Russian enterprise to one of the finest rivers of the world. The Amur drains over 700,000 square miles of land, and its innumerable effluents, influents and tributaries give fertility to vast territories, now mostly silent, but which yet may be, in future times, the precious possession of the new Russian nation. It is generally supposed that much or most of Siberia is sterile, inclement, and inhospitable. On the contrary, the climate cannot be

excelled, the virgin soil is as rich as that of the Tambora, the forests abound with the finest trees, such as oak, elm, ash, hemlock, hackmatack, &c.; and on the shore of the mighty river are to be seen a succession of varied and beautiful panoramas.

Pojarkof was succeeded by many explorers and settlers, so that by the year 1682 a considerable number of Muscovites had encroached on the Chinese territory, so much so, that the Emperor Kang-Hsi gave orders to expel the intruders. In 1689, the treaty of Nerchinsk—the first of a long line of documents, always drawn out at the cost of China—was signed. From that time the Russian possessions were defined and recognized. In 1727, the illustrious Behring led an expedition to Kamschatka, and, on a subsequent cruise in 1640, he founded the arsenal and settlement of Petropavlovsk. From this period steady encroachment was made in all directions, and in 1847, Count Nicolas Mouraviev (Amursky) practically took possession of the whole stream of the Amur. In 1858 a new treaty was made, by which China ceded the left bank of the Amur as far as the confluence of the Sungari, and from this point to the sea, both right and left banks. At this epoch the new Government of Eastern Siberia, whose capital is Irkutsk, was extended and consolidated, so that when Count Mouraviev, full of years and honours, retired from the service of the Czar, the succeeding General-Governor Korsakow assumed the vice-royalty of a magnificent and immense kingdom, whose vast stores of gold, silver and precious stones, iron, copper and tin, whose inexhaustible forests, whose noble rivers, whose soil of Egyptian fertility, may yet be the support and consolation of the Orthodox Slavons, if worsted in the coming and inevitable struggle with the men of the Teutonic and Latin races.

In 1860, by General Ignatiev's adroit treaty, the Russian dominion was stretched southward by ten degrees and, in addition, certain actual and tentative rights were acquired over Saghalien. In 1875, Japan ceded Saghalien to Russia.

At present, the most northerly possession on the Pacific shore of the mainland is Possiet, named after an officer of distinction now Minister of Public Ways and Works, (*Pontaisow Abschenia*). But Possiet is an unfit terminus, and the coast frontier line will be imperfect until it includes the whole eastern shore of the Korean peninsula.

Petropavlovsk and Nicoliewsk are closed by ice for six months of the twelve. Between the Amur mouth and Vladivostock there are no good harbours, and Vladivostock, which is a very fine port, is not only closed by ice for one month of the year, but has also the disadvantage of being situated in a foggy region. The desire of Russia will not be fulfilled until she has two or more well situated harbours, to which access or egress are never barred by ice. Now as the Korean harbours are open at all times, their possession is necessary to Russia, to enable her to turn to account, in peace or war, her long unbroken Pacific coast line.

Admiral Lessofsky must be near at hand. His considerable force will be supplemented by the troops now being massed on the lines of northern Manchuria, on the Korean boundaries, and near to Vladivostock. It is not now necessary to consult China about her tributary, as China is at the very worst stage of disorganization, so much so that for any purposes of defensive war—offensive war has become an impossibility—the old material must be cast aside as worthless, to be replaced by new elements. Nor, as Russia has a distinct *casus belli*, will any Western nations have the right to stay her hand, if she elects to

take part of Corea, as one of the spoils of victory in war or diplomacy. With what Russia may now, or at a later time do with the extra-mural possessions of China, we have already dealt, in comments not altogether hypothetical. For the present we are face to face with the most important question of Russian action upon Corea and its potential developments.

By the acquisition of a portion of Corea, Russia would have a complete Pacific line, from Behring's straits at the north to a southern point not far above Nagasaki. She would have beautiful harbours, a territory blessed with a fine climate, abundant and cheap labour, and a strategic position that would make Russia the dominant maritime power on this side of the Pacific. She would at once control the coast of China, overshadow Japan, and be by land and on sea, perhaps the greatest power in Asia.

We are afraid we cannot dispute a foregone conclusion, and China, Japan, England, and other maritime powers as well, had best consider the possibilities of tempering or modifying the consequences of a conquest we must now regard as the inevitable result of the successful termination of Imperial designs, fostered if not conceived by the Czar Peter the Great, and faithfully carried out by his reigning descendant the Emperor Alexander, the son of Nicholas.

THE memorandum of Colonel Gordon on the subject of the steps which China ought to adopt for the purposes of immediate defence is, as might be expected from so able an officer, extremely instructive. In effect Colonel Gordon advises the Chinese Government to abandon all idea of attempting to cope with a properly organized enemy upon an equal footing, and to have recourse solely to a system of guerilla warfare. The wisdom of the advice tendered is apparent at once, and how successful such a mode of carrying on hostilities would ultimately prove, only requires one to recall the effect of similar operations in Spain, during the occupation of that country by the armies of the first Napoleon. The tenacity of the Chinese character, their utter disregard of human life and suffering, and the obstinacy with which they can endure great reverses, so long as there remains a hope of ultimately being successful, makes Colonel Gordon's programme thoroughly adapted to the Chinese, and shews the great insight that officer possesses of their character and capabilities. The concluding sentence in the report strikes at the very root of the cause which has produced China's present impotence. "China," says Colonel Gordon, "cannot have an army when Generals keep 2,000 men and draw pay for 5,000. Those Generals ought to have their heads cut off."

THE mercantile guilds of the Chinese appear to be a constant source of annoyance to foreign merchants. Not long since the notorious Swatow opium guild carried its interference to such an extent that protracted litigation before the Taotai resulted. The complainants—foreign merchants—got no redress, in fact exposure of the proceedings of the guild was as much as could be expected in a Chinese tribunal. Outsiders, however, considered the allegations of the plaintiffs fully sustained, while the animus of the presiding judge was so glaringly apparent, that the English Consul who was watching the case, left the Court in disgust and stated that he would certainly report to the Minister at Peking so serious an infraction of the commercial stipulations contained in the treaty between Great Britain and the Chinese Empire. In the last papers received from Shanghai we observe that an-

other guild—the tea guild this time—has been attempting to interfere with the legitimate operations of trade. From the report which appears in the *North China Herald*, of the proceedings at the meeting of merchants who assembled to consider the question, we are enabled to get a very good idea of the restrictions imposed upon commerce by the powerful associations which, under the title of guilds, flourish in the treaty ports of China. In the present case a slight difference of opinion arose between a hong of native tea-men and a foreign firm who had purchased from them. The parties actually concerned were, it is said, quite willing to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration, but the local tea guild interposed, refused to allow the native tea-men to go to arbitration, and threatened the foreign firm that, unless they submitted to the sellers' views, they would be "tabooed," and thus effectually prevented from doing any further business. Naturally the foreign firm declined to be coerced in this outrageous style, and thereupon the guild carried their menace into effect. The meeting referred to was accordingly convened and, after the matter was thoroughly discussed, a resolution was unanimously passed condemning the arbitrary action of the guild. It was also resolved that in the opinion of the meeting no interference on the part of the guild could be permitted. Further action has been left to the Chamber of Commerce, who will no doubt take the necessary steps to prevent in future the complications with the guilds which have hitherto been so frequent and annoying.

MR. Frank Dillon, an artist whose visit to this country many of our readers will doubtless remember, has published in London a work entitled "Drawings by Japanese Artists, Reproduced and Coloured in Facsimile by the Autotype Process." To these sketches Mr. Dillon has added letterpress descriptions and an admirable essay upon Japanese art. The drawings reproduced were for a time exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and the method chosen by Mr. Dillon is peculiarly adapted to his purpose. The originals have been photographed and printed in autotype, and then each print has been coloured by hand. Those who are familiar with the laboured attempts that have been made to translate Japanese paintings by means of chromo-lithography will not be slow to recognize the superiority of Mr. Dillon's plan. The essential beauty of Japanese colour depends upon the transparency and purity of each separate tint, and these are just the qualities which chromo-lithography is powerless to render. On the other hand, the power of these drawings consists even more in skilful and refined draughtsmanship than in fulness of colour; and it is therefore of the highest importance that every subtlety of line should be reproduced by the faultless mechanism of photography. As bearing out what has been said, we may particularly refer to the wonderful study of a pheasant (Plate 4), where the intricate marking of the bird's plumage is faithfully recorded even to the most minute detail, and to the spirited sketch of a bantam cock (Plate 11), in which the colourist has most successfully followed the sweeping strokes of the painter's brush.

The chief interest, however, to readers in Japan, attaches to Mr. Dillon's essay upon the art of the country. "Among the many anomalies of Japanese art," he writes, "nothing is more noticeable than the conventional treatment of the human figure, contrasted with the realism which especially marks their rendering of smaller animals and inanimate objects. The vexed question as to how far this avoidance of actual types is intentional cannot be fully discussed here, although it would be an interesting subject for investigation. It will be sufficient to point out that certain qualities regarded by us as the highest aim of art are conspicuously absent from

their works. Instances of accurate drawing and varied expression may indeed be found in the figure-subjects which adorn some of the older temples, and notably in the famous Hong-gan-ji Temple at Kioto; but these must be taken as exceptions to a rule prevailing generally throughout the whole range of Japanese art. In the great majority of instances the stage has given the keynote for the rendering of the heroic incidents which the artist loves to depict, and the unreality of the prevailing types is a natural result of the exaggerated sentiment which pervades the drama of Japan—a mixture of the horrible and the grotesque, which meets the wants of a people in whom warlike instincts and a sense of humour are seldom absent. The faculty of appreciating the loveliness of natural scenery, the tender grace of flowers, or the subtle gradation of colour in the plumage of birds, is strangely blended in the character of men in whom such tendencies prevail; and this naturally suggests a comparison with nations in which qualities the very opposite to these are manifest." Mr. Dillon thereupon proceeds to comment upon the inferior importance assigned to the facts of natural scenery, and, passing to another aspect of his subject, makes some instructive remarks upon the relation between Chinese and Japanese Art, in which he assigns to the former an influence analogous to that exercised upon the schools of Europe by the example of classic style.

UNQUESTIONABLY afforestation is of great importance in Japan, where the active demand which has of late years arisen for timber is having the effect of rapidly denuding of trees very large tracts of country. On several occasions we have urged upon the authorities the necessity of protecting the forests and providing for future requirements. We propose to further stimulate their energies by reference to what has been successfully accomplished in Hongkong where afforestation is evidently conducted upon scientific principles, and therefore with due regard to the circumstances of soil and climate. In a recent *Hongkong Gazette* appears the report of the Superintendent of Gardens and Plantations, on Afforestation in the colony. From this document we learn that there are ten Government nurseries situated in Hongkong and on the Kowloon peninsula, which comprise about 150,000 two-year-old trees, and small seedlings raised this year to supply about 250,000 trees for planting in 1881. The 150,000 two-year-old trees now in the nurseries will be nearly all planted during the next two months; 60,000 trees have already been planted this year, and sites sown on the hills, where the seedlings will remain, for 60,000 more, which will make a total for this year's work of 270,000 trees covering an area of 245 acres. In addition to *Pinus sinensis*, which has hitherto been chiefly used for the endowment of the hills with forest vegetation, seeds of several of the indigenous trees of other kinds, such as the Oaks, Tallow-tree, &c., several species of Eucalypti, and other Australian trees, and the Japanese *Pinus Massoniana*, have been sown in the nurseries, so as to afford more variety to the future plantations, as probably many kinds of trees not yet used may be found to succeed, and render the plantations more valuable and beautiful in years to come. If the experiment which is being tried of sowing the seeds *in situ* proves successful, which it promises well to do, the cost of afforestation of the Island will be much reduced and the operations greatly accelerated, and the superintendent estimates that with the like sum of \$7,680 which was granted for each of the last two years, he will be able to sow *in situ* seeds to cover 600 acres, that is, about four or five times as large an area as could be accomplished by rearing trees in nurseries and transplanting.

Mr. Ford is also of opinion that the work of afforestation can, no doubt, be greatly advanced by the co-operation of Chinese, who would, if suitable encouragement be offered by the Government, undertake to plant large areas for the return of being allowed to use the thinnings of the trees under certain regulations, for a certain number of years, say 15, when the plantations might revert to the Government, or be leased for an extended period, under such a regulation, or modification of it, as clause No. 28 of the Mauritius Ordinance No. 12 of 1872. Three or four of the small market gardeners at Kowloon have expressed themselves willing to plant 100,000 trees next year under such an arrangement as the above; and one of the chief contractors in Hongkong says that he would like to plant trees if the benefit could be secured to him for 50 years. With such results before them the Government of Japan should lose no time in following the example of nearly every civilized community.

**SPELLING** reform has occupied a good deal of attention for some years past. Radical differences of opinion among the reformers prevented any considerable progress being made, but at length some prominent American papers have taken the matter in hand, and now the *Home Journal* of New York, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Utica Herald*, and others, are using a formula which they have agreed to. In case any of our readers feel disposed to fall in with the new fashion, attention to the following rules will be all that is necessary:—

1.—Drop *ue* at the end of words like dialogue, catalogue, where the preceding vowel is short. Thus spell demagog, pedagog, epilog, synagog, catalog, etc. Change tongue for tung. When the preceding vowel is long, as in prorogue, vogue, disemagogue, rogue, retain final letters as at present.

2.—Drop final *e* in such words as definite, infinite, favorite, where the preceding vowel is short. Thus, spell opposit, preterit, hypocrit, requisit, etc. When the preceding vowel is long, as in polite, finite, invite, unite, etc., retain the present form unchanged.

3.—Drop *te* in words like quartette, cigarette, coquette. Thus, spell cigaret, roset, epaulet, redet, gazet, etc.

4.—Drop final *me* in words like programme. Thus, spell program, oriflam, gram, etc.

5.—Change *ph* for *f* in words like phantom, telegraph, phase. Thus, spell alfabet, paragraf, filosofy, fonetic, fotograf, etc.

P.S.—No change in proper names.

#### REVIEW.\*

**T**HE opening of a trade route through Burmah to southwestern China is a question to which the attention of the people of Great Britain will shortly be recalled, as the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are to be moved to take steps to bring the matter before the Liberal Government now in power. Colonel Sladen, who laboured so indefatigably to attain the desired end, and who some years ago conducted an exploring expedition to Momein is, we read, now in England, and the advocates of the scheme will undoubtedly find in the gallant Colonel a well-informed and sturdy advocate. Public attention being thus directed to the subject, the appearance of Mr. Roehrer's work will be hailed with satisfaction. This record of travel in the great province of Yün-nan, together with the author's observations upon the condition of the country, its productions, and the customs and the history of the inhabitants, is undoubtedly the most valuable contribution yet published to the knowledge we possess of the rich districts of southwestern China.

\* *La Province Chinoise du Yün-nan*, by Emile Roehrer, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. Leroux, Paris: Kelly & Co., Yokohama.

"The Chinese Province of Yün-nan," has been issued by the Statistical Department of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai, contemporaneously with its publication in Paris. In the preface the author relates briefly how his travels in Yün-nan originated, and the reader is thus enabled to learn the exceptional advantages enjoyed by Mr. Roehrer for the work he has since undertaken and accomplished so satisfactorily. The trip was decided upon in the month of June 1869—a decade before the results were made public—after the return of M. Dupuis from his exploration of the Red River or Hung-chiang, made by that traveller at the request of the governing authorities of Yün-nan. For some years previous a formidable revolt of the Mussulman population threatened to annihilate the authority of China, and the Viceroy of the province determined, in order to reduce the rebels to submission, to procure from Europe a quantity of war material. Owing, however, to the troublous state of affairs, and the rebels occupying positions which blocked the only easy and short means of conveying artillery into the province—that is the Red River route—insuperable difficulties presented themselves to carrying out the first idea. But the mandarins had heard such wonderful tales of the astounding effect of European artillery, that they determined to procure some cannon—no matter at what cost. M. Dupuis accordingly attempted to reach the Red River, but had to abandon the enterprise as the rebels were besieging Yün-nan-fu and the only passage open was commanded by their fire. A conference between M. Dupuis and the authorities was then held, and it was finally decided to bring up some light artillery as soon as possible by the Ssu-ch'uan road, and to assemble a staff of competent persons to establish an arsenal. After the completion of this special work an exploration of the mineral resources of the province was to be made.

The author recounts the different facilities he possessed for acquiring information, and states that the aim of his work has been to describe as succinctly as possible those portions of Yün-nan which he actually travelled through, to explain the events that have taken place during eighteen years of civil war, and to give the reader a general idea of this district, still so little known, and certainly one of the wealthiest provinces of the Chinese Empire. The description of the country and the inhabitants has, says the author, been furnished by his own journal written on the spot, and is without exaggeration. How well Mr. Roehrer has succeeded in accomplishing his task will, we trust, be patent to our readers.

In the concluding portion of the preface, the author explains that as a very great number of Chinese words which appear in the text have no satisfactory equivalent sounds in the French language, he has employed throughout the system of orthography adopted by Sir Thomas Wade, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to China which is, in the opinion of Mr. Roehrer "the most perfect and generally known." The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, who bore the expenses of publication and to whom the work is dedicated. Several other gentlemen are also gratefully mentioned by Mr. Roehrer for the assistance they rendered him in his formidable undertaking.

The first chapter of volume I. contains an account of the journey from Hankow to Ch'ing-ch'ing and is mainly extracts from the author's diary. The party set out from the Fu-chou arsenal in September, 1870, but the travellers were not properly on their way until October, when they left Han-yang one moonlight night in three junks. An interesting account is given of the voyage, the various towns passed through, and the reception they met with from the authorities. Chapter II. describes the route from Ch'ung-ching to Yün-nan-fu the capital of the province and, like the preceding chapter, is mostly taken up with the details of the journey, and the various inconveniences suffered by the travellers through the impositions either attempted or practised upon them. The boatmen encountered appear to have been sorry specimens of humanity, and the party had to change junks a number of times before they reached Yung-Ning-Hsien on the 6th of January, 1871. The interpreter, Wang, who preceded the voyagers, had got everything in readiness and therefore no delay was occasioned. The appearance of the travellers when on the march was now sufficiently formidable, for no less than 120 horses and mules together with 20 coolies

were employed to carry their *impedimenta*. The load for the four-footed beasts of burden did not exceed more than 100 pounds Chinese (a little over 60 kilos) while the men carried the heavier packages. Here (Yung-Ning-hsien) Mr. Rocher separated from M. Dupuis, and went on ahead, while the latter and the interpreter formed a sort of rear-guard two days' journey behind. The chapter closes with the entrance of the travellers into the capital on the 1st of February. Mr. Rocher remarks that they passed almost unnoticed owing to the facility with which he spoke the language, coupled with their prudent adoption of the costume of the country. This, as the author also says, is in some degree explainable from the circumstance that the visits of great numbers of the inhabitants of Tonquin, Tibet and Burmah, accustom the people of Yün-nan-fu to the sight of strange faces and garments. "But nevertheless they are not exempt from the feeling of curiosity so characteristic of the Chinese, and a European, dressed in the latest fashion, with a 'stove-pipe' hat on his head, and a dandy cane in his hand, would not fail to attract a multitude of gazers;" this ordeal the travellers were luckily able to avoid.

The next chapter treats of the journey from the capital to Chêng-Chiang, which the Fu-t'ai or Governor, whom they had expected to meet in the capital, was busily engaged trying to capture from the rebels. As it was indispensable to have a personal interview with the Fu-t'ai, a few days welcome rest was taken at Yün-nan-fu and then a start was made for the camp. An account of the trip follows but, although very interesting, it presents no special features. The 4th chapter is occupied with a description of the visit made to Hsin-hsing-chou, and contains a glowing account of the rich country traversed. "The productions of the district are very important. Rice, wheat, beans, fruit of all kinds, oil-seed, opium, indigo, &c., &c., are all cultivated on a large scale. Sugar cane is also believed in by the farmers, but is only grown in small quantity, and as it requires nearly two years to come to anything, they do not pay particular attention to it. The nature of the soil is here so fruitful that, after the farmers have reaped their rice, a second crop of wheat, beans, or mustard is sure to be ready for harvesting by the end of the year. The inhabitants the district are gentle in manner, active in their habits, hospitable, and, above everything else, dealers." Mr. Rocher's description of these people and their charming country will certainly strengthen the hands of those who are urging the British Government to open up direct intercourse with this rich province.

The 5th chapter is devoted to a sketch of the history of Yün-nan from B.C. 226, when Han-kaoti, the first sovereign of whom there appears to be any record, occupied the throne. Of the merits of this portion of the work we are unable to say anything. Probably—as history—the annals handed down respecting the very early periods dealt with are not of great value, but the events of later years and the final conquest of the province by the Tartars are full of interest.

In chapters 6 and 7 Mr. Rocher describes the journeys from Hsin-hsing to Mêng-tzu, from Ta-chuan to Yün-nan-fu, and from Mêng-tzu to Man-hao. The return of M. Dupuis is also here recorded and reminds one somewhat of the meeting between Stanley and Livingstone. In the last chapter is given an account of the burying alive of two women at Ta-ying-t'ou, in pursuance of a judicial sentence. The following were the circumstances which gave rise to this awful barbarity. "A young man residing in the neighbourhood of the village fell over head and ears in love with the youthful widow of a Mussulman who, after the death of her husband, had been placed under the guardianship of her brother-in-law—also a Mussulman—and in whose house she resided. Not being able to procure a personal interview with the object of his affections and in order to proclaim his devotion, the lover—after the manner of the country—employed go-betweens or Mei-jên. He chose two neighbours of the lady, also widows, and who were in daily communication with his beloved. The young widow—who was only eighteen years of age—either because the guardianship of her brother-in-law was irksome, or else in order to put an end to the loneliness into which she had been plunged by the death of her husband, lent a willing ear to the proposals made to her on behalf of the lover. An interview—through a window—took place, and the aspirant for matrimony having an opportunity of pleading his cause in person, his honeyed

words, fine appearance, and graceful manners, won the lady's heart. The guardian had in the meantime obtained some inkling of what was going on, but did not attach much importance to it. The intrigue, thus commenced, could not be checked when apparently so prosperous. Yielding to the importunities of the lover the old women provided him with a rendezvous at their house. The youth, abandoning all prudence and knowing perfectly well that his being a Chinaman was an insurmountable obstacle to the union he desired, conceived the fatal design of eloping with his intended bride. The two go-betweens, when informed of the project, indignantly refused to be mixed up with it, but at last their scruples were quieted—he promised them twenty taels (120 fr.) each! Small as the sum was it seemed to these poor creatures inexhaustible wealth. Honest until then, they allowed themselves to be carried away by the magnitude of the temptation, and afterwards omitted no exertion to ensure the success of a plan regarded there as a crime. The preparations having been all carefully made the elopement took place. Four-and-twenty hours of anxiety had scarcely elapsed after the flight of the lovers, when the Tsung-t'ung (Governor) acting upon the complaint of the lady's guardian, sent in pursuit. The refugees had not used much diligence for they were caught riding along between Hai-K'ou and An-ning-chou. While being brought back the youth had plenty of leisure to reflect upon the probable consequence of his conduct, and to succeed in effecting his escape. Some said that he accomplished his purpose by bribing the guards; others that he owed safety to the swiftness of his horse. The unfortunate girl—now abandoned—was brought back to Ta-ying-t'ou and interrogated: she confessed everything. The two go-betweens were immediately arrested and the whole three cast into prison until the end of the trial. The depositions were sent to the capital where the following sentence was passed:—"The young widow is to be restored to her family, and the two old women are declared alone culpable. They are therefore condemned to be buried alive."

On the day fixed for the execution of the sentence, the Tsung-t'ung dressed in his ceremonial robes and with his staff of office in hand, awaits at the gate of his mansion the arrival of the victims. The guard, consisting of forty soldiers, advance fully armed, with their banners waving in the breeze. The gongs which head the party give forth their mournful sound; a large number of spectators are assembled and appear greatly touched, women above all crowd the streets to catch a glimpse of the procession. The two condemned present an air of perfect calmness. They go to their punishment with firm steps and not the slightest appearance of grief upon their countenances.

The place appointed for the execution was situated to the south of the village, on the right bank of a streamlet. Notwithstanding the journey is more than two kilometres, the crowd does not lose its cruel curiosity: they follow the escort which for the whole length of the road passes between two lines of villagers hastily assembled from the neighbourhood. Here again it is the women who are the most numerous, notwithstanding the torture which must be occasioned to those whose feet are compressed.

At last a halt is made and the executioners proceed to prepare the victims for death: their limbs are bound with cords. Standing upright in the same passive manner and apparently without feeling, they gaze with haggard eyes upon the trench dug out in front and which will presently engulf them. Eight soldiers, armed with shovels, station themselves to right and left of the trench ready to accomplish the work of death.

At a sign from the mandarin, the condemned criminals are hurled into the grave, face downward, and before they have time to recover themselves, vigorous arms have covered them with earth! A slight movement is visible upon the surface of the yielding soil . . . and all is over. They have ceased to live."

With this extract, which is a specimen of the many interesting anecdotes in "The Chinese Province of Yün-nan" we must close our review of the first volume. Anxious to give our readers a fair idea of Mr. Rocher's valuable work, we have already exceeded the limits we intended. Our labour has grown upon our hands, and therefore Volume II.—which is to the general reader probably the most attractive—must stand over until next week.

## JAPANESE PERSONAGES.

## NV.

## ADMIRAL ENOMOTO TAKEAKI.

IN after years when the hand of time has swept away existing prejudices and misconceptions, ample justice will be done by the conscientious historian to the chivalrous and devoted subject of this sketch, who in a remote portion of the Empire remained constant to the fealty he owed his feudal superior and, disdaining like so many others to sever a tie consecrated alike by honour and gratitude, maintained a desperate struggle against the whole might of the Empire until the very hopelessness of the attempt rendered further resistance a crime. Then, and not till then, did Admiral Enomoto surrender his untarnished sword to the victors: defeated, but not dishonoured, he wrested admiration from his foes, and how well and faithfully he served his former master afforded a bright augury, since amply fulfilled, of the loyalty afterwards so often proved.

Sprung from the best blood of the Tokugawa, Enomoto was despatched to Holland with two companions in the year 1863 to study the art of maritime war. Of his career in the land of canals and dykes, but still teeming with memories of great naval heroes whose glorious example must have excited a spirit of emulation in the young sailor, we have unfortunately no record, and we next hear of him in the autumn of 1867, when he returned to Japan on board the *Kaigo Maru*, a man-of-war built by the Dutch for the Shogunate.

Enomoto received the appointment of Assistant-Administrator of the Navy, an important position he occupied when those troublous times fell upon the country, during which he inscribed with his sword a stirring record on the page of history.

When the downfall was apparent of the feudal system, which under the rule of the Tokugawa had preserved Japan from the horrors of intestine strife for nearly three centuries, the last Shogun was urged to commit *hara-kiri*, an insane proposal strongly and successfully opposed by Enomoto and others. Refusing, however, to despair of ultimate victory while a single hope remained, the admiral got his squadron—consisting of seven men-of-war—under weigh and, while the vanguard of the Imperialists entered the capital, he sailed from Shinagawa at night in the midst of a terrific storm of wind and rain. Negotiations which subsequently took place resulted in the surrender to the Imperial authorities of a portion of the war vessels, the remainder—still under Enomoto's command—being bestowed upon the Tokugawa. Dissatisfied, however, with the conduct of affairs, Enomoto again sailed from Shinagawa taking with him eight men-of-war and transports, a letter he left behind criticising the action of the government officials explaining sufficiently the reasons which prompted a step he must have since often and deeply regretted.

Enomoto then gathered together such scattered fragments of the Shogun's forces as could make their way to the sea shore, as almost every means of egress was beset by overwhelming numbers of their adversaries. With these reinforcements a descent on Hakodate was determined upon and, after some hard fighting, the town and district was captured. Here a conference was held with the foreign consuls and, although we do not affirm that such a course was recommended or joined in by the representatives of the Foreign Powers, still as a matter of history these last remnants of the once powerful Tokugawa established a Republic in Hakodate, Enomoto being elected President, Matsudaira Taro (now Consul at Vladivostok) Vice-President, and the other necessary officials duly appointed. Enomoto then sent a petition to the Imperial Government, through the kindly offices of the captain of a British man-of-war, and prayed that the island of Yezo should be granted to the Tokugawa clan, who would faithfully hold the "Northern Gate" of the Empire against all comers. This petition was refused and a powerful expedition fitted out to crush the last embers of disaffection then remaining in Japan.

The blow at last fell. After long continued resistance and the exhibition of a dauntless courage never surpassed in the brightest days of chivalry in old Japan, the day at length came when the generous offers of the Imperial commander had to be accepted, and Enomoto with his remaining comrades were transferred to the capital under arrest.

The Imperial clemency was shortly afterwards extended to the subject of this memoir and he again entered the

service of his country. Quick promotion soon followed. In 1874 he received a commission as Vice-Admiral in the Navy and was afterwards appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg. During his stay in the capital of Russia, the admiral studied the language of the country and also French. His proficiency in the latter is considerably above the average and he has translated from it into Japanese a work called "The State of Corea."

On returning from St. Petersburg the admiral received further official promotion, and in the beginning of the current year he was appointed Naval Minister of the Empire.

Of commanding personal appearance, affable in manner, and possessing in a unusual degree the rare combination of admirable qualities requisite to produce an able administrator and successful leader, admiral Enomoto is justly regarded as one of the most prominent men in the Empire of the Rising Sun.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

LONDON, August 20th, 1880.

The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that he discredits the report of an understanding between the Amcer and Ayoub Khan.

The enemy has commenced hostilities at Kandahar.

Numerous supposed Fenian emissaries have appeared in several Irish towns.

Mr. Gladstone's illness compels him to leave for Italy or Madeira at once.

LONDON, August 21st, 1880.

In the House of Lords, the Lord President of the Council (Earl Spencer), in reply to a question, said that the condition of Ireland in several parts presented the gravest aspects.

LONDON, 1st September, 1880.

General Roberts arrived at Khelat Ghilzai on the 23rd August, and marched for Kandahar on the 25th.

The Great Powers are making a naval demonstration in the Adriatic.

LONDON, August 24th, 1880.

The semi-official *Agence Russe* announces that a conciliatory spirit prevails between Russia and China. Tsong has had an audience of the Emperor.

LONDON, 3rd September, 1880.

Ayub Khan has retired from Kandahar.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 9TH MONTH, 4TH DAY, DO-TO-SI.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

By the Mitsu Bishi steamer *Niigata Maru*, which arrived at this port from Hongkong via Kobe on Monday last, we received the English mail of July 16th. Despatches for Hongkong and Europe went forward by M. M. steamer *Volga* on the 3rd instant, and for San Francisco and beyond by the O. & O. steamer *Belgie*, this morning.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* published the following correspondence from Corea, under date of August the 19th:—The Italian man-of-war *Vettor Pisani* with H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, the British Consul from Shanghai, and a Norwegian gentleman resident in Kobe, anchored here on the 1st instant.

This visit being made without ulterior object no such difficulties were raised as on the occasions of the visits of the French and American men-of-war recently. It seems, however, that last year an Italian merchant vessel was wrecked on the coast of Seishiu, and that the crew received the assistance and protection of the Korean authorities. His Royal Highness therefore sent a letter of thanks to the Governor of the Torai Fu (drawn up in Chinese by the British Consul at Shanghai) but the receipt of the letter was, as usual, rejected. On the 3rd instant, the Duke, the British Consul, the Commander, another officer of the *Vettor Pisani* and the Norwegian gentleman already mentioned, (who accompanied the party on account of his being thoroughly acquainted with Japanese) were entertained at a banquet given in the Korean style at the Japanese Consulate. H.R.H. the Duke of Genoa was greatly pleased with the banquet. On the 4th instant, the Duke and his party went on a shooting expedition in the island of Zekkei. The booty was one deer, one *horo*, and ten pheasants. [Conscientious sportsmen will be pleased to note the last item.—Ed. J. W. M.] On the 7th instant the corvette left for Vladivostok, and the Norwegian gentleman returned to Kobe in a native sailing-vessel, via Shimonoeki. On her passage to Corea the *Vettor Pisani* spoke the *Chitose Maru* off the island of Tsushima with the Korean Embassy on board. Public opinion in Corea considers this fortunate, as had the *Vettor Pisani* arrived in Corea before the Ambassadors started for Japan, it would have delayed the Embassy for some days. The Japanese man-of-war *Amaki Kan* arrived on the 14th instant, from the port of Gensan. She reports that most of the houses in course of erection are nearly finished and that settled trade is gradually beginning. The weather there was very cold.

We were sorry to see only a comparatively small attendance at Professor Hennicke's really excellent performance on Thursday evening. The various "illusions" were most astonishing and elicited loud applause from the audience. The "aerial suspension" and "Arabian box mystery" proved here, as elsewhere, a source of amazement, and thoroughly mystified the beholders; in fact the whole entertainment was thoroughly enjoyable. We would suggest to the Professor the desirability of giving an occasional performance in the Theatre; we feel convinced that he would find the experiment a financial success.

Letters received recently from London state—and we are happy to learn the fact—that Sir Harry Parkes has completely recovered from his illness and was again in vigorous health. He leaves for Japan by the first mail in October.

The *Courrier du Japon* of Monday states that an extraordinary law-suit is now pending at Douai in the north of France. A testator recently left a sum of 30,000 francs to pay for masses which, as the clause in the will states, "were intended to deliver his soul from the pains of purgatory." The priest charged with the duty of celebrating these masses claims the money. The executor, however, refuses to pay, and declares he will only do so "when incontestable proof has been adduced that the soul in question has got finally released from its torments"; he also requires to be allowed to examine the register of detentions kept there. It would, perhaps, be best to have the money paid in to the "suitors' fund."

H. M. S. *Comus* left for Chefoo via Nagasaki on Wednesday morning under sail.

We take the following from *Bell's Life* of July 10th:—At the Carrick-on-Suir Athletic Sports, held on Monday, July 5th, 1880, Mr. P. Dowin is stated to have cleared 6 feet 2½ inches in the high jump. Eight well-known gentlemen signed the following

#### CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned hereby certify that P. Dowin did, on this 5th July, 1880, at the Carrick-on-Suir Athletic Sports, clear the height of 6 feet 2½ inches, the same having been measured from the centre of bar, and the ground properly tested with a spirit level.

(Signatures)

This wonderful jumper began a series of victories in 1876 when he beat Blathwayte (C.V.A.C.) at 5 feet 7½ inches. In 1879 he cleared 6 feet and 6 feet 1½ inch on two separate occasions.

H. M. S. *Iron Duke* was safely docked at Hongkong on the 20th instant.

The first annual gathering of the Société Suisse De Tir will be held on Saturday, the 11th of September instant. Members of the society will alone be permitted to compete. The committee for carrying out the day's amusements consist of Messrs. C. Haenni, president: G. Hurlimann, Secretary: and Merian, Grob, and Hs. Abegg.

A cup, presented by a member of the Yokohama Rifle Association, was contested for on Saturday last, at 5 p.m., at the rifle range. The distances were 200 and 500 yards. The day was not favorable for good shooting, rain and the rapidly increasing darkness materially affecting the scores at the latter range. The prize, as on the last occasion, fell to Mr. Douglas. The score is appended:—

	SCORE.	
	200 yds.	500 yds. Total.
Mr. Douglas.....	44554...22	23303...11.....33
" Herbert.....	41224...16	03354...15.....31
" Barnard.....	22334...14	42243...15.....29
" Bland.....	24234...15	50243...14.....29
" Guissani.....	23433...15	23243...14.....29
" Schinne.....	35434...19	04300... 7.....26
" Glennie.....	52253...17	00205... 7.....24
" Barretto.....	35443...19	00300... 3.....23
" Talbot.....	00023... 5	00053... 8.....13

The *Hiogo News* of the 26th instant, writes:—"Judging from the strong winds here yesterday, and from the readings of the barometer, a severe storm has passed very close to us. The *Coldstream* and a junk went ashore in Hiogo Bay during the blow, the former also colliding with a brig and injuring her on the bow. The S.S. *Tokio Maru*, on her way up to Yokohama, had to anchor in Osaki Bay.

We take the following statistics from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*:—According to a report compiled by the Tokio Fucho authorities for the month of July last, there are 253,844 buildings in Tokio Fu which cover an aggregate of 4,360,814 tsubo. Of this total Tokio alone contains 172,482 houses, covering 2,136,858 tsubo. The four post towns number 5,908 houses, covering 90,007 tsubo, and the six counties 75,454 buildings, extending over 1,133,948 tsubo. Of these buildings, 4,333 belong to the Government and cover an area of 218,913 tsubo.

The same paper publishes a report of the attempted assassination of "a Secretary of a certain prefecture" and asks whether an epidemic of assassination instead of cholera has broken out this year.

We learn from a native source that on the morning of the 25th ultimo, the prefecture of Ehime was visited by a severe gale and heavy rain. Numbers of houses and trees are lying prostrate. The storm ceased at daybreak, on the 26th.

Owing to the effects of the same gale, the Tonegawa overflowed its banks and flooded the rice fields and vegetable gardens in the neighborhood of Choshi harbour. The water did not subside before the 27th ultimo, but fortunately no serious damage has been done.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes the following return, compiled by the Tokio Fu authorities. The number of houses destroyed by fire, flood and gale in Tokio Fu during the years 1868-79 is as follows: 49,240 buildings, covering 517,987 tsubo were destroyed by fire; an average of 4,476 houses per year. 817 buildings covering 8,873 tsubo were damaged by gales; an average of 74 houses per year: and 31 buildings were destroyed by flood.

We learn from the *Mainichi Shinbun* that in consequence of the scarcity of rain in the prefecture of Okinawa (Loochoo) all the crops are withering, and the farmers are very anxious about the state of affairs. This scarcity of water frequently made itself felt in former days as the islanders were entirely dependent for their drinking-water upon the rain supply. Since the establishment of the prefecture, wells have been dug, but even these are now dried up and drinking-water is very scarce indeed.

We read in the same paper that some time ago, Mr. Yoshida Masaharu, an attaché of the Foreign Department, and Envoy to

Persia, accompanied by Mr. Yokoyama, of the firm of Okura and Co., and several other gentlemen, left for Persia taking with them a considerable quantity of merchandise, in the shape of the products of our country. At the time of their departure their intentions were severely animadverted upon by the editor of a certain foreign newspaper, who said that the only possible exports from Japan to Persia were tea and silk, and that the latter could obtain ample quantities of each from her nearer neighbours, China and India, and had consequently no need to draw them from so distant a land as Japan. 'Therefore,' said the authority referred to, 'opening trade between Japan and Persia is about as sensible an idea as beginning commercial negotiations with Africa.' The critic who remarked this was quite correct: the Japanese mission lost heavily, and naturally the other members attribute their losses to the want of knowledge of Mr. Yoshida.

We have received private information by the s.s. *Takasago Maru*, that Li Hung-chang has positively asserted that all danger of war between China and Russia has been averted.

We are glad to learn from the *Mainichi Shinbun*, that the manufacturers of cartons have resolved to adopt to some extent the advice so persistently tendered by the foreign journals, and limit the production. The price is said to be consequently much more than usual. Our Japanese friends should go a step further, and prohibit the export of cartons altogether. They would thus carry out the policy advocated by the foreign newspapers in its entirety.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of a dispute between landlord and tenant in which the former seems to have borrowed the tactics of the latter and thus turned the tables. "There has been another scene of violence on the Moybella estate, in the county Kerry, where a tenant named M'Namara and his family were restored by an armed mob to the occupation of a house from which they had been evicted. At a late hour M'Namara's house was again besieged by a party of armed men, who burst in the doors, front and rear, and then forced M'Namara and his family to leave the premises, hurling after them into the road every article of bedding and furniture which the house contained. Beyond M'Namara's expulsion from the house no violence or injury was done to either himself or his family. Some members of the constabulary who since the first outrage have been stationed at the house of Mr. Horgan, the landlord of the property, for his protection, were attracted by the uproar and commotion which they heard in the direction of the scene of the occurrence, but when they arrived on the spot the confusion had subsided. They observed M'Namara and his family on the road-side, and on entering the house they found three men, armed with two Enfield rifles and a musket, in possession. These men admitted having come there with others in the interest of Mr. Horgan to remove M'Namara, who they considered had no legal right or claim to possession of the premises after his eviction by the Sheriff. All the available constabulary at Listowel and Ballybunion proceeded, fully armed, to Moybella, and after some hours they returned, bringing with them several prisoners charged with complicity in these lawless proceedings. Among the prisoners is Edmund Horgan, one of the landlord's brothers, who was injured on the occasion of the outrage by M'Namara's party."

One of the London "Society" papers states that the health of Prince George of Wales (the second son of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) was so much benefited by his recent trip in the *Bacchante* with his elder brother Prince Edward, that he will accompany the vessel on the cruise in the Pacific which has probably commenced before now. It is announced that the *Bacchante* will visit China and Japan.

We noticed at length some time since the exertions being made to open to commercial enterprise the promising field afforded by the great continent of Africa, which has witnessed so many sacrifices by daring explorers anxious to add to the world's knowledge of that fascinating country. A recent English journal states that "the French are well known to be exceedingly jealous of any European nation attempting to get a foot-

ing in North Africa except themselves. Only the other day Garibaldi (possibly with unnecessary officiousness) warned the Italians that the French were attempting to get the mastery in Tunis; and now we see from the last number of *L'Exploration* that they dread the influence of England in the region between Morocco and Algeria and Senegal. On the authority of the Algerian journal *Akhbar* we are told that an English factory has been established at the mouth of the river Sekia-el-Amara, right opposite the Canary Island, Fuente Ventura, distant fifty-six miles. A steamer carries on a daily service between Cape Jubez and the Canaries, and two sailing-vessels keep up communication with England. A fort has been constructed and mounted with cannon; and there are magazines and dwellings of stone, with a pier surmounted by a light. Besides the staff necessary to conduct the business, there are several families from the Canaries who cultivate gardens and carry on fishing. Commercial relations have already been established with Adrar and the Soudan, and friendly terms have been made with Mohammed-Beyrik, Sheik of Wed Nun and ruler of an extensive territory. This potentate has long wished to be independent of Morocco, and to obtain an outlet for his commerce otherwise than through that country. His son, we are told, has been in London, and was received by the Prince of Wales. It must have been done very quietly. We suspect all this must refer to the station established by Mr. Mackenzie, who has conceived the project of flooding the Sahara. Our neighbours, we believe, need have no dread of England's seeking to found any Imperial establishment in the region indicated, and the French are welcome to annex all the region between Algeria and Timbuctoo, which they are anxious to join by rail."

The *Statuto* of Palermo, writes the *Times* correspondent, announces that one of the priests of the Capuchin Monastery in that city, named Father Antonio Bonajuto, has been murdered by the cook of the establishment. At a very early hour, before the time for rising, the Superior heard a shriek from the cell occupied by the priest. He rushed to the spot and met the cook coming out of the cell with a carving knife in his hand. He forced the Superior by threats to give him five lire and then escaped. The priest had received thirteen wounds, most of them mortal; he lived only a few moments after the escape of the murderer. The cook had been a shipwrecked sailor, who, twenty years ago, was given a shelter in the monastery out of compassion. Latterly he has taken to drinking, and Father Antonio had reproved him. This seems to be the only explanation of the crime. The assassin has not been apprehended.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* does not, apparently, view with satisfaction the Mixed Court at Shanghai. Writing on the subject that journal remarks that "at Shanghai, where we and some other European nations and the United States have establishments, native criminals are dealt with by what is called a 'mixed court.' It is so called, no doubt, because a European or American Consul or other resident sits with the Chinese judge; but in all other respects it has little pretension to its title; for its course of procedure and its punishments appear to be of Chinese barbarism, unmixed with the faintest trace of European sense or humanity. Thus, a prisoner who refuses to divulge the names of his accomplices is ordered to receive fifty blows on the face; and if these, administered apparently on the spot, fail to overcome his contumacy, another fifty may be ordered. Beating the ankles with hammers, and kneeling on chains with the feet braced up, are other methods of persuasion which are employed by this mixed tribunal, graced as it is by the countenance and sanction of an official of some great Christian Power. According to a tabulated report prepared by Mr. F. Parry for the *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette*, the punishments consist of terrible floggings, or else of the *cangue*, or heavy table, in which the wearer's neck is enclosed, and which prevents him from lying down or from feeding himself. That such practices should go on from year's end to year's end with the placid acquiescence of influential European communities seems hardly credible. It is to be hoped, at all events, that they will not long survive the publicity which Mr. Parry has given them. If the European assessor is to sit on the judgment-seat simply to give the countenance of civilization and Christianity to the

stupid and horrible barbarities of the Chinese—to concur with a mandarin in administering blows on the mouth or hammering the ankles of prisoners who refuse to confess or to ‘peach’—the sooner he is removed from so shameful a post the better for himself and the civilized Power which he represents.”

Not long ago Shakespeare's comedy “As You Like It” was performed for the first time in the theatre at Wilna, Russia. The play gave great satisfaction, and the delighted audience began uttering loud cries for the author. The manager, in great embarrassment—for he knew no more of Shakespeare than the audience—at last came to the front, prepared to trust to luck for his excuse. Finally, after much preliminary verbiage, he regretfully announced that Mr. Shakespeare, the author of the piece in question, had been dead for nearly twenty-five years. Expressions of regret arose from the crowd, who, however, were quite satisfied with the explanation, and the manager retired, to congratulate himself upon his successful historical romancing.

About two years ago the Paris Police Tribunal passed a sentence of two years' imprisonment for swindling, on an individual of Russian nationality named Count de Tschernadief. The man had, however, escaped from Paris, and so far the sentence has never been executed. A short time back a traveller of rather distinguished appearance alighted at the Grand Hotel and took up his residence under the name of Count de Tschernadief. He obtained access to certain clubs, where he related that he had just inherited a fortune of 40,000,000 francs (£1,600,000), and was about to give a grand *fête* to M. Gambetta, of whom he was himself a fervent admirer. The rumour of this event soon spread in Parisian circles, and the reporter of a journal called at the hotel to interview the stranger, who appeared pleased with the attention, and described at length his estate at Glarus, in Switzerland, where the *fête* was to be given. It contained, he said, an avenue three miles long, which was to be illuminated throughout, after a banquet of 500 covers, and 5,000 invitations were to be issued for the evening. For several days the same journal continued to laud the wealth and hospitality of Count de Tschernadief, and the news at last attracted the attention of M. Mace, head of the detective service, who had not forgotten the adventurer of two years before, and still held a warrant for his arrest. He waited on the count at his hotel, and after a short conversation acquired the conviction that the two noble foreigners were one and the same, and had him at once arrested. An investigation has been opened to discover the identity of this person, as it is presumed that the title under which he passed is an assumed name. The most mysterious feature of the affair is that he really rents a fine estate at Glarus, for which he pays 25,000 francs (£1,000) a year, that he has carriages, hunters, &c., and is living at the rate of 200,000 francs (£8,000) a year, while two years ago, when condemned, he was in complete penury. The police will, of course, endeavour to discover the source of his rapidly-acquired fortune.

The Sioux (Dakota) *Panagraph* says that “probably there has never been in this country so much glorification over a wedding as that which made Nils Peterson and Mali J. Aansen man and wife. The ceremony was performed last Friday at St. Olaf church, north of Sioux Falls, by the Rev. O. Sando. The couple were accompanied to church by twenty-two wagon loads of friends, and from there they went to the home of the groom, near Republican Post Office, nine miles from here, where the glorification was held. Feasting and dancing commenced right away and were kept up until the following Tuesday. Part of the time there were as many as two hundred guests present, and during the whole four days there was a steady stream going and coming. There is no way of knowing how many were there together, but the preparations made for their entertainment indicate something of the crowd. For meat two large oxen were roasted whole, all of which was devoured; 100 pounds of white fish were also served, together with liberal supplies of caviare; bread and pastry enough for a regiment; and cheese, such as is made in the old country, was spread prodigally during the whole time. The supply of drinkables was almost a young deluge, and cigars were punished by the box. Six barrels of beer had been home-brewed from four

sacks of barley; a whole barrel of alcohol, forty-six gallons, was taken out from town, the surplus to be returned, and ten gallons of wine provided for the ladies. The alcohol was diluted somewhat for use, and the whole supply of liquor was continually on tap for anybody who could hold any more. While, of course, most of those present felt the influence of their beverage, there was no beastly intoxication, and everything was carried on without any breach of good nature. All the time dancing went on, except during such intervals as the participants were compelled to rest. It was altogether the most extended jubilee that the north-west has known, and will be long remembered by those who took part.”

The following paragraph from the *Globe* conveys intelligence which will be a perfect revelation to most residents in Japan:—“The society which protects animals in France holds quarterly meetings, at which papers are read, much in the same way as at the assemblages of the great academies. At the last of these a curious communication was read from the French Consul in Japan, describing the condition of all animals in that interesting country. If the writer is correct in his observations, it will be admitted that both in England, and probably all over Europe, the brute creation has much cause to envy the condition of those of its members which are found within the dominions of the Mikado. As for horses and oxen, their comfort is studied to such an extent that it is an unheard-of thing to make them go faster than at a foot-pace, for fear the poor creatures should suffer from fatigue. The cattle are, moreover, carefully shod with soft boots made of straw, lest in any moment of impatience they should injure themselves. A Japanese humanitarian who assisted at the Derby would be possessed of feelings very like those of a member of the Peace Society compelled to be present at a combat of gladiators. Donkeys are, it appears, unknown in Yokohama, and the sight of one which has been brought to that town by an Englishman for his children was hailed with unbounded admiration, the natives comparing his ears to those of their own divinities, and his voice to the finest notes of the baritone singers at the Japanese Opera. Dogs and cats live in the houses like members of the family, and are fed with exactly the same dishes and at the same time as their masters or mistresses. Of wild animals, the stag, the boar, and the hare were once protected under severe penalties, but they are now much less highly respected. Rabbits, however, are in extraordinary request, and a good one is said to command the incredible price of from 5,000 fr. to 10,000 fr. But of all animals the fox is the most especially honoured, his chief merit being the attribute of cunning, which the nation naturally regards with unlimited admiration.” Supposing—which we can hardly believe—that the gentleman named as the authority for this tissue of absurdities actually transmitted the information to the French Society mentioned, he can hardly have taken notice of the unfortunate horses employed in the vehicles in Tokio, and elsewhere in Japan.

A case of murder has recently been tried at the Court of Amises for Indre-et-Loire department, remarkable for an unusual amount of savagery on the part of the murderer, and of tenacity of life on the part of the victim. Outside Tours lived Madame Madrel, an old lady, well off and determined to keep what she had got; and living not far from her house was her daughter, married to a well-do-do-farmer named Jude. On Christmas day last it was noticed that Madame Madrel's house was shut up, and on the neighbors breaking in, the unfortunate woman was found alive, but insensible, with her skull fractured and her head and body covered with wounds. M. Jude was immediately informed of the occurrence, and seems to have over-acted the part of indignation and grief, especially as he had not been on particularly good terms with the old lady. Moreover, on her regaining consciousness, and being asked who was her assailant, she immediately pointed to her son-in-law, who was accordingly arrested. The post mortem revealed the singular fact that Madame Madrel had been subjected to two different attempts at murder at distinct intervals—the first on the evening of the 24th, when the assassin had attacked her with a chisel and stabbed her in several places. He appears to have been disturbed in his movements and to have left the house, returning the next morning with the expectation of completing

the affair. But the victim still lived, and this time he fractured her skull with a hammer, without even then destroying life. Evidence was brought forward that at both the presumed visits of the murderer, a man disguised, but thought to be Jude, was seen clambering over the wall, and as no valuables had been taken away, the strongest suspicion pointed to him as being the most interested in Madame Madrel's death. The admirable defence of M. Lachaud, however, coupled with Jude's previous good character, secured a verdict of acquittal.

The crude slag from iron-smelting furnaces, says *Cassell's Magazine*, has accumulated so much on the hands of ironmasters that the waste heaps have become an unsightly nuisance, and it is always satisfactory to learn that a new use has been found for this capable refuse. For some time slag has been made into sand, spun glass, and bricks for building purposes; but another important use for it has recently been discovered. This consists in making it the chief ingredient in a hydraulic cement, prepared by a gentleman who is well known for his successful efforts to manufacture artificial stone. Ransome's slag cement consists of a mixture of lime and slag-sand in certain proportion. It is delicate in color, sets rapidly in water, and is of extraordinary and increasing strength. According to experiments, in three days after application to a structure under water it is stronger than Portland cement after seven days; in fifteen days it is stronger than Portland cement after a year, and in twenty-eight days it is stronger than Portland cement after seven years.

"Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, with the part of Hamlet omitted by particular desire," would scarcely be a more remarkable performance than a burial from which the corpse had been "left out by mistake." Such inattention to detail on the part of all concerned in the ceremony of sepulture, as is involved in the latter omission, appears almost incredible. Nevertheless a strange story, published in the leading Italian newspapers, gives an example of this singular anomaly. It is stated that a native of Bosito, in Lombardy, lately suffered bereavement by the death of his wife, and his grief for the departed was so poignant that his relatives deemed it expedient to prevent him from being present at the final preparations for the funeral ceremony, and from assisting in person at its celebration. Returning to his house late in the evening after the burial, and entering his bedroom, he found to his horror and consternation the lifeless form of his wife, robed in its death cerements, reclining on the bier and still awaiting interment. The widower rushed into the street and lost no time in notifying what he had seen to the police authorities, who at first inclined to the opinion that sorrow had turned his brain. On accompanying him home, however, they soon convinced themselves that his extraordinary statement was in every particular correct. Inquiries were forthwith instituted, and resulted in the amazing discovery that the village undertaker had "forgotten all about the corpse," and had nailed up an empty coffin, which had been subsequently conveyed and consigned to the grave with due religious ceremony and sorrowful observance.

Two papers, one on iron as a Material for Architectural Construction, the other on Mild Steel and its Application to Building Purposes, have been read and discussed at meetings of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. C. W. Siemens, F. R. S., took part in the discussion, and made clear to all who heard him what is meant in the present day by steel, particularly that form of the metal described technically as "mild steel." He made clear, too, the reason why steel is pure, and iron more or less impure. In producing the steel now used in engineering and architecture, a mass of some ton or twelve tons may be seen in the furnace in a state of perfect fluidity, in which state it is tested by means of samples both as to its chemical and mechanical condition. That steel can be shaped as required for any purpose. Mr. Siemens holds that "for purposes where boldness and grandeur of outline are essential no material can rival steel. When we want to bridge a third of a mile in span, or to construct a roof or dome of enormous size, there is no material that can serve our purpose like steel. If the object is simply to get tensile strength, as is the case in the chains of a suspension bridge, the use of steel wire enables us to attain a limit of strength exceeding a hundred tons per

square inch, or as much as five times the tensile strength of wrought iron." In building a house of an area thirty feet by sixty, the using of steel girders instead of wood would effect a saving of two hundred and ten pounds, and the rooms would be higher. This mild steel, which has nearly expelled iron from naval construction, has an absolute strength of about thirty tons per square inch; but its toughness is such, that if a bar eight inches in length is subjected to increasing strains, it will stretch to ten inches before giving way. This steel is of uniform strength—a great advantage when overloaded, or in case of fire; and it is capable of being wrought into the highest artistic forms.

A committee of gentlemen in London, on which is Mr. Labouchere, the editor of *Truth*, has been deciding a competition of salads, and declares in favor of the following recipe: From six to eight cos (or cabbage) lettuces remove outer and coarse leaves and strip from remaining ones the good part. The pieces should be two and one-half to three inches long, and may be broken up, but not cut; then wash them and let them remain about half an hour in water. Rinse in second water, place in napkin and swing till dry. For dressing take the yolks of two hard boiled eggs, crush them to paste in a bowl, adding one-half tablespoonful French vinegar, three mustard spoons mustard, one saltspoon salt, and beat up well together; then add, by degrees, six to eight tablespoons of Lucca or Provence oil, one of vinegar, and when thoroughly mixed, a little tarragon finely chopped, a dessert spoon of coarse white pepper, as pepper in powder irritates the palate. When all is well mixed place the salad in it and turn over and over patiently, till there remains not one drop of liquid at the bottom of the bowl. Put the white of the eggs in slices on the top and serve shortly after it is mixed.

Our readers will probably remember the dastardly murder in Texas of Porter the actor by "Jim Currie" a noted desperado. The trial, owing to the influence of Currie's friends only came off recently and the ruffian—who was proved to have been slightly intoxicated when he committed the crime—was acquitted on the ground of "emotional insanity." The *Galveston News* published the following skit upon the verdict:—A Galveston gentleman had occasion to go into a dentist's shop to have a tooth pulled. In order to nerve himself up to the ordeal, the sufferer had taken several strong drinks of whisky. The dentist, who had never seen the sufferer before, examined the tooth, and then retired for a few moments into the back room. When he reappeared he had two revolvers and a bowie knife strapped on his person. After placing a large shot-gun in a convenient corner, the dentist approached the sufferer with a forceps.

"What in the name of heaven does all this mean?" gasped the man in the chair.

"When a man's breath smells of emotional insanity like yours does, I am not going to exasperate him unprepared. You may be Jim Currie himself, for all I know."

As the dentist was afterward seen alive on the streets, the inference is that Currie is not in Galveston.

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1880:

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Sep. 1st.	Total Treated.
1st .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd .....	—	3	3	—	—	3
3rd .....	9	5	8	—	6	14
4th .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity .....	2	—	1	—	1	2
Total .....	11	8	12	—	7	19

EDWIN WHEELER, M.D.,  
Surgeon-in-Charge.

## LONELINESS.

(From the Japanese.)

In the depth of mountain forests  
Far from human voice or sight,  
Climbing thro' the dusk-green shadows,  
Till I gain the distant height,  
What is this that waits to greet me,  
Like a vision of delight?  
Buds and blossoms without number,  
Every spreading bough encumber—  
Thro' their misty wreaths of snow,  
Soft rose-flushes come and go—  
Mountain-cherry all unmated,  
As I stand thus known to thee,  
Deem thyself revealed to me,  
To my lone life fettered, fated,—  
Other than thee, Radiant One,  
Friend or comrade have I none!

F. B. H.

Tokio, 31st August, 1880.

## LONDON LETTER.

London, 16th July, 1880.

I am much indebted to the Editor of the *Japan Mail* for his thoughtfulness in suppressing the names of the two Japanese gentlemen whom I mentioned in former letters. Japan is, after all, a small country, and they might have been identified, which is never pleasant for a person who wishes to preserve an incognito; and it would have been embarrassing to me to have been the means of officiously bringing them into public notice. I was only reminded of the circumstance last night by Mr. — himself who it seems has access to the Anglo-Japanese papers and who had recognized some of his own sayings; nor was he at all ill-pleased at this, only he evinced great sensitiveness on the point of personal publicity. Some months had elapsed since I last saw this gentleman, my avocations having kept me for the most part on the opposite side of London to where he lives, but while taking an airing in the Zoo, which is still a fashionable resort on a Sunday afternoon, I encountered my quondam companion at the door of the monkey house. The affinity for monkeys is a most instructive trait in human character. A patient observer like Mr. Darwin would evolve marvellous laws from a study of the demeanour of men in the presence of monkeys—the men classified according to age, sex, and calibre. There are two distinct kinds of sympathy between man and the animal kingdom. There is the lofty interest of the highly civilized orders which is as the overflow of their abounding philanthropy—the crumbs, so to speak, which by right fall to the dogs. That is a noble thing, and many a down-trodden donkey and thirsty cab-horse have reason to thank the fates that there are such people as Lady Coutts and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty. But that is patronage more or less touched by emotion, and differs materially from the true sympathy which subsists between the lower, the younger, and the less advanced, orders of mankind, and the brute creation. Between the blind beggar and his little girl and his dog there is *esprit de corps*—no patronage. And so throughout the whole range of intercourse between animals and the inferior human strata. Domestic animals are in a real sense the companions, not the pets, of the rude races and classes of men. And even the wild species are regarded by them as somehow on a footing of equality, if not fraternity. The Indian shikari makes long speeches to the tiger in which he talks of his grandfather, his female relatives, and so forth, as if the beast were a human scapegrace whom he was coaxing back to the paths of virtue. And the Africans regard monkeys as men who are a little too clever to talk. Animals are felt instinctively to be either rivals or comrades by the lower races and the vividness of this sentiment affords a rude test of the grade in the social scale reached by the individuals under observation. For this kind of observation the Zoo affords great facilities. It was here that the distinguished emissaries from King M'tessa of Uganda were first betrayed into expressions of admiration for the power of England, for there they beheld the African elephant, tamed, and after mustering up courage to climb the steps leading to the huge creature's back they felt that they had really discovered the conquerors of the world! But whence this digression? I was almost forgetting what set me off on this tack, and it is hardly fair to my most obliging friend to recall it.

The odour of the monkey house is not exactly pleasant, as even in summer these delicate animals have to be kept pretty warm. I led my friend away through the grounds "far from the madding crowd" and found him nothing loth to plunge into the history of events since we last met. Many things have hap-

pened since then, according to a trite saying, originally attributed to Mr. Disraeli, and the only difficulty was to know where to begin. Remembering the keen interest Mr. — took in English politics when I first made his acquaintance, I took occasion to remind him of his gloomy anticipation in the event of the Gladstone party securing a majority at the elections. He had gone so far as to predict, that with the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power, the pillars of European peace would be shaken and the dread of it would pervade the nations to their hurt; and I thought it perfectly fair to point out to him how hazardous such vaticinations are, seeing the new Government had been only three months in power and had already secured the European concert which the Beaconsfield Government never really accomplished. "You wait a bit," replied Mr. —, "and you shall see. Little clouds in the Adriatic, darker clouds over the Bosphorus. Bulgaria once more converted into a Russian camp, the Berlin Conference delivered of its verdict, the Sultan defiant and resolved to die game—this," said he, "is a very quicksand to build your hopes of peace upon. And furthermore," he observed, "there is the Russo-Chinese quarrel. No doubt the Liberal Cabinet would resent the inference, but for my part I feel certain that it was the change of Government in England which gave Russia the courage to take up this Chinese quarrel seriously. Russia is determined to go to war. Preparations have been going on with immense activity in the dockyards for a naval war on a respectable scale, and Russia does not out of her poverty equip a fleet in the Pacific for nothing. Russia is resolute about having Corea, and probably Newchwang, so as to be always within striking distance of Peking. Her overtures to Japan are not known to have been successful so far, and it is to be hoped for the sake of the country that Japan will take no part in the Russo-Chinese imbroglio, for it would go equally hard with her whichever side she took." Whether these were —'s own independent views, or whether he has merely picked them out of some of the more outspoken English journals, I cannot be sure; but I should like very much to know. Half, and more than half, the political opinion in England is a mere *réchauffé* of newspaper articles nine-tenths of which are of no more genuine value than the babbling of a child. There are still people who read leaders in the *Times* I suppose. I never can get through one. Their insincerity is too palpable. A smart and smooth-reading leading article can be made to order like a pair of boots. One does not seek enlightenment from them, but merely notices their drift in order to know which way the popular current is believed by them to be moving. At the present moment our public life seems to be in a sort of eddy or cross current. Sundry rocks and snags have obstructed the even flow. The powerful majority has not proved so docile as a flock of sheep would have been, and already some ominous threats have been heard of sending the House of Commons back to the country.

Mr. — rallied me on the Bradlaugh episode, and this he did because on a former occasion I had taken up the cudgels rather strongly for the Christian view of Government *à propos* of the Treaties with non-Christian Empires. This affair has been so much before the public that your readers have learned as much of it as they probably care to know. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that the grounds of exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh which really weighed with the House of Commons were not those alleged in the arguments which were used by the speakers. Mr. Bradlaugh might have got in to take his seat, Atheism and all, if he had not made himself notorious for disseminating odious opinions, and publishing disgusting books. A corrupter of the pure wells of youthful innocence is fortunately not a man to be tolerated yet in England. However, Atheism or not, Mr. Gladstone came to the conclusion that he must bring in Mr. Bradlaugh, even after the house had decided to keep him out, and so Mr. Bradlaugh attends the house and votes on every division. A question remains whether the law has not something to say to Mr. Bradlaugh's right to sit and vote, and some very zealous persons have taken out writs against him every day.

The way — turned the incident to account was this. An avowed Atheist has been admitted by the House of Commons to a seat and a vote. Therefore, theoretically, the whole House might be of the same negative creed. And if the House of Commons, why not the Lords? The whole Legislature, including the Ministers of the Crown, might be Atheists and maintain their full rights as now. And if the Ministers and the Legislature, why not the Sovereign, the Judges and every functionary? The simple truth which emerges from the Bradlaugh struggle is this; that although the majority of Englishmen happen to be Christians, England is not distinctively a Christian country. The pretence on which she imposes international disabilities on certain non-Christian States is therefore not merely a fiction but a falsehood. Hence some other basis must be found to justify the extra-territorial stipulations of the Treaties with China, Japan, Persia and Turkey. "I am not," he added, "such a fool as to suppose this will make any practical difference, for I know very well that when the strong imposes terms on the weak one justification just as good as another."

## PARIS LETTER.

(Scientific)

PARIS, 13th July, 1880.

Professor Vogt has drawn the attention of the National Institute of Geneva to the physiology of writing. It has been demonstrated, that certain parts of the brain, situated in the region of the temples have a predominating influence on the formation of articulated language. It is also wellknown, that the nervous fibres intercross in the brain, and in such a manner that the movements of the left arm, are governed by the right hemisphere, while those of the right arm are ordered by the left hemisphere of the brain. Apoplectic attacks, and extravasations of blood, are more frequent in the left than in the right side of the brain. Hence, when the left hemisphere is affected, paralysis and inability to speak result for the members of the right, while any lesion in the right hemisphere, while paralyzing the left members, generally leaves language intact. Now since a centre exists for language, does one also exist for writing? And, since we are accustomed to invariably write with the right hand, the power to do so ought to be paralysed when the left lobe of the brain becomes attacked. But we cannot the less learn to write with the left hand. This raises a general question: Does the manner in which we write depend on physiological necessities created by the structure even of the brain itself? All people write with the right hand; how then comes it that the arrangement of the lines and letters is different? The nations of eastern Asia write from top downwards, and in lines from right to left. Semites and Europeans place the lines one below the other, but the former shape the letters from right to left centripetally, while the latter do so, from left to right and centrifugally. The arrangement of the lines and letters and their formation, are independent of each other. It is the form and size of the letters which constitute individuality. The representation of an object by an image was the origin of writing; the knotted strings in use among the Aztecs were rather an aid-memory than a form of writing: besides, to make a knot on a handkerchief to sharpen the memory is not uncommon among moderns. The Mexicans have a combination of image and phonetic writing, suggestive of a rebuz. The Red Indians when they paint images on skins, differ in little from the races that did the same on rocks. The style of primitive writing depended on the material: on a cornice, the lines were horizontal: vertical, on a pillar; circular round a column. Naturally in a pillar the writing would commence from the top downwards. The Arabs and Mussulmans when writing, keep the hand fixed to the same spot, while the other—the left, gently pushes or spins the paper forward, from left to right. The Arabs also prefer to write when standing up; besides, the Koran enjoins that the right hand ought to remain motionless when writing. Easterns could never have written with the left hand, for that hand has ever ranked as impure; no Turk strokes his beard with the left hand, or employs it to receive food, and to present it to be shaken, ranks in the eyes of Westerns as an insult. With a Semitic, every religious action is accomplished with face turned towards the east, his prayer would be worthless if uttered in any other position. He also observes the same rule in writing, so that the light arrives from the south, and he writes from that point to shadowwards. Westerns receive the light on the left side, and curiously enough write also towards the shade. Both are physiologically correct in not writing in full light. A singular fact to note: an individual struck with paralysis experiences ever afterwards an inability to pronounce certain letters, *f. l. r.* for example; the correlation will extend to the incapacity to write these letters; a simple crook is at most all that can represent them. Naturally, as observed, the right hand predominates; this was the case in the time of Homer's heroes, and was so with their ancestors; and modern man writes easily as rapidly and, as a musician's fingers move unconsciously, because the images or letters are stored in the left hemisphere of the brain. Left-handed penmanship is only right-hand writing topsy-turvy; this explains the eccentricity of Leonardo da Vinci's explanations of his designs which puzzle so many persons; he wrote upside down at an early age, and continued the freak when residing in France. Many lithographers at present write on the stone with the left hand, and draw with the right. Professor Vogt concludes that the position of the lines in writing, and reciprocal arrangement of the letters, depend on no physiological necessity.

Mr. Herbert has been studying what was formerly the geological condition of the Straits of Dover, and concludes that, during the first phase of the tertiary period, a part of the straits was covered by the German ocean, and communicated with the basin of Paris by the plains of Artois, while it also extended to Belgium, Westphalia and Hanover. He fixes the opening of the straits during the quaternary period.

Professor Daubrée claims for Descartes the honor of being one of the creators of cosmology and geology; he had been replaced by Newton and Voltaire. Before Laplace, Descartes considered all celestial phenomena as simple deductions from

the laws of mechanics: he proclaimed the physical unity of the universe before the spectroscope had revealed the chemical composition of the most distant worlds, and that the earth and the heavens are made of the same matter. Heat according to Descartes, played a leading rôle in the formation of our globe, which was at one time a star differing in nothing from the sun save in being smaller; and that the dislocations in the celestial vault have been produced by coolings and contractions. The idea that igneous or crystallized rocks were at one time stratified, and afterwards coming in contact with the internal heat of the globe became volcanic, has been abandoned since the explorations of Humboldt in the Andes and of de Buch in Norway; the latter found crystalline rocks lying over stratifications, the same in the Tyrol and in the Canaries—proof of the subterranean activity of the earth. Cordier also concluded from the increasing temperature of mines with their depth, that the mass of the globe was still in a fluid state. M. Elie de Beaumont has based his vast system on this crust of the globe contracting by cooling: he also astonished scientists by asserting that the oldest mountains were not the highest, and that little hills in Brittany and Wales were older than the Alps and the Andes. The classification zoologic, and the classification by systems of dislocations and upheavings, to-day march side-by-side. Professor Daubrée points out that by no means can feldspar, or analogous silicate rocks be formed independent of heat and that the fissures in the rocks filled with metals have been in intimate relationship with the internal regions of the globe.

M. Perroncito has made some further researches as to the cause of the auemia which affects the workmen in the St. Gothard tunnel: he found the patients were invariably suffering from quantities of worms, like small eels, whose presence sufficiently explained the malady. The same diagnosis was observed in the case of the men who bored the Frejus tunnel.

Teeth have a very intimate connexion with health; bad teeth imply a bad stomach, and a stomach which performs its duties badly contributes to caries and the loss of the teeth. From the very earliest history the preservation of the teeth occupied attention; Homer, Hesiod, Euripides, &c., constantly alluded to the subject. By the law of the Twelve Tables, it was prohibited to bury the dead with gold, except when that metal served to bind the teeth. Cæcellius, the famous dentist at Rome, left when dying a fortune greater than that of a pro-consul. Tooth preservatives or powder were also in great request in ancient Greece; young ladies always had a portion of myrtle—the shrub sacred to Venus—in their mouth, and St. Clement blamed the ladies of his day for coming to the temple with their mouth full of the drug mastic. The adult has sixteen teeth in each jaw, the child but ten, till seven years of age. A tooth consists of the crown, which extends outside the gum, the neck, which is covered by the gum, and the root, which occupies the socket. The tooth is hollow, and filled with the pulp; closed towards the crown, but open at the roots to allow the nerves and blood vessels to ramify. Three different tissues compose the teeth: the ivory or dentine which exists at the root as well as at the crown, and forms the principal part; it is not bone as many think, though it has the same chemical composition: no vessel penetrates it, and it has neither medullary sap nor pores: it consists of layers, one over the other, and hardened even at the moment of formation. Next comes the enamel, which covers the crown of the tooth and resembles porcelain not a little, the shade varying with the temperament of each individual: it is so hard as to resemble blue steel; it marks the best files, and will strike fire with steel like a flint: third, the cement, which covers the tooth, and is thicker at the root than at the neck. The teeth live and grow by means of their pulp, a matter extremely sensitive, and when inflamed very painful, in consequence of the impossibility of augmenting its volume, being narrowed in on all sides by the ivory. It is owing to the sensibility of this pulp that we immediately feel the least differences between heat and cold, and the slightest shades in the food masticated. The incisors have only a crown and a root, and constantly grow as in the case of rabbits and other growing animals; they cut the food, while the canine teeth tear it. The "wisdom tooth," has roots and a crown less developed: its form varies and it appears at no fixed age; when it has no room to develop, grave results may ensue. When through age the teeth disappear, the form of the jaw bones alter, and impart a change to the physiognomy: the lower jaw-bone inclines backwards—as with infants, and the chin becomes pointed. Teeth grow irregularly from various causes, and the best period to correct the defect is between ten and fifteen years of age. For persons who have acid stomachs, and which thus favor the destruction of the enamel, alkaline drinks ought to be patronised, and alkaline powder, containing a little magnesia, employed. Caries can be either dry or humid—the former often suddenly stops of its own accord, but commences by a black spot, and marked sensibility to heat and cold. When the disease eats into pulp, the toothache appears in a most violent form. When caries appears, food should not be taken too hot or too cold; brushes rather soft than hard ought to be employed. Alkaline powders are excellent for combating the acid of the saliva—one of the chief

causes of caries; astringent preparations fortify the gums. When the teeth are lost, they ought to be replaced, not only in the interest of pronunciation, but in that of digestion, for on the efficacy of the latter depends a prolongation of our days.

There are numerous thermal stations or Spas in Europe: England has eight, Germany seventy-two, and France one hundred and sixteen; what is chiefly to be kept in view is not the quantity of mineral matters in solution, but their quality. There is no classification for natural mineral waters; their production is one of the most interesting problems of geology. The mineralisation is effected under the influence of heat and pressure; is in connexion with the nature of the soil, and is associated with chemical reactions as complicated as they are obscure. There is much difference in the composition of springs in point of yield, temperature, and richness of solution, and they have a relationship with barometrical oscillations and earthquakes. The Lisbon earthquake affected all the thermal springs of Europe. However, the best known mineral waters have a very stable and ancient origin.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

In future all documents forwarded to His Majesty the Emperor from the Cabinet, must be countersigned by three Prime Ministers and one of the Privy Councillors who is either the proposer, or has taken the matter in hand. Formerly the signature of one Prime Minister was sufficient.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states:—"The Government has ordered the Minister and Assistant Ministers of all the Departments to report by letter upon certain important subjects connected with political affairs. We cannot give any accurate details, but have been informed that their opinions are requested upon the five following subjects:—The revision of treaties; precautionary measures against the constant drain of gold and silver; the establishment of a National Assembly; the improvement of the existing legal codes, and relations with Corea. These five questions always form the subject of discussion at the official meetings of the Prime Ministers and the Privy Council.

His Excellency Mayeshima, Postmaster-General, arrived at Kioto, on the 26th ultimo.

His Excellency Hanabusa, Minister Resident for Corea, will proceed to his post about the middle of this month when the Korean Embassy take their departure.

A native paper states that various reports have been published to the effect that Kwasoku Asano Nagunori has been urgently insisting upon the establishment of a National Assembly, and that really all the ex-daimios agree with him. However, Kwasoku Shinazu Tadayoshi alone, who has governed the provinces of Satsuma, Osmi and Hinga, entertained entirely different views. These statements are published in many papers, but it is impossible to vouch for them.

His Majesty the Emperor is at present engaged in comparing the codes of various countries with that of Japan. His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, the Junior Prime Minister and ex-President of the Senate, and His Excellency Privy Councillor Oki, the ex-Minister of Justice, attend and explain any points upon which His Majesty requires information.

A meeting attended by the Prime Ministers and Privy Councillors, was held in a building in the Fukiage park on Sunday, the 29th ultimo.

His Excellency Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister, gave a banquet at the Shiba palace at 6 p.m. on the 27th ultimo to the two Prime Ministers. A private conference preceded the banquet.

The Ambassador and Vice Ambassador of Corea, accompanied by His Excellency Assistant Minister Woonyo, and Mr. Secretary Endo, of the Department for Foreign Affairs, proceeded to the Imperial palace at 11 a.m. on the 30th ultimo, where they were presented in audience with His Majesty the Emperor. All the Prime Ministers, and the Privy Councillors were in attendance. The Ambassadors presented to the Emperor various articles brought from their own country, and were afterwards entertained with tea and cakes. The Embassy left the palace at 11.40 a.m. and on their way home paid a visit to the Naval College.

The *Daijo Kwan* has published some pamphlets on 'Loo-choo Affairs,' and distributed them among the Prime Ministers and Privy Councillors.

The Senate resumed its sittings on the 2nd instant.

The Korean Ambassador and Vice-Ambassador were entertained at a banquet in the European style, the day before yesterday. The Prime Minister, the Privy Councillors, the Ministers and Vice Ministers of the different Departments were all invited.

His Excellency Yamao, Minister of Public Works, is expected to leave shortly for the northern provinces on an official visit of inspection of the telegraph lines and mines.

His Excellency Hijikata Hisamoto, Vice Assistant Minister of the Imperial Household, has received permission to wear an Italian order presented to him by the King of Italy.

Mr. Mayeshima, the Post-master-General, arrived from Kioto at Kobe on the 17th instant; he attended the opening of a branch post-office in Kobaruja-cho, and left for Osaka on the following day.

Mr. Watanabe, member of the Senate and ex-Governor of Osaka, has been permitted to wear an Italian order presented to him by the King of Italy.

The French Chargé d'Affaires, who has been staying at Misaki in the province of Sagami since the month of July, returned to Tokio on the 2nd instant.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A telegram has been received reporting the safe arrival at Nagasaki, on the 26th ultimo, of the *Awaki Kan* from Corea.

The Military Academy was opened on Saturday, the 21st ultimo.

The 2nd battalion of the Tokio garrison arrived at the capital from the Takasaki barracks on the 26th ultimo.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that of the military cadets who pass the college examinations in December next, two will most probably be sent to France to study.

A telegram has been received announcing the safe arrival at Singapore of the *Iiyoi Kan*, on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo.

The first brigade of the Imperial Guard will leave about the middle of this month for the province of Yashio, en route to the northern provinces, where field manoeuvres will be practised.

A visit to the Military Academy was paid recently by two officers of the Russian army.

Thirty-seven cadets for military bands in the Japanese army have been admitted on the 1st of this month into the Kiododan.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that ample supplies of timber for military purposes are now stored in the premises of the War Department, and that large quantities of lead, valued at present rates, at about 300,000 yen, are accumulated in the godowns of the artillery. There will therefore be no complaint of deficiency of the metal in question, even though there should occur a war twice as long in duration as the last south-western outbreak.

His Excellency General Saigo paid a visit to Yokosuka on the 28th ultimo.

Lieutenant-General Ozawa will avail himself of his summer furlough to pay a visit of inspection to the same place.

A native paper announces that on Saturday, the 28th instant, thirty-seven sergeants and men of the police force who distinguished themselves in the late Satsuma rebellion, were rewarded with decorations of various classes.

A native paper announces that a telegram has been received that the *Fuso Kan*, which left lately for Hakodate, is now in that port. She was severely tried by the severe gale of the 26th ultimo, and fears were at one time entertained that she might go ashore, but fortunately this accident was avoided.

Another telegram announces the departure, on the 28th ultimo, of the *Iiyoi Kan* from Singapore.

The Naval College will be reopened on the 11th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that the history of the Satsuma rebellion, sent to H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa for inspection, has been presented by him to His Majesty the Emperor.

The same paper mentions that there is a rumour that General Yamagata, Chief of the Staff, intends to resign his office and will be succeeded by General Saigo.

From the same :—"Colonel Munier, a member of the French military mission in Japan, has been appointed by his own Government a Commander of the Legion of Honour, which is equal to our Order of the 3rd class."

100,000 rifles, after the pattern invented by Colonel Murata, are to be manufactured at the Arsenal.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The shizoku of the old Mito clan who bought by tender the breeding farm in the prefecture of Ibaraki have found themselves unable to carry it on owing to want of capital. The Kencho authorities have applied to the Home Department for a loan of 30,000 yen for these distressed shizoku.

Messrs. Shibusawa and Fukuchi have resigned their respective offices of President and Manager of the Tokio Stock Exchange Office. Their places have been filled by Mr. Iseki as President, and Messrs. Asafuki and Shokatsu as managers.

With the benevolent idea of benefiting the condition of the poorer classes of people, a Japanese pen manufactory has been established in the former yashiki of the ex-daimio of the province of Echizen, situated in the 1st ward of Echizen-bori, Tokio.

According to the *Akebono Shinbun*, Mr. Motono Hikoharu, a resident of Takeya-cho, Osaka, intends to leave for Corea to establish a paper under the title of the *Jensan Shinshi*. The paper will be published five times monthly.

A native journal states that 4,818 bales of silk were brought to Yokohama during the month of August last; of this amount 3,133 bales were sold to foreign merchants and 1,486 were exported on native account.

The new buildings of the Yokohama Exchange Office being completed they were opened yesterday. Many prominent gentlemen from Tokio and Yokohama were invited to the ceremony.

According to the *Choya Shinbun* new lines of steamers are to be established between Tamba-gawa and Nagata, and Lake Biwa and Yokasuga, to supply the deficiency of shipping facilities existing in the prefecture of Nagano.

The head office of the southern section of the Railway Bureau is to be removed to Kobe during the current year, the new offices being now in course of construction.

The *Choya Shinbun* gives it as a current rumour that the Tokio-Yokohama railway is to be sold to a company of kuw-soku.

We learn from the *Choya Shinbun* that many people formerly expressed their disbelief that any good results could come from the construction of the new road between Sendai and Gamo as proposed by Mr. Yuri Kinmasa, and in consequence the work was not very promptly executed. Lately, however, the capital has been raised to over 20,000 yen, so that a speedy completion is expected. When this most advantageous work is finished not only Sendai, but the towns of Yamagata, Sakata and other places will derive benefit from it.

The construction of the new road to Hakone-yama being delayed by want of funds, an official connected with the undertaking has requested some of the nobles to assist.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A native paper states that Mr. Nomura, a sakan of the 3rd class in the Tokio Saibanho, has been arrested and sent to the 3rd police station on suspicion of having accepted a large bribe in connection with the case of Komine-Mura, heard in the Tokio Saibanho. Many other officials, it is said, are also implicated in this disgraceful affair.

The Korean Embassy visited the Chinese Legation at Nagata-cho on the 26th ultimo. His Excellency Iwakura, Junior Prime, minister, visited the Embassy at the Hongwanji temple at Asakusa, at 9 a.m., on the 27th ultimo. His visit lasted for over two hours.

On the 27th ultimo the Korean Embassy visited the Asakusa rice godowns and Library, and returned home through the gardens at Uyeno.

A native paper states that at about 5 p.m. on Sunday last, the 29th ultimo, a serious fracas occurred in Tokio between some of the garrison troops and over a hundred police in front of the police barracks situated just inside the Gofuku-bashi. The fight lasted for two hours and many men were severely

wounded; eventually both parties withdrew from the field. A meeting of noncommissioned officers and police sergeants has been convened to inquire into this disgraceful affair.

The operation of laying the submarine cable to Hakodate will be commenced about the middle of this month.

Mr. K. Nakabayashi, sub-editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, has been fined fifty yen, for publishing on the 10th ultimo an article reflecting upon the members of the Cabinet.

Under the guidance of Minister Hanabusa, and Foreign Secretary Kondo, the Korean Embassy recently paid a visit to the Oji paper mills. On their way back they were entertained at the country house of Mr. Shibusawa, President of the 1st National Bank.

As the members of the Korean Embassy are very anxious to return to their native country, it is arranged that their departure will take place as soon as possible after they have been presented in audience with His Majesty the Emperor.

The port of Okazaki, in the prefecture of Awa, is at present in a very flourishing condition, but still suffers from the shallowness of the harbour. It is therefore determined to deepen the port to allow a better anchorage for shipping, and also to construct a pier there.

The Korean Ambassadors are expected to visit the Yokosuka dockyard on or about the 5th instant.

The boundary between Iiura mura, Mino-gori in the prefecture of Shinane, and Shimata mura, Abu-gori in the prefecture of Yamaguchi, never having been distinctly marked, officials have been sent there by the Geographical Bureau, who have thoroughly surveyed the boundary and prepared a map thereof.

The prefecture of Yamanaashi was visited by the severe gale of the 25th ultimo. Several rivers overflowed their banks, but fortunately without causing any material damage to the crops.

News from Kioto announces that the effects of the gale were also felt in that city.

At the recent competitive examination held by the Tokio Saibanho for the admission of barristers-at-law, 205 candidates presented themselves, out of which number only 23 succeeded in passing the standard.

A special Court is sitting with closed doors to inquire into the case of Mr. Nomura, a *sakan* of the third class who, as reported in our issue of the 30th ultimo, is charged with accepting heavy bribes in connection with the case of Komine-mura.

Iwakuni and Sokido, in the Yamaguchi prefecture, have been connected by telegraph. A branch telegraph office is to be established at Tama-shima, in the prefecture of Okayama.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* :—"The number of prisoners in the Tsukudajima prison has of late increased so much that the accommodation is now inadequate. Consequently the old buildings that were about to be pulled down as useless are to be repaired and utilised. A contemporary remarks, 'How is it that in this benign reign law-breakers have increased in number? Is it the high price of rice, and if so how can this rise in price be satisfactorily explained?'"

The districts of Maroran and Usu, in Yesso, were visited by a severe gale and heavy rain on the 25th ultimo, which continued throughout the night. The Sugar Manufactory at Usu was greatly injured, and in consequence of the rivers in the neighborhood having overflowed, two bridges and one building have been carried away. The crops on both sides of the Kosari-gawa have been greatly damaged.

News of a similar nature has been received from Chita-gori in the province of Owari: rice fields, tobacco plantations, and cotton plants, have all equally suffered.

Under the guidance of Mr. Superintendent Tokuno, the Korean Embassy visited the Government printing office on the 31st ultimo.

According to the *Choya Shinbun* the railway at Kamaishi, in the prefecture of Iwate, is now completed, and will be opened for public traffic on the 7th instant. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Kita Shirakawa and Prince Hitachi Fushimi will attend the ceremony as representatives of His Majesty the Emperor.

According to recent official statistics the population of Yesso amounts to 123,663 people, of whom 63,031 are males, and 60,637 females. There are in all 39,393 houses.

An ex-daimio of the Hirado clan in the Hizen province, feeling deeply the enormous preponderance of imports over exports, has determined never to use any single imported article except such as official ceremony commands: he has also laid a memorandum containing his views before the noblemen's association.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 29th August, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,388.23
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,025.73

Total..... Yen 8,413.96

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,329.77
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 984.60

Total..... Yen 8,314.37

Miles open 18.

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, August 29th, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 12,304.21
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,192.08

Total..... Yen 14,496.29

Miles open, 55.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,207.40
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,099.62

Total..... Yen 9,307.02

Miles open, 47.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(Per Mitsui Bishi Company's Steamer "Niigata Maru.")

##### TELEGRAMS.

London, 30th July.—The following troopships leave Portsmouth on the dates stated, each taking a battalion and a half: the *Orontes* on August 3rd, *Euphrates* on August 6th, *Himalaya* and *Malabar* about August 12th.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that the Government has resolved not to re-establish the Indian Navy. London, 31st July.—The Great Powers have declined the proposals of the Porte to reopen negotiations on the question of the Greek Frontier.

It is reported that 20,000 Chinese troops are expected at Chugu Chak.

London, 2nd August.—Mr. Gladstone is suffering from a slight congestion of the lungs, accompanied with fever. He was absent from the Cabinet Council held on Saturday.

London, 3rd August.—Mr. Gladstone is progressing favourably and his condition is more reassuring. It is believed he will be able to attend the House of Commons during the remainder of the Session. His illness has caused great sympathy and excitement throughout the country and abroad.

Later.—Mr. Gladstone has passed a good night, and there is no increase of the fever.

Paris, 1st August.—The French Government have abandoned the contemplated purpose of sending a military mission to Greece.

Berlin, 29th July.—An interview between the Emperors of Austria and Germany is arranged to take place at Ischl on August 10th.

Berlin, 1st August.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Prince William of Serbia, and Prince Charles of Romania will meet the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Ischl.

St. Petersburg, 30th July.—An official despatch reports that after several days reconnaissance General Skobeloff took the offensive against the Tekke Turkomans between Buni and Geok Tepe, when hard fighting ensued. Frequent attacks were made by the enemy, but all were repelled.

St. Petersburg, 1st August.—It is stated that the Russian authorities have decided to reinforce General Skobeloff.

The Russian Press is again pointing out that the participation of Russia in the settlement of Afghanistan is inevitable.

Constantinople, 2nd August.—The Porte has resolved to increase its forces in Thessaly and Epirus to 500,000 men.

Allahabad, 30th July.—The catastrophe to General Burrows is overrated. Nine officers are safe; seven others are seriously wounded; three were killed. General Burrows' strength was 2,400 against 11,000. Two guns were lost. Troops are being pushed on from England and India.

Kabul, 30th July.—The news of the Kandahar defeat is not known in Kabul city. Mr. Griffin goes out to General Gough's camp this afternoon and will have an interview with the Ameer to-morrow morning. Our strength in Logar and about Kabul is over 20,000. If required, Sir Donald Stewart could send a strong compact division southwards.

From the Commissioner, Simla.—General Burrows is reported safe. The Gatai post has been attacked and is holding its own. Assistance gone. From Chaman there are reports that General Burrows' fight was severe, both sides losing heavily.

Madras, 30th July.—Lord Hartington's announcement of the annihilation of Burrows' Brigade is not borne out. To date Sir R. Sandeman reports that General Primrose up to eleven in the forenoon Wednesday did not know the extent of the defeat: His last message said disaster was not so great as believed, though very severe. The enemy was strong in guns, but only pursued for three or four miles. Two of our guns are taken, the rest were expected in. Parties of General Burrows' force have arrived safely at Kandahar, among them several officers. The cantonments have been vacated and the citadel occupied. Reinforcements were on the road between Quetta and Kandahar and are advancing rapidly. Troops will be concentrated immediately at Pishin for a speedy advance. Two fresh regiments will have already reached Kandahar. Two strong brigades will be sent up from India, Khelat-i-Gilzai affording all assistance.

Kabul, 31st July.—A private interview with the Ameer took place five miles from Kabul.

Simla, 1st August.—The latest reports from Quetta is that General Burrows has brought his force into Kandahar.

Madras, 1st August.—There is no direct news yet from the Kandahar army, but from the native sources Burrows' defeat is described as not crushing. The British cavalry and guns were induced to follow the enemy's cavalry and were thus led into an ambush. Ayub's army then attacked, and our troops suffered severely, the battle resulting in our retirement on Kandahar, but Ayub's army also suffered much.

Kabul, 2nd August.—Sir Donald Stewart, General Roberts, and Mr. Lepel Griffin have returned to Sherpur today. The Ameer for the present remains with his troops. Yusuf Khan assumes the Governorship of Kabul for the Ameer. The Puna-Khojak pass is to be occupied, and most active preparations are being made.

Bombay, 18th July.—The British Indian steamer *Madura* when off Calicut on Saturday morning, picked up the chief mate and six men of the screw steamer *Mahablescur*, who state that the vessel was wrecked on the midnight of the 15th June, on the island of Ancatta in the Laccadive group. The captain and eight men left Bingaroon the 20th June, presumably bound for the mainland. Five men remained on the island. The *Mahablescur* was bound from London to Bombay, with a cargo of Government stores. She is 1,304 tons, Captain Fisher; owner, W. K. Price, London. She sailed on the 10th February.

Bombay, 20th July.—Further particulars have been received of the loss of the *Mahablescur*. After remaining on the island for 15 days, the captain resolved to leave with as many men as the two boats could carry. The captain and six of the crew took the lead in one boat; the mate and six others followed in the other. Five men were left on the island, and received their fair share of the provisions. For three days, the captain and mate sailed in company, but on the night of the third day, they were parted by heavy weather. Nothing has been seen of the captain's boat since. However, it has a sail, and its compass was in good order when it left. The mate's boat, after drifting about at sea for a fortnight, sighted the *Madura* off Bey-pore in 15 fathoms water on the morning of the 17th, and

the crew were at once taken on board. The boat was considerably damaged and the men were much exhausted, having lived chiefly on spirits and beer, and suffered much from exposure. Before leaving the island, they suffered much from the hostility of the natives, and the persistent attacks of rats.

London, 22nd July.—The disarmament of the Basutos has met with opposition in some districts, and besides refusing to surrender their arms they have attacked the loyal Basutos. Reinforcements are being sent by the British Resident.

It is stated that war between Russia and China had been averted. The British Residency in Basutoland had not been attacked up to the 19th instant.

To-day Lord Hartington received a deputation of native gentlemen, who presented to his lordship a memorial relating to the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act, and admission of natives to the Civil Service. In reply, Lord Hartington expressed his concurrence with a considerable portion of the memorial, but said he could not agree to a hasty reversal of the legislative measures of a former Government. The operation of the acts objected to must be carefully watched and if necessary they would be repealed. His lordship further added that Lord Ripon himself deprecated a hasty repeal of the Vernacular Act. Regarding the Arms Act and the question of admission of natives to the Civil Service, Hartington promises to take them into consideration.

London, 23rd July.—In the House of Commons last night, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said he would state on Monday the share of the Afghan war expenses which the Government propose shall be sustained by England.

Constantinople, 23rd July.—The Porte, replying to the Collective Note conveying the result of the Berlin Conference, asks the Great Powers to leave Larissa, Janina, and Metzovo in the possession of Turkey.

London, 24th July.—In the House of Commons last night a long debate took place relating to the execution of reforms in Armenia, when the Premier made a statement concerning England acting in European concert in the matter.

Constantinople, 24th July.—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, has recalled the Envoy representing the Principality at Constantinople.

A petition is being signed by the leading bankers, praying the Secretary of State for India to extend the coupon system to the transfer loan of 1879.

It is stated that the Great Powers have resolved to send an ultimatum, summoning the Porte to satisfy Montenegro within three weeks.

Constantinople, 25th July.—A general levy has been ordered of Montenegrin forces. The agitation for the union of Bulgaria with Roumania is increasing.

Constantinople, 26th July.—The Turkish regulars in Europe are ordered to be increased to 800 per battalion.

London, 27th July.—*The Times* in a leading article this morning says that the statement of the Secretary of State for India, regarding negotiations with Abdul Rahman, will re-assure both England and India, and that Lord Hartington is to be congratulated on his moderate and firm course of action, which has resulted so satisfactorily, as well as on his adoption in substance of the main points of the policy of the former Government.

In the House of Commons last night the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, made a statement regarding the recognition of Abdul Rahman as Ameer. His lordship said that the negotiations which had been opened with Abdul Rahman by Lord Lytton had been continued by Lord Ripon because that Sirdar was the most powerful who laid claim to the Ameership. Negotiations were once nearly broken off, but Lord Ripon being firmly convinced they were continued until the present result had been reached. Abdul Rahman has been apparently cordially received by the sirdars and people at Charikal and proclaimed at Kabul. Negotiations of a conciliatory nature continue with other sirdars. His lordship further said he hoped our troops would shortly withdraw from Kabul, first to a healthy position, where the progress of events can be watched and the tribes which have been faithful to us protected, and afterwards in the autumn our forces will return to India. Lord Hartington added that

no formal engagement has yet been made with Abdul Rahman as the new Ameer, and he has been informed that no negotiations are yet possible relative to Kandahar and Gundamuck. He has also been informed that no foreign minister or foreign interference except British will be allowed at Kabul. Temporary pecuniary assistance has been promised to the Ameer and restoration of the guns taken at Kabul. He will not be asked to receive a British resident, but probably a Mahomedan envoy. He has been informed that if he conforms to our advice the British Government are prepared to assist him against unprovoked foreign aggression and that negotiation of a regular treaty will depend upon his conduct. The present assistance promised is only pecuniary.

London, 29th July.—The London press urge almost unanimously that our military supremacy should be effectively vindicated in Afghanistan, and the *Morning Post* urges that the leadership should be entrusted to Sir Garnet Wolseley. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph stating that the Government have decided to despatch at once reinforcements to India and that the Viceroy has been advised accordingly.

The latest intelligence from Basutoland is reassuring.

The Porte has promised to execute the convention with Montenegro within three weeks.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that though the latest information was more reassuring from Kandahar the defeat may possibly prolong the war. His lordship also said in contradiction to the *Daily Telegraph* that reinforcements would not be sent to India before the usual relief season.

London, 30th July.—The second battalion of the 24th Regiment, the 61st and 98th Regiments, and the first battalion of the 23rd Regiment, and the 77th Regiment, and the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, are ordered to India.

The European press comments on the defeat of Brigadier-General Burrows' force: the German portion sympathetically.

The Porte has agreed to cede Dulcigno to Montenegro, to avoid a naval demonstration. The Servian army has been ordered to be mobilized.

## INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

### THE DISASTER OF THE HELMUND.

Allahabad, July 26th.—Wali Mahomed has resigned the Governorship of Cabul, and Sirdar Yusuf Khan succeeds him temporarily on behalf of Abdul Rahman. The Chief Political Officer's camp moved to General Gough's camp on Monday, where the first meeting with Abdul Rahman takes place. Troops under orders for returning to India via Shutargardan are ordered to arrange for carriage for fifteen days' rum, tea, sugar, and four days flour. General Ross's division going by the Khyber way arranges for similar supplies for ten and four days.

Cabul, July 26th.—General Charles Gough's force marches to-day from Zimma to Kili Hashtman, nine miles from Sherpur, whither Mr Lepel Griffin goes to await the arrival of Abdul Rahman. General Stewart will go out when the latter approaches. Preparations for our departure next month are being rapidly completed. A convoy of sick Europeans are leaving at once. The Khan of Lalpura was attacked on Saturday by Mohmuds, who dispersed at nightfall after inflicting a loss upon the Lalpura party. The Cabul river is reported safe for rafts, which are used largely in conveying stores, &c., down the line of communication.

Further Candahar news shows that the deserters from the Wali's army were pursued by a company of the 66th Foot, 3 companies of Jacob's Rifles, 300 sabres and E. B., R. H. A. The deserters' guns were silenced by a few rounds from the Artillery, and they themselves fled, pursued by our cavalry, but protected to a great extent by the nature of the ground, which was intersected by irrigation channels. Our loss was three men of the 66th wounded and several horses killed. All the Wali's guns, baggage, and treasure were recovered.

Cabul, July 27th.—News continues to be received of the pleasure felt by the tribesmen generally at the decision of Government regarding the Amir, although in some districts, notably Maidan and Calandar, collections of Ghazis still

exist. Such are of no importance, and the action taken by many of the more peaceful inhabitants in going to or sending to Abdul Rahman with assurances of their allegiance to his cause had the effect of ridding several districts of the presence of Ghazis. The influence of the malcontent leaders continues to decrease, and it is probable that Mahomed Jan, Mahomed Hussain Khan and other chiefs would willingly abandon all idea of further opposition at present were they not continually being incited to continue it by the partisans of Yakub and Mus Kwan in Kabul and different other places. Mahomed Jan has been taunted by the members of Sher Ali and Yakub's family with wavering, and many members of the above families have left Kabul, and gone in the direction of Ghazni. Abdul Rahman is still at Charikar. Mr. Griffin goes out into camp near Zimna some day the present week, where he will meet the Amir and transact business. The Amir may come into Kabul before the troops leave, but nothing is known for certain. In that case a review will probably be held of all the three divisions. The 29th N. I. is under order to march at once. It will be followed by the other Corps early in the ensuing month, but the mass of the troops will not, it is expected, leave before the 12th instant.

The 3rd division will move up to Logar towards Kabul, and return by the Khaibar route most likely, with the exception of the 2nd Sikhs and 1st P.C. which will accompany the force proceeding under Sir F. Roberts by the Kuram. A large European convoy left this morning, to-morrow a native convoy leaves. By the 8th prox. their carriage is expected back here. Yusuf Khan has formally assumed the Governorship of the city, and Kotwaly is in the hands of Abdul Rahman's men. Wali Mahomed is still here, but is likely to return with the troops towards India. It is reported that the Amir has made Musa Jan his heir, but this is not confirmed. Major Roberts of the 9th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart of the Guides, and Lieutenant Young of the 1st P.C., invalided from Kabul, have left. Stores continue to leave rapidly.

Allahabad, 30th.—The particulars of the defeat of General Burrows' force are similar to the account supplied by the Press Commissioner. News from Cabul is that the mother of the late Abdulla Jan has escaped to Maidan and joined Hasim Khan. She has much wealth, and being a woman of restless spirit, may try to keep the Jacobin faction together by a liberal expenditure of money. Four hundred Sufis have joined the Maidan malcontents. Referring to Lord Hartington's recent statement concerning the restoration of guns to the new Ameer, the *Pioneer* says there is no intention of sending back the guns brought down to Peshawur. Some Afghan guns originally captured by General Roberts have all along been kept at Cabul in order that they might be given to any Ameer who should be established with the approval of the British Government.

A special telegram from London states that the Famine Report, with dissent of Messrs. Sullivan and Caird, has been published.

Simla, July 28th.—General Burrows has fought an action with Ayub's troops near Kishki Nakhund and sustained a reverse, particulars not yet known. Reinforcements pushing up.

Allahabad, July 29th.—The disaster that has befallen General Burrows' force on the Helmund appears to have been far more serious than the bare official statement of the Press Commissioner's telegram would imply. From other sources the *Pioneer* learns that the small force has been utterly routed if not destroyed. The news is said to have been brought into Kandahar by some thirty sowars who had ridden for their lives. General Primrose was entrenching himself at Kandahar, but the gravest fears are entertained for his safety. Colonel St. John is said to have been out with the Helmund Brigade, but to have escaped. A special meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday afternoon to consider the emergency.

Simla, 29th.—The statement in Reuter's telegram about General Burrows' force is not borne out by the facts ascertained up to date. Sir R. Sandeman reports that General Primrose, up the time the wire was cut at 11 a.m., did not know the extent of the defeat; but his last message was to the effect that the disaster was not so great as at first believed, though very severe. The enemy, who were very strong in guns which they worked well, only pursued for three or four miles; two of our guns were taken: the rest are expected in. Several parties of General Burrows' force

have arrived in Kandahar, and General Brooke has gone out to bring in others. The cantonments at Kandahar have been vacated and the citadel occupied. Before telegraphic communication ceased, the following officers were reported to have reached Kandahar safely:—Colonel W. Mainwaring, 30th N. I.; Colonel C. Griffith, 1st N. I.; Major C. Oliver, 66th Foot; Lieutenant F. Whittack, 1st N. I.; Lieutenant T. Geoghagan, 3rd Cavalry; Surgeon-Major C. Harvey, Horse Artillery; Surgeon G. Burroughs, 3rd Sind Horse; Surgeon G. Eaton, 16th N. I.; Surgeon A. Dave, 1st N. I.; Col. St. John was also safe up to the same time. The following casualties were reported:—

E-B. Horse Artillery, Lieutenant E. Osborn, killed; Major G. Blackwood, wounded; 66th Foot, Captain A. Roberts killed, Lieutenant H. Lynch wounded; 3rd Native Cavalry, Captain M. Mayne and Lieut. J. Reid wounded; 1st N. I., Lieut. W. Aslett killed; Lieut.-Col. H. Anderson wounded; 30th N. I., Captain H. Smith, Lieut. W. Justice, and Lieut. D. Cole killed. Reinforcements were on the road between Quetta and Kandahar when the defeat occurred and are going rapidly for ward. All the troops now stationed along the railway line and at Thall Chotiali will be concentrated immediately at Pishin for speedy forward advance. Sir R. Sandeman and General Phayre are using every exertion to push onward all the additional troops already marching on Kandahar and two fresh regiments will have already reached Kandahar. Two strong Brigades will be sent up with Artillery and Cavalry from India. Reinforcements are also coming from England. The Khan of Khelat has offered all the assistance in his power and has placed at the disposal of Government the resources of his State, sending at once a large number of camels and horses for transport purposes as well as supplies.

Allahabad, August 2nd.—As understood, General Primrose is shut up in Kandahar. Anxiety is felt at Simla that Ayub's forces may sweep on towards Ghazni, and overwhelm the small garrison at Khelat-i-Ghilzai; as, however this garrison includes two Companies of H. M.'s 66th and European Artillery, all well found with ammunition, it may be expected to hold its own. Great indignation is said to be felt at Simla at the alarming telegram despatched by General Primrose, who had nothing to go upon but the wild testimony of fugitive sowars. General Primrose is also held responsible for military mismanagement in sending forward a weak brigade to meet Ayub's first rush.

A telegram from Cabul, dated 31st July, reports that on that morning Mr. Lepel Griffin rode out from Khila Haji five miles to the north where a tent was pitched for an interview with the Ameer. Escort was drawn up at foot of the hill to the south-east, while a squadron of the 9th Lancers was about the tent itself. None of Ameer's troops could be seen, but were said to be beyond the hill. Mr. Cunningham, Captain Ridgeway, Kajah Jehandad Khan and Afzal Khan went to the Ameer's tent to meet him, Mr. Lepel Griffin and rest of the staff went half way. At a private interview which followed, the Ameer was attended by Yusuf Khan and Mr. Lepel Griffin by Mr. Cunningham and Major Hastings. The Ameer's appearance is said to be far more prepossessing than his photograph led to suppose, while his bearing is excellent. Mr. Lepel Griffin's and officer's escort were presented to the Ameer, who had provided refreshments for all comers.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH COREA.

(Translated from the *Choya Shinbun*.)

THE contiguity of Corea to our own country, and the general importance of her geographical position in the East, are points worthy of great consideration in our dealings with her. If she is really a part of China it would undoubtedly be highly prejudicial to our interests should that country in future years obtain great influence with Corea. If on the other hand, she should eventually be swallowed up by Russia, we should lose possession of Iki, Tsushima and other islands, while Kinshin and the Central provinces would at once be exposed to the powerful attacks of Russia, if it should ever happen that difficulties were to arise between us. If we wish the prosperity of our own country we must do our utmost to assist Corea in maintain-

ing her independence; she must not only be free from fear of being absorbed by Russia, but also of coming under the control of China. We believe, too, that this was the sole motive of our own policy when some time ago the Government commenced negotiations with Corea, and, by threatening coercive measures, at last succeeded in concluding a treaty of peace and commerce. In reviewing however, the article in a certain paper\* treating on the subject of the four demands made by the Korean Embassy we cannot agree with the observations of the writer. His reasons for recommending Corea to maintain what is actually a policy of seclusion appear to us defective and short-sighted, and as such we must accept the task of criticizing them.

In a very long and verbose article, the writer has drawn a parallel between the present state of Corea and that of our country at the time when the treaty ports were first opened. He asserts that the intellectual condition of the people not having been improved, a similar state of affairs must exist in Corea now as existed then in Japan, and therefore that we ought not arbitrarily to refuse the demands made, but rather to accede to them as a token of our goodwill; this, it is argued, will induce a reciprocal confidence and we shall be able, when this is gained, to convince Corea of her true position among nations. To take, first of all, the demand that the export of rice should be forbidden. We know of no circumstances which call for this step. It may be the case, as the writer asserts, that the fact of our merchants having purchased large quantities of rice in Corea for export to Japan, combined with the annual drain by the people of Tanshima, has caused a scarcity and a consequent rise in prices in the interior, which have brought about feelings of irritation. Should this actually be the case, it might be necessary to make a stipulation that the export of rice should be temporarily forbidden. It is, however, a moot point whether the Korean Government have based their demand on such circumstances. Our own belief is that Corea made the original treaty solely under the influence of our naval demonstration, and that from her line of conduct ever afterwards her real desire is not to have the country opened up, but to maintain her old policy of seclusion. Circumstances no longer allowing her to express this desire openly, she wishes to hunt up some pretext for putting a stop to the present beneficial intercourse between the two nations which may result in the closing of the ports. Is it possible that a trained diplomatist, experienced in eastern affairs, can consider all the demands of Corea as right and proper, *prima facie*, without previously inquiring closely into her motives?

As to the revision of the customs' tariff, both import and export goods are duty free according to the present treaty. The only duty is the tax on tonnage which it is alleged does not furnish funds sufficient to pay for keeping the harbours in good order. Is it then desired to revise this and subject both imports and exports to a duty? If this is intended, and a fair tariff drawn up, we could have no grounds for objecting, but should Corea, bearing in mind her old policy of exclusion, levy a very heavy duty upon either imports or exports, our country will be decidedly justified in rejecting her demands. Has the writer of the article forgotten that only two or three years ago the Korean Government imposed an extraordinarily heavy and in fact prohibitory duty upon exports, which affected the business of Japanese traders in Corea so much, that a dispute with the authorities of that country actually arose? Corea has not in two years suddenly changed her whole line of conduct, so how can we possibly tell whether she may not be even now desirous of accomplishing by hook or by crook her previous desire?

As regards these two questions of the prohibition of the export of rice and the revision of the customs' tariff we ought perhaps to examine the circumstances of the case fully before giving our decision on one side or the other. As regards the two remaining points, however, no deliberation can be necessary: they should be rejected without hesitation. The writer before referred to, arguing from the past history of our own country, asserts that since stress of circumstances compel Corea to make these demands, we ought to accede to them just as the Treaty Powers acceded to our own demands before, and agreed to a postponement of the opening of Yedo, Osaka, and the ports of Kobe and

\* The article referred to appeared in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* and was translated and published in the *Japan Daily Mail*.

Niigata. Corea now may be in a similar condition to what we were then, but our relations with Corea differ greatly from ours with the Treaty Powers. The chief point of difference is this:—Their only reason for opening intercourse with us was for purposes of trade: our intention, however, in associating with Corea is not only to promote trade but to assist her to maintain her independence and make her a defence for us. To accomplish this we must rouse the Korean Government from its obstinate sleep and take the lead in improving and enlightening the condition of the people. One of the means by which only can this object be accomplished is the residence of our Minister in the capital. This is not all; if our Minister takes up his abode in the capital he can at once ascertain whether Corea is concluding treaties with China or Russia, and we can act according to such knowledge. And when the important port of Niusen in the Kiuki-dai has been opened and our traders have settled there, it will enable the leading people of Corea to become aware of the advantages of trade, without which the world could not go on. Considering the intellectual benefits this would confer, how can we be excused for not carrying out these two measures? O able critic! think for a moment what would have been the state of our country if, when it was first opened, the Foreign Powers had treated us leniently, admitting as proper and reasonable every claim we made. Who can assert that the policy of procrastination would not have prevailed and completely driven out the new-born spirit of activity and enterprise? But the reason why our country has made such rapid strides in civilization since it was first opened is simply that the Treaty Powers all took decisive and coercive measures in their dealings with us. To take the incident of the opening of Osaka and Kobe: our Government had the greatest objections to this step on the ground that these cities were both close to Kioto, the then residence of the Emperor. The Treaty Powers of Europe and America, however, sent a combined fleet, and under this demonstration held a conference and eventually obtained their object. The affair undoubtedly caused much illfeeling among us against foreigners, but it cannot be denied that the result has been a great gain to us: that our knowledge has thereby been improved and our civilization advanced. Similarly in dealing with Corea, coercive measures may sometimes prove necessary, and such we consider are called for by the two last demands of Corea. Talented writer! Once more remember that Russia is on the borders of Corea and that many people of the latter country reside in the territory of the former. Should Russia under some pretext invade Corea, compel intercourse with her and eventually absorb her, there will be no redress for our countrymen there, much as we may regret the course of affairs. Again, China has lately recovered from her condition of social and financial bankruptcy and is beginning to exert her political supremacy; may it not come to pass that by exercising this influence over Corea, she may reduce her to the condition of a dependency?

Considering the circumstances from this standpoint, it seems that every day spent in procrastination is a day lost to us. If we wish to promote our own welfare we must, without the slightest delay, assist Corea to maintain her independence, and thus prevent her becoming the spoil of other countries. We again assert that the suggestions made in the article we have been reviewing are calculated to defeat the real aims of our country.

#### A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PREMATURE.

(From the *Akebono Shinbun*.)

It is a well known principle that practice is the result of theory. Before embarking on a new enterprise any rational man will first of all weigh well the arguments for and against it, and form his decision accordingly. It is well recognized that if these precautions have not been taken the best designed scheme may prove a failure. We all know that peaches and plums cannot be eaten with impunity until ripe: but a schoolboy who cares for the present alone only knows

\* The *Akebono Shinbun* like most native papers, is greatly in favour of the establishment of representative institutions. The article we now translate is from the pen of Mr. Nishi, who evidently holds diametrically opposed views on the subject.

that peaches and plums are meant to be eaten, and never troubles his head as to whether they are ripe or not. He thinks only of the enjoyment of the moment: the result is that unless restrained by some one of maturer years he indulges his appetite and makes himself unwell in consequence. In Japan just now there are many people clamouring for the extension of popular rights, and the establishment of a National Assembly; they remind me exactly of the school-boy I just mentioned: they desire a National Assembly before the time is ripe for such institutions and it is on this subject that I wish to make a few remarks.

When a community has reached the proper level of civilization there can be no better step than to found a National Assembly. We have proofs of this in the history of Europe, and America. But we must now most carefully consider whether the time has come for establishing such an institution in our own country. The mere clamour of the *ros populi* from its million throats that the time has come, is no argument. I hold an entirely contrary opinion and think that the agitation is premature and consequently I strongly oppose these views. I intend now to put before your readers, according to the best of my ability, the *pros* and *cons* of the case.

Members of the English Parliament or the United States Congress have, I am informed, power to discuss all affairs connected with the legislature, finance, or diplomacy, and that peace or war, the advance or decline of their country are so entirely in their hands, that even the Queen or the President, being really under their control, has no actual voice in the management of affairs. To obtain really beneficial results from a National Assembly we must give the members as much power as they have in the English Parliament or the American Congress. As this entails heavy responsibilities it is evident that the greatest care must be taken to elect men of integrity, education, and popularity. Again, even in the assemblies mentioned, it has happened that some members are unfit for their position, and that the results have been prejudicial to the interests of the country. Now we cannot pretend to compare the population of Japan with that of England or America from an intellectual point of view. If, then, even in those countries men unqualified for the position are sometimes elected, how much more likely is this to happen in Japan! It may be argued that England and America hold their assemblies in accordance with their own national customs, that we in Japan would do the same, and that consequently no parallel can be drawn; but this reasoning is obviously illogical.

Supposing that it is determined to establish a National Assembly. From what class of the people are the members to be selected? Is it likely that all the candidates returned from the various prefectures will be men of ability, and intellect? Most probably the majority of those elected will be local politicians from the various *Fu* and *Ken*, distinguished perhaps in their own little circle; but, being unable to take more than a superficial view of any serious question, they would blindly follow any leader. It would be madness to entrust such state questions as legislation, finance, or diplomacy to such people: everything would become mismanaged and complications both at home and abroad would arise. In private life there are individuals whose discretion and judgment qualify them for a National Assembly far better than many Government officials, but their experience would be overwhelmed by the short-sighted majority who did not comprehend the arguments used by these men. This system of voting by a majority has its defects: the decisions of experienced men are overthrown because they are in the minority. If our National Assembly were to be established this rule of voting would hold good, and no matter how ridiculous a measure might be passed, it would have to be put into effect because it was carried by a majority. Is not this a serious matter? The time for establishing a National Assembly has not yet arrived, and our responsible rulers should take no notice of what a mere section of the nation demands, but should make it their chief aim to promote the welfare and safety of the whole population, and, in the fullness of time, should issue a proclamation throughout the Empire announcing that a National Assembly would be established. As I before said, unripe fruit should not be given to children. A movement in this direction has however been set on foot, and I do not expect my humble efforts will have any effect in stemming the torrent.

## LAW REPORTS.

## IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before T. B. VAN BUREN Esq., Consul-General, Judge.

Monday, the 30th day of August, 1880.

RICHARD McCANCE v. R. P. BRIDGENS.

This was an action to recover the sum of \$273 with interest at 12 per cent per annum, being the amount paid by plaintiff in order to release his own goods which had been seized under a distress warrant of the Court, issued in favour of the Société Immobilière of Shanghai against the defendant, and which the latter did not satisfy.

The answer denied that the transfer of lease of the premises No. 81 A had been made with defendant's sanction, and stated that there was an amount of \$200 due from plaintiff to defendant for rent of the premises. A dismissal of the case with costs of Court was claimed as compensation.

R. McCance, sworn, stated:—I am the plaintiff in this case. I live at No. 81 A, Settlement. I have been there since the 6th of December last. I have owned the place since July 1st. I do not own the building but only the chattels and goodwill. I am the tenant of Mr. Bridgens. I had a transfer of the lease from Mr. Livingstone the former tenant. It was in writing and approved by Mr. Bridgens verbally, as he wanted to make out a new lease for me. I took the place over clear of all debts on July 1st. The Marshal of this Court came on the 10th July, and presented a distress warrant against Mr. Bridgens and seized goods amounting in value to \$250 belonging to me. I redeemed them by paying the \$250. I also paid costs amounting to \$23. I have demanded this amount from Mr. Bridgens, who has several times told me he would pay but has never done so.

The case was here adjourned until 1.30 p.m. to take the evidence of the Deputy Marshal who executed the distress warrant.

On the Court being reopened, defendant did not appear. Plaintiff stated:—As regards rent, all dues had been paid to Mr. Livingstone. Mr. Livingstone was present when Mr. Bridgens agreed to the lease. The latter also came to me in June for the month's rent. I paid my rent for July to the Consul, as I did not consider that Mr. Bridgens was capable of taking proper care of it.

G. W. Elmer, sworn, stated:—I was lately Deputy Marshal of this Court and in that capacity executed a distress warrant against Mr. Bridgens in favour of the Société Immobilière of Shanghai. Mr. McCance was occupant of part of the premises. According to instructions I took all the property in the place except such as was pointed out as belonging to lodgers. \$250 was the amount: it was only an agreed value between the plaintiff and the counsel for the Société Immobilière. Plaintiff paid \$250 and \$23 costs. This is the warrant which I executed on July 10th. This is the inventory of all the property taken under the warrant. The premises marked No. 2 in this were those occupied by the plaintiff. (Papers put in as evidence and marked Ex. 1 and 2).

Robert Francis Livingstone, sworn, stated:—I was formerly tenant of No. 81 A. I rented it from a Mr. Gaburitta who held it from the defendant. I bought this lease in February last and kept it to the end of June, when I sold it to Mr. McCance. I told Mr. Bridgens I had done this and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the arrangement. I have Mr. Bridgens' receipt for the whole rent up to the 1st of July. (Put in and marked Ex. 3). He gave it to me in my own house, No. 127. I was laid up at the time.

His Honour here remarked that the non-appearance of the defendant was possibly due to a misapprehension as to the hour at which the Court was to reopen. He would adjourn the case until two p.m. to-morrow when, in the event of defendant's not coming, judgment would be delivered.

The Court then adjourned.

Tuesday, the 31st day of August, 1880.

The Court met according to the adjournment: plaintiff present, defendant absent. His Honour delivered judgment as follows:—

It is ordered that the defendant pay to the plaintiff the sum of two hundred and seventy-three dollars Mexican, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month from the 15th day of July, 1880, and pay the costs of suit and \$25 the costs of plaintiff.

#### M. RENAN'S HIBBERT LECTURES.

IV.

"ROME, the Capital of Catholicism," was the subject of the last of M. Renan's four Hibbert Lectures. In his introductory paragraphs the learned lecturer dwelt on the importance assigned in the primitive Christian Churches to Apostolic origin in determining their rank. The succession of the Bishops which linked the great Churches to the Apostles was the guarantee of orthodoxy. How high an assurance, then, of apostolicity in doctrine must a Church founded alike by Peter and Paul have possessed! It was Rome's masterpiece to have succeeded shortly before the accession of Antoninus in making all but universal the belief that Peter and Paul had founded Christianity at Rome in perfectly mutual accord, and had sealed there this work with their blood. Rome's ecclesiastical destiny was fixed from that time. In Christian dress, she was still to play through a new series of centuries her part—*regere imperio populos*. Under Antoninus and Marcus Aurelius Rome's greatness culminated, her reign over the world seemed undisputed, no cloud was seen on the horizon. The tide of emigrants from the provinces, especially from the East, was at the flood. Greek was more spoken than ever. The insinuating Greekling, adept at all trades, ousted the Italian from the great houses; Latin literature was in full decadence; Greek was becoming the literary, religious, philosophical tongue of the enlightened classes, as it was that of their domestics. The importance of the Roman Church grew with that of the city. Hyginus its chief gained the respect of all Christendom. Everything that sought the sunshine longed to get to Rome, nothing was consecrated which did not bear the mark of this Universal Exhibition. Gnosticism, ambitious to set the fashion in Christian preaching, was among the first to yield to this impulse. None of the Gnostic schools were born at Rome, but nearly all came to be stranded there. Valentinus was first to try his fortune. This audacious sectary might even have had the idea of sitting in the episcopal seat. He played the Catholic and preached in the bizarre style he had invented. His success was but moderate; this pretentious philosophy scandalized the faithful. Hyginus hunted the innovator out of the Christian chair. From that day forward the Roman Church showed the purely practical bent which was always to distinguish her, and displayed every readiness to sacrifice in an instant science and talent to edification. The centre of a Catholic orthodoxy of the future was plainly there. Pius had succeeded Hyginus, and was as firm in safeguarding the purity of the faith. Cerdon, Marcion, Valentinus, Marcellinus were banished from the Church by Pius. Under Antoninus the germinal bud of the Papacy was already well set. The Roman Church grew more and more indifferent to those hollow speculations in which Greeks, seething with intellectual activity, but filled with the reveries of the East, took such delight. The organization of the Christian society was the great business at Rome. Caring little for speculation, bitterly hostile to doctrinal novelties, her trained practical genius was watching over the development of discipline and the hierarchy.

What was created about 120-130 in the Christian Church was the Episcopate. But the creation of the Episcopate was eminently the work of Rome. Every *ecclesia* presupposes a little hierarchy, a *bureau*, as Frenchmen now say, consisting of a president, assessors, and a limited number of subordinates. The democratic clubs carefully make provision that these functions should be as much restricted as possible in both time and attributes; but the result of this is something precarious in their nature which puts an end to the club as soon as the circumstances which created it have ceased to exist. The Jewish synagogues have much more continuity, although the synagogal office-bearers have never attained to the rank of a clergy. If the powers of the Church had continued to be regarded as emanating from the Church itself, it would have wholly lost its hieratic and theocratic character. It was written, on the contrary, that a clergy should monopolize the Christian Church, should usurp her place. Speak-

ing in her name, pushing itself forward in everything as her sole representative, this clergy will be the Church's strength, but at the same time its worm at the root. History furnished no example of a more profound transformation than that which was accomplished about towards the times of Adrian and Antoninus. That fate befell the Christian Church which would befall a club in which the members should abdicate in favour of the officials, and in which the other officials should abdicate in their turn in favour of the president, so absolutely that from that time forward the members, even the seniors, should have no deliberative voice, no influence, no control over the management of the funds, and that the president would be entitled to say, "I alone am the club." The *presbyteri* (seniors), or *episcopi* (officers, inspectors), became very early the only representatives of the Church, and almost immediately afterwards another revolution of still greater importance was brought about. Between the *presbyteri* or *episcopi* there was one who by habitually seating himself in the president's chair absorbed the powers of the rest and became the *episcopus* or the *presbyteros* in a pre-eminent sense. The worship contributed powerfully to crystallize this unity. The eucharistic act could only be celebrated by a single person, and invested the celebrant with extreme importance. This *episcopus* in a marvellously short time became the head of the presbyterate and consequently of the whole Church. His *cathedra*, placed on high and having the form of an arm-chair, became a chair of honour—the symbol of the primacy. Each Church had thenceforward but one *presbyteros* in chief, who was called in a sense exclusive of the rest *episcopus*. Beside this Bishop were seen deacons, widows, a council of *presbyteri*; but the great step was taken; the Bishop had become the sole successor of the Apostles; the lay believer had totally disappeared. Apostolic authority deemed to be transmitted by the imposition of hands had smothered the authority of the brotherhood. The Bishops of the different Churches were afterwards to join hands, and to make the universal Church into a sort of oligarchy, which would hold assemblies, pass censures on its own members, decide questions of faith, and form by itself a power truly sovereign. Within a century this change was almost accomplished. When Hegesippus travelled throughout Christendom in the latter half of the second century he no longer saw anything but the Bishops; for him everything was a question of canonical succession; the living opinion of the Churches no longer existed. This revolution was not completed without protest; and the author of the "Pastor," for example, still tries to uphold against the growing authority of the prelates the primitive equality of the *presbyteri*. But the aristocratic tendency ended by winning the day. On one side the shepherds, on the other the flock. The primitive equality existed no longer; to speak truly, its duration was but ephemeral; the Church thenceforward was but an instrument of its shepherds, and these held their power not from the fellowship, but by spiritual inheritance, by a transmission pretending to reach back to the Apostles in an unbroken line. One felt that the representative system would never become in any degree whatever the law of the Christian Church. It was the Episcopate which, without any intervention of the civil power, without any support from the policeman or the tribunals, set order above liberty in a society based at first upon individual inspiration. We saw why the Ebionites, who had no episcopate, had no idea of Catholicity either. At the first glance the work of Jesus had no chance of living; it was a chaos based on a belief in the end of the world, which belief the years as they rolled on were to convict of error; it seemed that his congregation could not but break up in anarchy. Free Prophecy, spiritual gifts, speaking with tongues, individual inspiration, all this was more than was needed to dwarf it back into the proportions of an ephemeral chapel. Individual inspiration creates, but destroys what it has created. After liberty there must come rule. The work of Jesus might have been saved on the day on which it was acknowledged that the Church still has a direct power, a power representing that of Jesus. The Church thenceforward dominates the individual, drives him at need from her bosom. In a short time the Church, an unstable and shifting body, becomes personified in the elders, the powers of the Church become the powers of a clergy which is the dispenser of all intermediary acts of grace between God and the believer. Inspiration passes from the individual to the community. The Church has become everything in Christianity; one step more and the Bishop

becomes everything in the Church. Obedience to the Church, afterwards to the Bishop, becomes the first of duties; to lodge an appeal is to prove oneself in the wrong. Schism is to be henceforth for the Christian the worst of crimes. In one sense it might be said that this was decay, a decline in that spontaneity which had hitherto proved so mightily creative. It was plain that Church forms were about to absorb, to smother the work of Jesus, that all free manifestations would soon be brought to a standstill. Under the censorship of the Episcopate speaking with tongues, prophecy, the manufacture of legends, the production of new sacred books would be faculties dried up; spiritual gifts would be reduced to the ranks of official sacraments. Meanwhile, regarded in another way, such a transformation was the essential condition of the mightiness of Christianity. M. Renan proceeded to argue further that without the Episcopate the Churches gathered for a moment by the remembrance of Jesus would have been scattered. Christianity would have come to an end in three or four centuries, like Mithraism and so many other sects which could not weather the storms of those ages. Democracy was sometimes eminently creative, but it was on this condition, that from democracy conservative and aristocratic institutions should spring and hinder the revolutionary fever from being indefinitely prolonged. He called on his audience to behold the true miracles of nascent Christianity. It deduced order, hierarchy, authority, obedience from the free subjection of men's wills; it organized the crowd, it brought anarchy under discipline. How was this miracle, striking in quite another way than pretended violations of the laws of physical nature, brought about? The Spirit of Jesus, with which his disciples were powerfully inoculated, wrought it, that spirit of sweetness, of self-denial, of forgetfulness of the present, that unique pursuit of inward joys which kills ambition, that sublime preference given to children, the words incessantly repeated as those of Jesus, "Let him who would be first among you be servant of all." The impression left by the Apostles did not contribute less to the result. The Apostles and their immediate vicars wielded an uncontested sway over all the Churches. But the episcopate was deemed the heir of the Apostolic powers. The Apostles remained alive, and governed after their death. The idea that the president of the Church holds his mandate from the members of the Church who have nominated him was not met with once in the literature of that time. The Church thus escaped, in virtue of the supernatural origin of its power, the decrepitude inherent in all delegated authority. A legislative and executive authority might spring from the crowd, but sacraments, dispensations of heavenly grace, have nothing to do with universal suffrage. Such privileges come from Heaven, or according to the Christian formula from Jesus Christ, the source of all grace and all good. M. Renan went on to argue that the Bishop had never been really chosen by the whole brotherhood. The designation by the Holy Ghost, that is the secret resort to electioneering manoeuvres, the excuse for which was an extreme *naïveté*, sufficed for the spontaneous enthusiasm of the first Churches. When the Apostolic age was over and had to be replaced by ecclesiastical authority of the nature of Right Divine, it was the presbyters who chose their president from among themselves and submitted his name to the acclamation of the people. Since feelers as to how opinion was running were always put forth before taking the vote of the laity by a show of hands, their suffrage sank into a formality, but it kept alive the remembrance of the evangelical ideal, according to which the Spirit of Jesus dwelt in the community at large. The deacons were chosen by episcopal nomination validated by a like popular formality. It was a general Church law that the inferior never nominated his superior. It is this which gives the Church of to-day, in spite of modern democratic tendencies, such an overwhelmingly reactionary energy. It was in the Pauline Churches that the hierarchical and episcopal movement was especially felt. The Jewish Christian Churches, less instinct with life, remained synagogues and drifted less decidedly towards clericalism. Accordingly it was by writings foisted on St. Paul, such as the canonical Pastoral Epistles, that the hierarchical system was fortified, although several passages of his genuine letters already preached respect for a hierarchy of presbyters. The forger of the Epistles to Titus and Timothy was unacquainted with the Acts of the Apostles, and had but a vague knowledge of Paul's travels. The three Pastoral Epistles were plainly from the same pen, and were probably written at

Rome, precluding the spurious Papal Decretals. The learned lecturer summed up their contents with a view to show that the majesty of the Episcopate was their core. Thanks to the Roman Church, the religion of Jesus thus acquired some solidity and consistency. The great danger that Gnosticism would split Christianity into countless sects was warded off. The watchword "Catholic Church" echoed on all sides as the name of the great Corporation which was thenceforward to sail through the ages without making shipwreck. And there was already seen the character of this catholicity. The Montanists were branded as a sect, the Marcionites were caught falsifying the Apostolic doctrine, the various Gnostic schools were more and more rudely repulsed from the bosom of the general Church. Christianity came to mean the religion of the mechanical majority of the Bishops. Christianity, like all parties that want to live, disciplined itself, and pruned its own excesses. It combined with mystical excitement a fund of good sense and moderation which were sure to kill Chiliasm, the *charismata*, speaking with tongues, all those old *spiritualist* phenomena. A handful of excitement-mongers, like the Montanists, courting martyrdom, frowning on penance, condemning marriage, was not the Church. The golden mean triumphed; no chance was to be given to Radicals of any kind to destroy the work of Jesus. The Church was all the world's affair, not that of an aristocracy of inspired Phrygian pietists or Gnostic searchers after "deep things." Catholic opinion was the impregnable bulwark against which the countless heresies hurled themselves in vain. To confute a heretic no reasoning was required; it was enough to show that he was outside the Catholic pale; and the rule afterwards formulated by Vincentius of Lerins, *Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus traditum* was already the test of truth. M. Renan showed with what energy this forensic argument of prescription was applied by Tertullian against the unorthodox. The letters interchanged between the Churches and regularly read on Sundays pursuant to Apostolic usage greatly helped also to consolidate them. The germs of the full-blown hierarchy, including the metropolitan sees, were already planted. Christianity, like Judaism and Islam, was to become a religion of cities, and the old worship was to die out as paganism, mere counterfeited superstition. Under Marcus Aurelius the Episcopate had quite ripened, and the Papacy itself was budding. Ecumenical Councils were as yet impossible, but provincial synods, over each of which the Bishop of the provincial metropolis presided, were held to settle the Montanist controversy and the Eastern question. The learned lecturer quoted the inflated panegyric of the hierarchical system in the spurious Ignation epistles forged, he said, about A.D. 160-170, part and parcel of the fraud being, he was inclined to believe, Polycarp's letter to the Antiochian Bishop and Martyr. Orthodoxy had now become the sovereign good, implicit faith in episcopal guidance was the way of salvation, the greybeard was to bow to the Bishop—even if a stripling.

Rome was the spot where this great idea of catholicity was developed. Day by day Rome was becoming more and more, as the successor of Jerusalem, the religious centre of humanity. This Church enjoyed a generally recognized primacy, based on her assumed double descent from Peter and Paul, the Romulus and Remus of the new Holy City. The Bishop of Rome became known as the Bishop of the Bishops, one who enjoyed the right of admonishing the others, and even the right of excommunication. This was instanced in the hereticism of the Artemonites, a sort of premature Arians, who had some grounds for deeming themselves wronged in being thus punished for believing what the whole Roman Church had held down to Pope Victor's days (c. A.D. 190). The learned lecturer proceeded to argue that even the spirit which in 1870 proclaimed Papal Infallibility was already very clearly recognizable from the close of the second century. The fragmentary *Murator* Canon, for instance, written about 180, shows us Rome determining for the Churches the Codex of Scripture. Irenaeus refutes all the heresies on the authority of what Rome believed, which Church he styles "the greatest, oldest, most illustrious, possessing by unbroken succession the true traditions of the Apostles Peter and Paul, the Church to which, in virtue of its primacy, all the rest of the Church was bound to have recourse." The immense charities which this very wealthy Church distributed throughout the world greatly helped to consolidate her authority. This practice had no doubt come down from the days of old. M. Renan further traced the history of this early Papal supremacy under Pope Cornelius, in the third century interfered so energetically in

the Novatian controversy, both in Africa and Italy. Sometimes the reins of discipline were so tightly strained that they threatened to snap, as in Victor's high-handed proceedings in the Easter controversy, of which a somewhat detailed sketch was given, including an account of the kind of concordat, embodying the principle of mutual tolerance, agreed to between Polycarp and Pope Anicetus in 154. When at the close of the century Victor disturbed this settlement by denouncing the Oriental Easter praxis, Irenæus mediated between the two parties, and Victor was strongly censured by even the Western Churches for thus prematurely stretching his crozier over the East. Polycrates, Bishop of Ephesus, was Victor's most redoubtable antagonist.

Authority loves authority, said M. Renan, who pointed out how, on this principle, men so conservative in spirit as the heads of the Church could not but feel strongly drawn to ally themselves with the public Powers. Jesus himself had laid down the rule of submission to Cæsar in things lawful, and had made the image and superscription on the coin the criterion of legitimacy. Even under Nero, St. Paul wrote the words read in Rom. xiii. 1—6. Some years afterwards Peter, or the writer who borrowed his name, wrote the almost identical passage 1 Peter ii., 13, 14. Clement was also a most devoted subject of the Roman Empire. In the days when Domitian was raging most cruelly against the Church and the human race, Clement held him to be none the less God's lieutenant, as appeared from his language in a fragment of his epistle lately brought to light. It is in the form of an invocation to God and reads thus:—"It is Thou, Supreme Lord, who by Thy great and unspeakable power hast given to our Sovereigns and to those who rule over the earth the power of the kingdom, to the end that, recognizing the glory and honour which Thou hast bestowed on them, we may be submissive to them, thus avoiding the contradiction of Thy will. Give them, Lord, health, peace, stability, that they may exercise without hindrance the sovereignty which Thou hast intrusted to them. Guide their will, Lord, in the good way, and in that which is agreeable to Thee, in order that by exercising in peace, with gentleness, and piously, the power which Thou hast intrusted to them they may find Thee propitious." Stress was also laid on like traits of deference to the Imperial authority in Luke's Gospel and the Acts, this writer standing, according to the lecturer, in the closest connexion with the Roman Church. Plainly enough, there were in other parts of the Empire excitable spirits who quite shared in the angry feelings of the Jews, and dreamt of nothing but the destruction of the idolatrous city which they identified with Babylon. Such were the writers of Apocalypses and the authors of Sibylline books. But the faithful belonging to the great Churches were quite otherwise minded. In A.D. 70 the Church of Jerusalem, from sentiments more Christian than patriotic, quitted the revolutionary city and sought peace beyond Jordan. In the revolt of Barkokhebas the separation was yet more marked. Not a single Christian would take part in this effort of blind despair. Justin Martyr in his Apology never attacks the principle of the Empire; he wants the Empire to examine the Christian doctrine. The most distinguished Christian teacher under Marcus Aurelius, Melito, Bishop of Sardis, makes advances more marked still. In his treatise on Truth, preserved in Syriac, Melito speaks like a Bishop of the fourth century, expounding to a Theodosius how his first duty is to bring about by his authority the triumph of the truth. "The race of pious men in Asia," he says, "is persecuted as was never seen before, ferreted out under the authority of new edicts. Impudent sycophants, greedy of the spoils of others, making a pretext of the existing laws, carry on their brigandage in the face of all, lying in wait day and night to seize people who have done no harm. . . . If all this is done by thine order, it is well, for it cannot happen that a just prince should order anything unjust; we would then willingly accept such a death as the lot we had deserved. We address to you but one request. It is that after having thine own self examined those brought before thee as agents of revolt thou shouldst judge whether they deserve death, or whether they are not worthy to live in peace under the protection of the law. . . . Yes, it is true our philosophy was first born among the barbarians, but the moment in which it began to flourish among the peoples of thy dominion having been the great reign of thine ancestor Augustus, it was, as it were, an august augury for the Empire. It was from that moment, in fact, that the colossal

development of this brilliant Roman power dates, of which thou art and wilt be, with thy son, the heir acclaimed with all our best wishes, provided thou art willing to protect this philosophy, which has been after a fashion the foster-sister of the Empire, since it was born along with its founder, and thine ancestors have honoured it equally with other religions. And what proves that our doctrine has been destined to flourish *pari passu* with the progress of thy glorious Empire is the fact that from the time of its appearance everything has been a marvellous success. . . . Nero and Domitian only, deceived by calumniators, showed themselves ill-disposed towards our religion, and these calumnies, as often happens, have afterwards been taken for granted without examination; but their error has been corrected by thy pious ancestors, who in frequent rescripts have repressed the zeal of those who wish that harsh measures should be taken against us. As for thyself, who cherishest the same sentiments towards us, with a still more elevated degree of philanthropy and philosophy, we are sure thou wilt do what we ask of thee." Thus the Church was already making court to the Empire. Through politeness, doubtless, but also by very legitimate deductions from her principles, she was very glad to have it believed, contrary to the fact, that certain Emperors had not been absolutely opposed to Christianity. Stories were told that Tiberius had wished to put Jesus among the gods. It was very untrue said that Hadrian and Antoninus had sought to make reparation for the cruelties of Nero and Domitian. Tertullian said the same of Marcus Aurelius. Tertullian doubted, indeed, whether any one could be both Cæsar and Christian. But a century afterwards no such incompatibility struck anybody, and Constantine was to prove that Melito showed himself a man of profound sagacity on the day on which he distinguished so clearly, a century and a half before the time, athwart the prosconsular persecutions, the figure of a Christian Emperor. The hatred of Christianity and the Empire was that of a pair bound to love one another. Under the Severi the language of the Church remained what it was under the Antonines—plaintive and tender. The apologists laud the Church as Legitimist; she was ever the first to salute the rightful Emperor. No pretender like Cassius, Albinus, Niger, for a Christian! In point of fact this assumed worship of legitimacy was the worship of success. This correct attitude of the Church in regard to the civil power was dictated quite as much by outward necessities as by her principles. The Church was already a powerful association, and as such her bent was naturally conservative; she needed order and legal guarantees. This was illustrated by the history of Aurelian's decision of the action of ejection brought against the brilliant heresiarch, Paul of Samosata, Bishop of Antioch. The Emperor adjudged the Episcopal Palace to Paul's orthodox rival, the litigant favoured by Rome and all Italy. It was becoming clear that Christianity and the Empire could not live without each other. The world wanted a religion of congregations, churches or synagogues, a religion whose essence was brotherhood. Christianity fulfilled all these conditions. Its admirable worship, its pure morality, its wisely organized clergy assured it the future. Several times in the third century this historical necessity tended to become a reality, especially under the Syrian Emperors, and the eclecticism which they favoured seemed to promise a peace made, not as under Constantine by the total defeat of one of the parties, but by a broad reconciliation. The struggle became a deadly one when those great reformers, animated by the old spirit, Diocletian and Maximian, believed themselves able to re-endow the Empire with a new life by keeping to the narrow circle of Roman ideas. The Church triumphed by means of her martyrs; Roman pride stooped; Constantine saw the hidden might of the Church; the populations of Asia Minor, Syria, Thrace, Macedonia—in a word, of the eastern part of the Empire, were already more than half Christian. He made the whole Empire Christian. From the Occidental point of view this might astonish us, for in the West the Christians were but a weak minority. But in the East Constantine's policy was not only natural but imperative. One remarkable thing was Rome's temporary eclipse in consequence of the removal of the seat of the Empire to Constantinople, and still more remarkable was the manner in which, under the politic inspirations of such Popes as Sylvester, Damasus, and Gregory the Great, she struggled through her dark centuries and emerged stronger than ever when Charlemagne restored the Western Empire. M. Renan wound up with an eloquent

plea for perfect toleration, even of intolerance itself, unbounded freedom of thought being the best guarantee for the dispersion of darkness, the attainment of truth, and the progress of mankind.

After alluding to future Hibbert lecturers who might treat other periods of the history of Christianity, he said:—That which I have described before you is one full of grandeur. One is impartial towards the dead only. Seeing that Catholicism has acted as a hostile power, threatening freedom and the human mind, it was right to combat her. But when history becomes polemical one does not narrate well. Our age is the age of history; for it is the age of doubt as to dogma. It is the age in which, without discussing system, an enlightened spirit says to itself: "If, ever since men began to reason, so many thousands of creeds have pretended to present the whole truth, and if this pretence has always been found a vain one, is it likely I shall be more fortunate than so many others, and the truth has awaited my coming to make her definitive revelation?" There is no definitive revelation. There is a touching struggle of this poor disinherited being, man, to make his lot bearable. But what that calls for is not disdain, it is kindness. Whosoever believes he has aught to teach us about our lot and our end ought to be welcomed. Call to mind the judicious and discreet judgment of that Northumbrian chief in the assembly which was debating whether it should embrace the doctrine of the Roman missionaries. "Perhaps thou recallest, O King, a thing which sometimes happens in the wintry days, when thou art seated at table with thy captains and thy warriors, while a good fire is burning and the hall is pleasant and warm, but it rains, snows, and there is a high wind outside. There comes a little bird which flies across the hall with fluttering wings, coming in by one window and going out by another. The moment of its crossing is for it full of sweetness, it no longer feels either rain or storm, but that moment flies, the bird passes in the twinkling of an eye, and from winter it goes back to winter again. Such," Coifi went on, "seems to me to be men's life upon this earth, and its momentary flight as compared with the length of time which precedes and that which follows it. This time is dark and irksome for us, it torments us by the impossibility of knowing what it is. If, then, the new teaching can shed but the least light upon it for us it behoves us to follow it." (Beda, Hist. Eccles. II., 12). Alas! The missionaries from Rome brought us but a *minimum* of the certainty with which the old Northumbrian chief decided he would be content. Life seems to us to be ever a short passage between two long nights. Happy he who can sleep amid the empty noise of the threats which aforesaid troubled the human conscience; noise which ought no longer to be aught but as the rocking of its cradle. One thing only is certain: it is that the fatherly smile at certain hours shines across nature, assures us that there is an eye looking at us and a heart which follows us. Let us keep aloof from every absolute formula which might one day become a hindrance to the free expansion of our minds. There is no religious communion which does not still possess the gifts of life and grace, but it is on condition of sympathetic adhesion following upon humiliating docility. The comparison of the regiment, invented by Clement of Rome, and often repeated, ought to be utterly abandoned. You have wished me to recall your thoughts to the grandeur of Catholicism, at its best epoch. I thank you for so doing. Bonds of childhood, the strongest of all bonds, attach me to Catholicism, and I am often tempted to say of it what Job said, at least in our Latin version, *Etiam si occiderit me, in ipso sperabo*. This family is too numerous not to have still a great future before it. The strange excesses of the last half century, the unheard of Pontificate of Pius IX.—the most astounding in history—cannot end in dulness and common-place. There will be thunderstorms yonder, explosions like all which accompany God's great days of judgment. And to remain possible still, bearable by those who have loved her, would she have much to do, this old Mother who would not know how to die so soon? Perhaps she will find out, to slacken the strides of her conqueror—Modern Reason—arts of sorcery, words like those Balder murmured on the funeral pile. The Catholic Church is a woman, let us mistrust the charming words of her agony. Let us imagine her some day posing and saying to us "My

children, everything here is but a symbol and dream. Nothing is clear in this world save a little ray of blue light which flashes across the dark pall and looks as it were the reflex of a Benevolent Will. Come into my bosom, where you will find how to forget. For him who wants fetiches, I have fetiches; for him who wants his hand full of work, I offer works; for him who wants drunkenness of heart, I have milk in my breast which intoxicates. For him who wants love, hatred too, I have more than enough of both; to him who likes irony, I pour it forth from a brimming fountain. Come, all of you, the time of dogmatic dejection is over; I shall have music and incense for your funerals, flowers for your marriages, the joyous welcome of my bells for your new-born babes." Well, were she to talk so, our embarrassment would be extreme; but perhaps she will not say it. . . . Your great and glorious England, ladies and gentlemen, has resolved the practical part of the question. In proportion to the theoretical impossibility of solving the religious problem is the ease with which the State and individuals can mark out the line of conduct to follow in matters of the kind. Everything is summed up in a single word—Liberty. What more simple? Belief cannot be had to order; we believe what we believe to be true; it is at no man's pleasure to hold as true what he has been led, right or wrong, to find false. To refuse freedom of thought is a kind of contradiction in terms. But from freedom of thought to the freedom of saying out what one thinks there is but a step. For the right of all is the same; I have no right to forbid anybody to say what he thinks; but nobody has the right to forbid me to speak as I think. See here is a theory which will seem a very poor one in the eyes of the transcendent doctors who fancy themselves in possession of absolute truth. We have them at a great advantage, ladies and gentlemen. To be logical they are obliged to be persecutors; as for us, we have leave to be tolerant, tolerant towards all, even towards those who if they had the power, would be anything but tolerant towards us. Yes, let us not flinch from this paradox—Liberty is the deadliest weapon against the foes of liberty. Some tell us in all frankness, "We accept liberty from you because you owe it us according to your own principles, but you shall get nothing of the kind at our hands, for we do not owe it you." Very well; let us give them liberty all the same, and let us not imagine we shall be worsted in the bargain. No; liberty is the grand solvent of all fanaticisms. By claiming liberty for my foe, for him who would stamp me out if he could, I make him really the most fatal of all presents. I oblige him to swallow a strong drink which will turn his brain, while I keep mine steady. Science can stand the manly training of liberty; fanaticism, superstition, cannot stand it. We do more harm to dogmatism by treating it with implacable sweetness than by persecuting it. By this sweetness we teach the very truth which cuts up all dogmatism by the roots—namely, that every metaphysical controversy is barren, and that in questions of this kind the truth for each man is what he thinks he gets a glimpse of. The great thing is not to silence dangerous teaching, gag such and such a discordant voice; the great thing wanted is to put men's minds into such good temper that the masses may see the emptiness of these angry squabbles. When this temper becomes the atmosphere of society the fanatic will find he can hardly breathe in it any longer. He finds himself beaten by the general softness. If, instead of lending Polyuctus to punishment, the magistrates, with a smile and a shake of the hand, had sent him home, Polyuctus would not have been caught offending again; perhaps in his old age he would even have laughed at his escapade and would have become a sensible man.

#### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF JULY 1ST, BY "FUJIYAMA."

Clock		Tower.
C	a	T
L	o t h a r i	O
O	n s l o	W †
E	a l i b r	E
K	o h - i n a	R

No correct answers received.

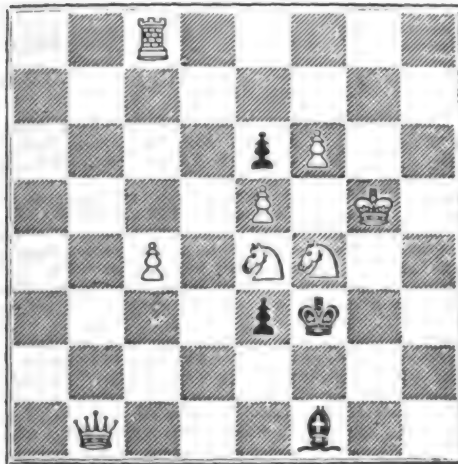
\* Cat fall for raising-anchor, or Cat-o-nine-tails becoming unfashionable.

† Arthur Onslow, the immaculate speaker of the House of Commons.

CHess PROBLEM,

By J. MENZIES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHess PROBLEM OF AUG. 21ST. BY P. RICHARDSON.

White.

- 1.—Q. to Q. Kt. sq.
- 2.—R. to B. 4.
- 3.—R. to R. 4 mate.

Black.

- 1.—Q. takes Q. (or any).
- 2.—Anything.

Correct solutions received from Omega, W. H. S., and Q.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 4th September, 1880.)

Discount on Yen Sale.					Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)	
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.					
1880.									
Monday.....	Aug.	30	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	380	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	"	31	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	Sept.	1	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	39	39	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	"	2	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	"	3	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	"	4	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—	—	—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	Oct. 8th
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 7th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	Sept. 7th†
HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31st
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Sept. 13th
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	—
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	—
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	Sept. 9th

- \* Left San Francisco, 17th August, *Garlic*.  
† Left Hongkong, 31st August, *Menzies*.

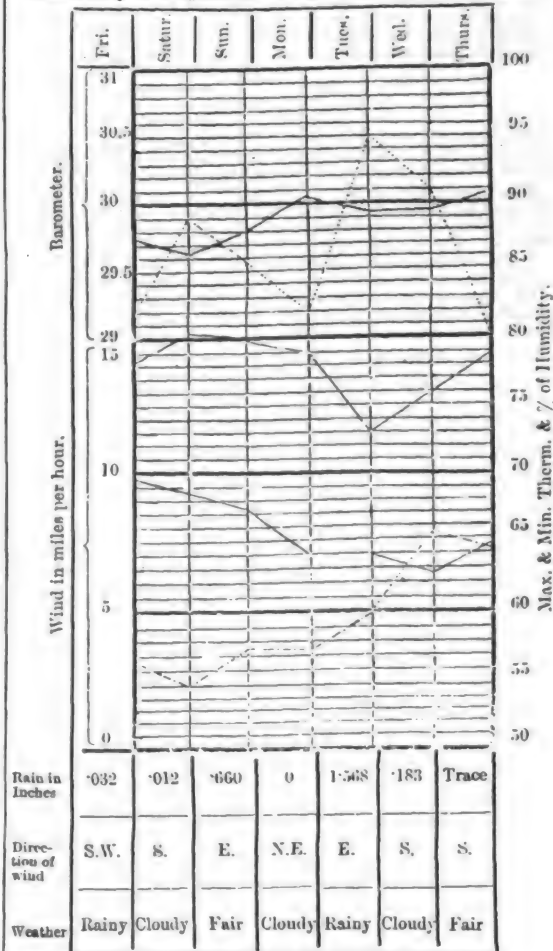
NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	Sept. 19th
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	—
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 9th
HONGKONG, via HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	Sept. 17th
HAKODATE.....	M. B. Co.	—
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Sept. 18th
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 9th
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	Oct. 10th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	Sept. 8th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1880.  
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.  
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.  
..... represents velocity of wind  
..... represents percentage of humidity  
Max. velocity of wind 14.0 miles per hour on Thursday, at 3 p.m.  
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.  
The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.066 inches on Thursday, at 10 p.m., and the lowest was 29.662 inches on Saturday, at 10 p.m. There has been a considerable rise in the barometer during the week, accompanied by a decided fall in temperature. The highest temperature for the week was 80°4 on Saturday, and the lowest was 63°7 on Wednesday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year being 89°4 and 68°5 respectively. Rain has fallen every day of the week except Monday, the total amount being 2.455 inches against .025 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Aug. 28, Japanese steamer *Kokomaru Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Aug. 29, American sloop-of-war *Squalor*, Commander Sampson, 1,900, 8-guns, from Hakodate.  
Aug. 30, Japanese steamer *Nigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Aug. 30, British steamer *Belgic*, Davison, 2,627, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
Aug. 30, British steamer *Essex*, Wilkings, 1,401, from London via Shanghai, General, to Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
Aug. 30, H.M.S. gun-boat *Fly*, Commander St. Clair, 461, 4-guns, from Kobe.  
Sept. 1, Japanese steamer *Siro Maru*, Frauck, 480, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Sept. 1, Japanese steamer *Fukushima Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Sept. 2, Japanese steamer *Tokuyama Maru*, Young, 1,270, from Shanghai and way-ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Sept. 2, British steamer *Ajar*, Kidd, 1,524, from London via Hongkong, General, to Butterfield & Swire.  
 Sept. 2, British steamer *Cleveland*, Harvey, 763, from Saigon, Rice, to Janline, Matheson & Co.  
 Sept. 3, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 4, German schooner *Lottie*, Hiltz, 26, from Kurile Islands Skins, to Hohnholz & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Belgic* from Hongkong:—Messrs. E. D. Paira and G. D. Castro in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. Burton and Mr. W. H. Loxley in cabin; 7 Europeans and 93 Chinese in steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mrs. Kiyohara, Mr. P. S. Synes, Dr. Hange, Dr. Biddle, U.S.N., Mr. V. Ragusa, Messrs. Nakamiya, Nakamura, Matsumoto and Satoura in cabin; 1 European and 180 Japanese in steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Seirio Maru* from Hakodate:—50 Japanese.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru* from Kobe:—20 Japanese.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Rev. P. B. Power and Miss Power, Mr. Brown and 10 Japanese in cabin; 1 European, 3 Chinese and 233 Japanese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

Aug. 30, Japanese steamer *Tsuruyama Maru*, Cheetham, 661, for Hakodate, Mails and General, M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 30, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 946, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 1, British barque *Furion II*, Wade, 945, for Kobe, General, despatched by Malcolm & Co.  
 Sept. 1, British corvette *Comus*, 2,383, Captain East, 14-guns, for Nagasaki.  
 Sept. 1, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 1, American sloop-of-war *Alert*, Captain Huntington, 1,020, 4-guns, 600 n.r., for Chefoo via Nagasaki.  
 Sept. 2, British steamer *Exambin*, Wildgoose, 1,401, for Kobe, General, despatched by Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
 Sept. 2, Japanese steamer *Kokunoye Maru*, Dithlelsen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 3, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Sept. 3, American ship *Bohemia*, Trask, 1,645, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Sept. 3, American barque *California*, Love, 724, for San Francisco, Tea, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Sept. 4, Japanese steamer *Seirio Maru*, Franck, 626, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 4, British steamer *Belgic*, Davison, 2,627, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 4, Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 4, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—Col. and Mrs. Unterberger, Mr. and Mrs. Minoura, Miss Winn, Mrs. Leuz and infant, Miss Starkweather, Miss Gouldy Mrs. Winn and two children, Dr. Rogers, Messrs. J. J. Keswick, Watanabe, Nakamura, Yokoi, Nishikawa, Inouye, Witte, Ban, Michaelis, Kaboshi, Miui, A. Destmann, Sugimura, (2), and Dresser.  
 Per British corvette *Comus* for Kobe:—General and Mrs. Donovan and Mr. Glennie.  
 Per American ship *Bohemia* for Kobe:—Mr. Whymark.  
 Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—2 in steerage.  
 Per British steamer *Belgic* for San Francisco:—Mrs. Burton, Messrs. Lozley, Ranson, Mills, Divorcort, Dazet, A. C. Watt and child, and two Japanese in cabin; 4 Europeans in steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Watanabe, Rev. T. G. Selby, Messrs. Leccase, A. Jacot, Takasaka, Konamori, R. Thompson, Mori, Omori, and Tazawa.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and way-ports:—Treasure ... .. \$63,700.00

Per O. & O. steamer *Belgic*, for San Francisco:—

## TEA:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	295	2,277	2,535	5,107
Nagasaki	—	—	409	409
Hiogo	—	132	1,269	1,401
Yokohama	1,367	11,571	2,336	15,274
Hongkong	623	3,363	893	4,879
Total	2,285	17,343	7,442	27,070

## SILK:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	577	—	577
Hongkong	—	66	—	66
Yokohama	—	316	—	316
Total	—	959	—	959

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—

Silk for London ... .. 106 bales.  
 " " France ... .. 116 "  
 Waste Silk ... .. 225 "

Total ... .. 447 bales

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Treasure ... .. \$100,000.00

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Belgic* reports:—Sailed from Hongkong August 24th at 4.12 p.m. and experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. Arrived at this port at 6 a.m. on the 30th August. Passage 5½ days.

The British steamer *Exambin* reports:—Left Shanghai on the 24th instant; arrived at Yokohama on 1.30 a.m., 30th Aug. Fine weather all the voyage.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* reports:—Strong head winds and bad weather. Sunday, 22nd August, Lat. 24°56' N., Long. 119°52' E., exchanged signals with American ship *Amey*, all well. The American sloop-of-war *Seclara* reports:—Experienced a heavy gale on Thursday, the 26th instant.

The Japanese steamer *Seirio Maru* reports:—Left Hakodate at 1 p.m. 29th August. Experienced fine weather to Iubinye, thence strong N. and N.E. winds and thick rainy weather. Slowed down from Cape Sagami.

The Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru* reports:—Left Kobe at 6.30 p.m. 30th August. Experienced strong N.E. winds with confused sea and thick rainy weather during the entire passage. Arrived at 11 a.m., 1st instant.

The Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* reports:—Fair weather throughout.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports:—Had strong head winds and high sea from the Ku channel.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
May 2	Ellen Goodspeed	LONDON	Yokohama
June 10	Eme	"	" & Hiogo
July 15	Athelstan	"	"
" 15	Euphrates (s.s.)	"	"
Apr. 20	Panay	NEW YORK	"
" 23	Walkyre	"	" & Hiogo
May 17	Gerard C. Tobey	"	Otarunai
" 23	Zola	"	Yokohama
June 26	Goodell	"	"
May 13	Polynesian	SHIRLING	" & N'saki
Apr. 13	Lupata	ANTWERP	"
June 26	Clan Mc. Leod	"	"
July 1	George Bewley	TEES via "	"
" 5	Fontenaye	"	" & Hiogo
June 11	S. F. Hersey	NEWPORT	"
July 2	Boston Vale	LIVERPOOL	"
June 24	Guy C. Goss	PHILADELPHIA	"
July 11	Auguste	SWANSEA	Nagasaki

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
July 16	Benledi (s.s.)	LONDON	Yokohama
" 16	Steuter (s.s.)	"	" & Hiogo
" 16	Mikado	"	"
" 16	Remonstrant	"	"
" 24	Grandee	NEW YORK	"
" 16	Eildenhope	CARDIFF	Yokohama

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Ajax	Kidd	British steamer	1,524	London via Hongkong	Sept. 2	Butterfield & Swire
Cleveland	Harvey	British steamer	769	Saigon	Sept. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong	Sept. 3	P. & O. Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,230	Shanghai & ports	Sept. 2	M. B. Co.
Tanaia	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Aug. 24	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Haze	Evans	American barque	862	New York	Aug. 14	J. E. Collier
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Island	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Obed Baxter	Baxter	American barque	916	Kobe	Aug. 25	C. & J. Trading Co.
Parthia	Patterson	British barque	1,022	Antwerp	Aug. 16	A. Reimers & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
West Glen	Thomson	British barque	699	Takao	Aug. 20	Mitsui Bussan Kuwaisha

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Richmond	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Benham
Swatara	8	1,900	---	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Fly	4	464	120	Gun-boat	Kobe	Commander St. Clair
FRENCH—Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Michaud

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 9th. at noon
Hongkong via Kobe	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 18th. at 6 P.M.
London via Kobe, &c.	Ajax	Butterfield & Swire	Quick despatch
New York	Escambia	Mourilyan, Heumann & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About Sept. 19th
Shanghai and way-ports	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 8th, at 6 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—Generally a fair to good business passing. In *Tarn* more doing, and prices are decidedly firmer both for English and Bombay shippings. *Shirtings*—some inquiry for 9 lbs. at quotations. *Turkey Reds* in good demand. *Velvets* are quiet, other *Cottons* dull. *Woolens* are barely saleable and we leave all quotations unchanged.

**COTTON YARNS.**

Nos. 16 to 24. Common to Medium	per picul	\$27.00 to 30.50
" " (Good to Best)	"	\$31.00 to 33.50
Bombay, No. 20 do.	"	\$28.00 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32. Common to Medium	"	\$34.00 to 35.00
" " (Good to Best)	"	\$36.00 to 37.00
" 38 to 42	"	\$39.00 to 42.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece	28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.85
" " 8½ lb. "	38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.35
" " 9 lb. "	38½ " 45 in.	\$2.10 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. "	24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.75
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 "	30 in. "	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:—12 "	44 in. "	\$1.50 to 1.65
Prints:—Assorted "	24 " 30 in. "	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italians & Satens Black	32 in. "	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds.	30 in. "	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 2¾ lb. 24 "	30 in. "	\$1.60 to 1.85
Do. 3 lb. "	30 in. "	\$1.80 to 1.95

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—Continued.

Velvets:—Black	35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns	12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.74 to 0.75
Taffachelass:—	12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS.**

Plain Orleans	40-42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00 to 6.50
Figured Orleans	29-30 " 31 " "	3.50 to 4.50
Lastings	29-30 " 31 " "	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth	30 " 32 " "	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords	29-30 " 22 " "	4.00 to 5.50
Meuselines de Laines:—Crape	24 yds. 30 in. "	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime	24 " 30 " "	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen	24 " 30 " "	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in. "	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots	54 " to 56 " "	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents	54 " to 56 " "	0.55 to 0.60
Union	54 " to 56 " "	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.38 to 0.41

**SUGAR.**—Our market is quiet at quotation, estimated stock 160,000 bags.

**KEROSENE.**—Dealers have entered the market pretty freely, and a rise to quotation is the consequence. Stock 705,000 cases.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	\$4.05	Japan Rice	per picul	\$3.20 to \$4.00
Taiwanfoo in bag	"	\$4.00 to 4.05	Saigon Rice [cargo]	"	\$2.05 to \$2.10
Ching-pak and Ke-pak	"	\$7.50	Kerosene Oil	case	\$1.70
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah	"	\$6.00 to \$8.00	Newchwang Peas	picul	\$2.05 to \$2.10

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—We have had rather an active market for Silk since the 28th ultimo. The simultaneous departure of the French and American mails induced a number of transactions, and sales for the week amount to about 450 shipping bales. Prices for *Hanks* have risen fully \$10 per picul and many holders do not care to sell even at this advance. In *Filatures* a fair business has been done for America, but prices of this class of silk as well as of *Kakodas* are unaltered.

	Exchange 3.9½	Exchange 4.65
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 2	\$510 to \$520 = 17 1 to 17 6 = fcs. 47.80 to fcs. 48.60	
" " 2½	\$485 to \$490 = 16 6 to 16 7 = " 45.20 to " 45.60	
" " 3 and 4	\$450 to \$470 = 15 3 to 15 11 = " 42.40 to " 42.90	
" Filatures.—Best	\$650 to \$ — = 21 8 to " 60.00	
Old Silks { Filatures.—Medium to Best	\$600 to \$650 = 20 to 21 8 = fcs. 55.50 to fcs. 60.00	
" Kakoda.—	\$580 to \$640 = 19 5 to 21 4 = " 53.75 to " 59.25	

Stock 2,600 shipping bales. Total shipments to date 2,645 bales against 2,202 bales same time last year.

**TEA.**—Transactions have been small, settlements for the week only amounting to 2,000 piculs. Fine to Choicest leaf has been most in demand, prices for which have advanced; but the lower grades, if anything, are rather easier. There is a large stock on offer principally composed of Common and Medium sorts.

The s.s. *Escambia* is on the berth for New York via Suez at £3 10/- per ton.

Common	{	...	...	...	{	\$17 to \$21	Fine	...	...	...	...	\$29 to \$30
Good Common	{	...	...	...	{	\$22 to \$23	Finest	...	...	...	...	\$33 to \$35
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	\$25 to \$26	Choice	...	...	...	...	\$37 to \$39
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...		Choicest	...	...	...	...	\$41 to \$45

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3.9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	71½
" Bank Bills on demand	3.8½	" Private 10 days' sight	72½
" Private 4 months' sight	3.9½ to 4	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" " 6 " "	3.9½ " 4	" Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.72	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" Private 6 months' sight	4.83	" Private 50 days' sight	92
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	4 ½ prem.	KINSAITZ	39 ½ dis.
" Private 10 days' sight	4 ½ disct.	GOLD YEN	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The s.s. *Clelland* has arrived from Saigon with rice. The s.s. *Escambia* is on the berth for New York, and the s.s. *Ajar* for London. The *Obed Baster* is filling up for New York with general cargo. No demand exists for sailing vessels at the moment.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Muhomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1873.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

**OAKEY'S**  
**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKEY'S**  
**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**  
[NON-MERCURIAL],  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

**OAKEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**  
IN SOLID BLOCKS—11L, 21L & 4D. EACH, & 15. BOXES.

**JOHN OAKEY & SONS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, EMERY PAPER  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
July, 1879. 52ins.

## FOR SALE.

**GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,**  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.  
EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.  
Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 123.

## CHINA SEA.

ENTRANCE TO MIN RIVER—FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

## MIN REEF WHISTLING BUOY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a red and black chequered automatic Whistling Buoy, 10 feet in diameter at the water line and with the word **MIN** painted on it in white letters, has been moored in 11 fathoms of water about one cable to the north-east of the northern extreme of the Min Reef. From the Buoy:—

Chang Chi Peak bears N. 49° E.

Sharp Peak „ N. 73° W.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineers' Office,  
Shanghai, 3rd August, 1880.

W. & A. GILBEY'S  
WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents for Japan.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERKINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

52 ins.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,

ENGLAND.

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,***CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following***EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevoli, Magnolia, Jasmin,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,***A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.***Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,***A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy  
action and promotes the growth of the hair.***ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,***A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.***ATKINSON'S**

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
Cream,

*And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers.*

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed  
in seven colours.***ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

12 in. 26 in.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

*CAMOMILE PILLS* are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

# ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London.

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERRY.

Manufacture all kinds of

## IRONWORK, Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS.

*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.*

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.

*See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.*

Railings. Balcony Panels.  
Gates. Street Posts.  
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.  
Balustrade. Newels.  
Creosings. Terminals.

Columns. Column Capitals.  
Brackets. Gratings.  
Windows. Casements.  
Fountains. Drinking Fountains.  
Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

## SMITH'S HEARTHES & PORTABLE FORGES

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*Catalogue (D) free on Application.*

Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited.  
LONDON.

26 ins.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.

April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S**  
PANCREATIC EMULSION  
FOR INFANTS  
AND  
WASTING DISEASES

**SAVORY & MOORE'S**  
BEST FOOD  
FOR INFANTS  
AND  
WASTING DISEASES

**SAVORY & MOORE'S**  
TATULA INHALATIONS  
FOR ASTHMA  
AND  
WASTING DISEASES

SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL NURSERIES.  
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.  
CONTAINS THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NUTRIMENT IN THE MOST CONVENIENT FORM.  
Is this in 1s., 2s., 4s., 6s., and 10s.  
Bottle 1s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 6s.  
143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE



MARK.

## ELLWOOD'S

PATENT AIR CHAMBER

## HATS AND HELMETS,

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION  
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters  
and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,  
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

## DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH. HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists  
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

April 10, 1880.

## FLUID MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout  
the World.

THE SAFEST MILD  
APERIENT FOR DELICATE  
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,  
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,  
AND FOR REGULAR USE  
IN WARM CLIMATES.

1y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- &amp; 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,****WILDEN WORKS.****STOURPORT ENGLAND.****SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,  
and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore &amp; Co., 2, Rood Lane. London, E.C.

April, 1880.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**FIRE** Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and  
their contents, in **TOKIO**.

Apply to

**EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,**  
Agents.

Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... .. \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KENNEDY, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppins, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.

E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb &amp; Co.

Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. &amp; A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "  
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description  
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,  
India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes  
issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

**WEEKLY EDITION.** The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review  
of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per  
annum, \$24: Six months, \$13: Three months, \$7.

**FORTNIGHTLY EDITION,** being a Summary of the foregoing, is pub-  
lished for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via  
San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six month, \$7; Three  
months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays ex-  
cepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all  
Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and  
in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese  
news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of  
public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community.  
Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for  
circulating local advertisements. It has a large and con-  
stantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within  
the means of all classes of the community. It therefore  
affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all  
announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by  
advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements  
for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 37.]

Yokohama, September 11, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

China .....	1,169
Colonel Gordon .....	1,170
Editorial Notes .....	1,171
Review .....	1,173
Correspondence .....	1,174
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,175
Notes of the Week .....	1,175
London Letter .....	1,177
Paris Letter .....	1,179
Japanese News .....	1,180
Arrival of the American Mail .....	1,182
The Japanese Press .....	1,186
Law Reports .....	1,187
Desmond's Model .....	1,190
Chess Problem .....	1,194
Meteorological Report .....	1,194
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,195
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,196
Advertisements .....	1,197

## CHINA.

ACCORDING to the meagre telegrams vouchsafed by Reuter, the Marquis Tseng had a good reception from the Russian Czar in St. Petersburg, negotiations progressed quickly afterwards, so that on or before the 8th instant, a new treaty between Russia and China was agreed to and signed.

Some weeks may pass before details of the second treaty are divulged. In the meantime, we may be sure of at least three of the principal stipulations in the new document. The Livadia treaty of Chung How will be ratified without further reference, discussion, or delay. Chung How must be restored at once to rank, honor, office, and favor; and China will have to pay to Russia, within a stated time, the costs of the movement of Russian troops along a frontier of over four thousand miles in length; the expenses of Admiral Lessoffsky's fleet; and, further, all the Russian expenditures for ships, stores, arms, &c., &c., incurred in preparations for war. There will be other stipulations; some concerning trade, others concerning political and territorial rights. Yet, although we could put forth some plausible guesses, we will not at this moment deal with matters that are hypothetical. It is enough to say Russia has dictated her own terms, and that China has had to yield to all demands immediate and unconditional compliance.

The political consequences, which affect Europe as well as Asia, are vast and momentous, but yet may be the means of giving to the Celestial Empire unity and vigorous national life.

A short year ago the two Emperresses, having effectually crushed all revolts within the limits of China proper, had reconquered the ancient possessions of the Empire with the exceptions of Khokand and Ili, the lands of Siberia and Manchuria ceded to Russia, the island of Hongkong

surrendered to England, and the Loochoo's annexed by Japan. The Chinese Empire, conscious of its vast strength, had assumed a threatening attitude towards this country. Troops were massed against Ili, in such numbers that Russia became alarmed for the safety of Toorkestan and the Khanates. France was warned that opposition would be made to any invasion of Tonquin; Nepal, Burmah and Thibet had again submitted to tribute; and Siam was made uneasy by a peremptory demand from Peking for payment of all arrears due to China, the suzerain power.

Now all has been changed. Japan will henceforth hold Loochoo unchallenged. The troops of Tso will probably retire from Kashgar, and seek the shelter of the Great Wall. Siam will preserve her independence, and Russia will, when the Czar wills, absorb Kashgaria, Hi, Mongolia, Manchuria, and Corea. China will be happy to be permitted to retire within the boundary of the Wall, her outlying possessions will fall from her; and Burmah, Nepal, Thibet—like Siam—will cease to offer tribute and homage.

The revulsion is indeed very great, yet—strange to say—it has been foreseen and will not, in truth, be unwelcome to the Chinese statesmen who have felt the influence of the modern spirit. A nation which is homogenous and which—after all reverses—consists of some three hundred and fifty million souls, (we reject higher estimates) will, when thrown back upon its own resources, quickly discover its elements of both strength and weakness and will, if leaders arise, repair, reform, consolidate and grow strong, under the pressure of a hostile and aggressive neighbour. Popular indignation may be able to overthrow the provincial usurpations—the curse of the Empire—and the vast, chastened, and federated peoples may be so fused into unity, that the Chinese nation will become a prodigious single force instead of being, as now, a number of discordant and incoherent provinces.

Up to the year 1860 China kept aloof from the outer world, and was a decaying State, torn by revolt and apparently unable to struggle against the successions of calamity. After that year, an active and powerful, but yet numerically small, section of the governing class of China accepted the conclusion that the nation must to a wide extent modify her system of internal government and foreign policy, as the traditional antagonism to western ways and rigid isolation of the Empire, could not be persisted in without endangering the State, which at the time was almost exhausted by the Taeping rebellion. This conclusion was an enforced and unwelcome one, and the able, clear-sighted, but yet narrow-minded men who saw the need for general reform, and who wished to give the Empire the forces that came from unity, were anxious to keep China as much as possible apart from the western world; so that, for instance, if foreign inventions were adopted, they would be but the means of rendering China independent of foreign science and culture. Tseng-kwo-fan, Tso-t'sung-

t'ang, Shên-pao-chên, Li-hung-chang, and their following, considered that western thought was too explosive for China. They all approved of western arms, discipline, and organization, and would give them to China—but as the means of keeping foreigners out of the country. Li is in favor of railways and telegraphs being made, that they may develop the resources of the Empire, and make it independent of foreign trade. Others, like Chung How for instance, wished to build steam cotton-mills and large works for manufacturing iron and copper, so that no foreign cottons and no foreign metals might be imported. A Chinese steam-ship company was formed with the help of state money and subsidies, that it might drive away foreign vessels from Chinese waters, and all other plans approved of had really for their object the peaceable, but ultimate and thorough, expulsion of foreigners. In this narrow spirit the leaders of China projected reforms and changes and, as the sequel shows, have vastly injured the nation. Changes of real benefit to China might have been made during the last eighteen or twenty years if the leaders of opinion had been less blind, selfish and exclusive, but the precious time has been wasted, and at this crisis China finds herself with a Government that has become contemptible in the eyes of the people; without foreign sympathy or respect; with undisciplined armies, undisciplined fleets, without means of internal communication, no transport, no commissariat, no organizations, no scientific service, no central direction, no national councils, no leaders. The blood and treasure of the nation has been wasted in the north-west for nought; the Empire is about to be shorn of its old possessions, and the people are profoundly humiliated and afflicted.

It is certain that the perturbation is already great and is becoming general, and, if it lasts unredressed or unallayed, will lead to a rising against existing authority, as the pride or self-respect of the Chinese people is deeply hurt by the vacillations, intrigues, corruptions, disunions, and incompetence of the governing class. The recent action of Peking against Li has caused much excitement. The literate and official class think that Li's real fault was that he showed the weakness of the Empire under its present system, and its utter unfitness to encounter the risks of war. Also, that he wished to apply remedies so that the vast dormant forces of the nation be turned to account, as might easily be done.

Li again, is now jealously watched. He has been refused the large sums of money he wanted for the army and navy. The Peking Government, abetted by most of the great provincial officials, clings to worn out, useless ways, and seems disposed to run all risks of national decay or disintegration rather than accept the necessity of organic change. Probably even the last bitter lesson will be lost.

The discontent will grow, and has already become dangerous. For the present all eyes are again turned towards Li, whose conduct is closely watched by both the Peking Government and the Chinese nation. He is too powerful a subject to please the Manchu dynastic party; he has the second largest and second best army of China; he is a man of great courage, ability, and vast ambition. His faults are great, but may be condoned. On the other hand the dynasty has just received an alarming shock, it has a weaker hold on China now than at any previous time, and, although the Empresses are women of ability, and Kung and Tso are bold counsellors, the dynasty is in no condition to bear any strain. Further, the new-born national feeling of China is against the Ta t'ing dynasty, the people are ripe for a new and vigorous rule, for the abandonment of the old order, and the acceptance of

complete change of government, national policy, and, perhaps, religion.

#### COLONEL GORDON.

THE visit of Colonel Gordon to China was an important event. He had nothing to gain by a new connexion with the Chinese Government. His position in the British service was a high and enviable one, while his career is as distinguished as it is exceptional, and but a short period will see him a General. His appearance, then, on the scene of his former great labours implied nothing but devotion to the interests of civilisation and progress. His previous experience of China was a sufficient guarantee that he fully understood the questions he would have to deal with. He knew that China was weak in military organization and experience of modern warfare, but he knew also that she was strong by means of her population and her wealth, the two great sinews of war. He knew that the internal dissensions existing in the Cabinet at Peking rendered a struggle with Russia undesirable in the interests of China. He knew also that trade in general would suffer if such a struggle were to take place. But he was likewise aware that, should the contest be forced upon China, he, as a soldier whose wide military experience had chiefly been gained in leading troops untrained to modern warfare, and who had achieved signal successes in the past as a commander in China itself, was perhaps better fitted than any man living to assist her at such a crisis in making the best use of her position and resources. Yet, though all this must have been well known to Sir Thomas Wade, it is to be feared that the spirit which has influenced him in his late extraordinary action towards Colonel Gordon is the result of the limited views acquired during former experience in subordinate positions, and is the same spirit which is noticeable in others of Her Majesty's officials who, instead of appreciating or utilising any influence or confidence which their countrymen may acquire among Eastern peoples, omit no opportunity of assuming an antagonistic attitude, and thus lose the benefit of valuable assistance. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that those of the other Foreign Representatives who pursue a different course in this respect,—as for instance Monsieur Brennier, in the case of Captain Giquel—as a rule enjoy greater diplomatic weight and influence with the native governments.

It would have been only reasonable to hope that an exception to this prevailing feature of existing British policy, might be made in the case of the distinguished officer of whom we are writing; but apparently no considerations of his high character and disinterested services influenced the British Representative at Peking, who seems to have looked upon the late Commanding General of the "Ever Victorious Army" as a meddlesome and unwelcome intruder, who embarrassed his own position.

The Home Government when appealed to, being naturally enough unable to understand fully the position of affairs, doubtless felt it incumbent to support their Representative at a critical moment, and not only took the extraordinary and unusual step of refusing to accept Colonel Gordon's resignation of his commission, but cancelled his leave of absence and directed him to hasten out of China.

By this deplorable decision we fear that England has thrown away a fine opportunity of increasing her prestige and power in China, for that nation will feel that, in deciding upon the recall of Colonel Gordon, the British Government acted more out of fear of Russia than in the interests of peace; and once more her rulers will be able

to estimate the amount of reliance they can place on such feeble supporters and friends when their serious interests are at stake.

From this picture of mistaken policy as exhibited at Peking, it is refreshing to look back upon the very different treatment which is pretty well known to have been experienced by Colonel Gordon at the other end of the Empire. We refer to the welcome which he received from the Governor of Hongkong, who, though we believe previously unknown to him, seems to have wholly sympathised with Colonel Gordon in his mission of reconciliation and peace, and to have thoroughly appreciated the value of his presence in China on such an occasion. Nothing could well stand in stronger contrast than the attitudes of the British Representatives at Hongkong and Peking in this matter, the one viewing it in a wide and statesmanlike spirit, the other apparently taking a view circumscribed by a regard for his own supremacy in British influence upon the councils at Peking.

If Sir John Hennessy had been Minister at Peking, matters would doubtless have taken a very different course, and we should not have to regret, as we now do, another false step in British policy towards China.

WE read with mixed feelings of pleasure and surprise the recent announcement by the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of a new Silk Company started in the capital. We are pleased that a want which has long been felt (?) should be at last supplied: but we are somewhat surprised at the reasons given, viz: "There has never been any such association before, consequently the foreign merchants have always the upper hand and the native dealers suffer loss." This seems to us rather apocryphal, to say the least of it. Is there not a grand *Kiito Arntame Kuwisha* in Yokohama, with numerous smaller guilds all over the country? Does the astute foreigner *always* succeed in outwitting the wily native? Have we never heard complaints of false packing—silk arriving with two or three per cent of superabundant moisture in it—all sorts of inferior staple being reeled into well-known shapes—mixing and casing without end? Or, are all these things myths and inventions on the part of the rapacious foreign merchant? We fear, however, that there is only too much cause for all these complaints; and if the Tokio Silk Company can influence the trade for the removal of these abuses, the future success of Japan Raw Silk as an article of export will be assured. If the directors of the new company think to coerce foreigners into paying exorbitant rates for an inferior article, they will soon discover their mistake; for, with the markets of the world open to them the manufacturers of the West will not hesitate to operate largely in other countries. This has been the case during the present season as comparison between the figures of export at Shanghai and Yokohama will readily prove. Perhaps, however, the new company intends to ship direct to the consumer, but with the late experience of direct operations in silkworm-eggs before them, we imagine that even the members of a Japanese company will not rush madly into such a risk. It may be, however, that the new arrangement is merely a scheme to increase the profits of the dealers of this country or to replace the export duty proposed to be abolished. However this may be, the fact is patent that if Japanese growers will take care to improve the quality of their silk, they will not fail to find a ready market at good prices for all they can produce, even without the assistance of the Tokio Silk Company. On the other hand, if the quality of the staple is allowed to further deteriorate, all the powerful machinery of *kuwaisha*, patriotic companies

of *kuazoku*, samurai, *heimin*, *shonin*, *et hoc genus omne*, with the fostering care and tenderness of Government patronage thrown in—all this will be impotent to force Japan silk into consumption against the better judgment of foreign buyers—*Verbum sap.*

THE action taken by the merchants of Shanghai in opposition to the attempt of the local Tea Guild to dominate the trade, has not apparently brought that association to its senses. The reference to arbitration offered by the foreign firm to the native hong in order to settle the dispute between them was accepted. The award of the referee stated, according to the *North China Herald*, that having reweighed the chop of tea about which there was a dispute as to the weight, he found that it weighed 290.27 piculs, whereas Messrs. Blain & Co.'s weight was 290.00, and decreed that the Yik Kee hong be paid for the 290.27 piculs at the contract price. "Thus Messrs. Blain & Co.'s weighing was more in the interest of the Chinese than that of the arbitrator. They have, we consider, remarks the *N. C. Herald*, "acted most honourably in this dispute. They pressed for arbitration, they called the foreign buyers together to inquire into the dispute, they placed their weigh-books at their disposal; and did everything that it was possible for them to do to obtain a full, open and honest investigation of the matter. And now that their weighing has been proved to be more than satisfactory by an arbitrator chosen by the Chinese themselves, they are entitled not only to the sympathy of the foreign buyers, but to their combined support to resist the influence that the Tea Guild is still exercising over their trade. Their hong is still 'tabooed,' they have had no tea musters since the 21st instant, and a member of the Guild incidentally told us yesterday that it was not probable the taboo would cease; it was his opinion that 'Kungtoan' (Messrs. Blain and Co.) must sluttee." The Chinese Government should be compelled by the Foreign Ministers to adhere to the stipulations of the treaties which forbid these combinations called guilds, which seek to control foreign trade. Disunion among the people most affected—the merchants—is probably the true reason why the guilds continue to flourish. It is patent that if the abuse remains unchecked much longer it will be almost futile to attempt to remove the evil, glaring though it certainly is, and highly prejudicial to commercial enterprise. It so happens, too, that the treaty entered into between France and China in 1858, contains an express provision on the point which seems to render unassailable the position taken up by the opponents of the guilds. The fourteenth Article of this treaty provides that "no privileged commercial guild of any kind can henceforth be started in China, and none in any case likewise can be organized for the purpose of exercising monopoly in any branch of trade. In case of infringement of the present Article, the Chinese authorities, upon representation from the Consul or Consular Agent, will take steps to do away with such Guilds, the starting whereof they will moreover prevent by prohibitions beforehand, in order to avert them in a general way." Under the "favoured nation" clause in the English treaty the subjects of Great Britain can claim equal advantages with those of France, and we shortly expect to see a determined effort made—which must ultimately prove successful—to abolish those hindrances to trade—Guilds. Untaught by the experience of the neighbouring Empire we notice a tendency here in Japan to establish these associations. Knowing how prejudicial they must ultimately prove to the best interests of the country we would suggest the propriety of there being

inserted, in the new treaties, some similar provision to that we have quoted from the French treaty with China.

A CORRESPONDENT supplies us with an interesting account of a youthful genius now astonishing the scientific community of Paris. Our informant states that the wonderful "Calculating Boy," Jacques Ynaudi, is giving public exhibitions of his inexplicable faculty, and being carefully studied by the scientific lights. Only a short time ago, this "youthful phenomenon" (to borrow Mr. Vincent Crummel's expression) was a little loughaired Italian vagabond, earning a miserable existence by exhibiting his own antics and those of his monkey. At the close of his little displays—on a bit of old carpet, in the streets of the towns which he visited for coppers—he used to ask any intelligent looking person among the crowd of on-lookers, to "ask him sums," which he forthwith worked in his head, giving the result almost instantaneously. He is described as a smoothfaced child, pleasant in ways, but with the precocious "old" look of a poor little wanderer, precociously ripened by intercourse with a hard world, in which bread is dear and coppers are hard to win. A Marseilles merchant, struck with the wonderful powers of the poor little vagrant, gathered him in, not long since, when he was performing his little antics in the streets of that town, fed, washed, brushed, and clothed him, put a little money into the pocket of his new coat, and sent him, under good care, to Paris, to be investigated by the lights of science there residing. He has appeared at several private parties, and his head has been weighed, measured, fingered, and generally studied by the leaders of the Anthropological Society of the city. Dr. Broca finds that his skull is much more developed on the right side than on the left; but no one can get any explanation from him of his mental proceedings, which, to the boy himself, appear as natural as breathing, and which he is totally unable to analyse. When a problem is proposed to him he clasps his hands over his head for a few moments; and as his forehead is painfully large and developed, one fears that he may split his skull in working out his problem. But the little fellow does his work merrily, and is evidently delighted to show off his powers. He has been exhibiting at the Lecture-room on the Boulevard des Capucines, and when the audience, as sometimes happens, fears that too much difficulty is laid upon him, and cries "Enough! enough!" the boy laughs and cries, "No, no; give me more—give me more!" He subtracted a line of fifteen figures on a recent occasion from another line of the same number without any appreciable delay, the answer (correct) being given almost instantaneously. An old gentleman in the audience said, "I am twenty days less than 86 years old. How many hours have I lived?" After a mental calculation of about a minute, Ynaudi replied, "753,896 hours," which proved correct. He was then made to do multiplication and division sums, with lines of figures by trillions and quadrillions, and worked them out "in his head" without delay, hesitation, or error. Among his trials was a simple equation. A gentleman asked, "If to my present age I added a third of my age and six years more, I should be a hundred and twenty-six years old; what is my age?" Ynaudi replied, "Oh, that is easy enough; you are ninety." Somebody else asked him the cube root of 39, 304, and the boy instantly answered, "Thirty-four." These calculating wonders have not been uncommon, and, sad to say, premature death is the ordinary accompaniment of their abnormal powers.

THE *Pull Mall Gazette* recently animadverted very severely upon the spectacle afforded by the "Mixed Courts" in the treaty ports of China, where the Christian assessor approves by his presence the barbarous punishments inflicted by his heathen coadjutor. The last mail from Shanghai brings an account, told in the most matter-of-fact way, of a horrible torture to which a woman has just been subjected in pursuance of a sentence of the "Mixed Court" of the model settlement. We read in the *Celestial Empire* that, on the 26th of last month, "before Chen, Chinese Magistrate, and F.D. Cheshire, Esq., U.S. Assessor, a Cantonese woman, mistress of a brothel, at 'Lao Kee cheong,' was brought up, charged with having brutally assaulted two slave girls, aged, 11, and 7 years, belonging to her; and with throwing boiling hot water on them. She had cut the eldest girl very badly with a knife, her hands and face being covered with blood and presenting a most horrible spectacle. There appeared to have been no provocation for this inhuman treatment on the part of the prisoner. The little sufferers were sent to the Gutzlaff Hospital to be placed under treatment, and the brutal woman was handed over to the Magistrate to be vigorously dealt with." No doubt the woman's crime was serious and deserved severe punishment, but no sentence was, apparently, passed upon her, she was simply "handed over to the magistrate to be vigorously dealt with." And Cheng, as was no doubt fully understood at the time, proved himself equal to the occasion, and "vigorous" enough in all conscience. Elsewhere we learn that "the Cantonese woman who threw boiling water over two little girls last week received part of her punishment this morning. Eighty blows on her lips, with a leather strap, were administered at the Mixed Court." It will be interesting to hear what the remainder of this "vigorous" treatment consists of. We should imagine that everybody connected with such inhuman proceedings, from "Cheng, Chinese Magistrate, and F. D. Cheshire Esq., U. S. Assessor," downwards, had reduced themselves to the same brutal level as the criminal. A few more such examples of vigorously dealing with offenders will inevitably involve the abolition of these Mixed Courts, a consummation which is plainly much to be desired.

THE New York *Nation*, which is certainly one of the very best out of the many excellent papers published in the United States, is following the commendable course of trying to bring into disrepute that most objectionable feature of American politics, which consists in the unscrupulous blackening of the private character of political opponents. Although Republican in its tendencies, the *Nation* honestly admits that General Hancock, the Democratic candidate, is a man of untarnished honour, and that the "mud-buckets" are emptied in vain against him. Speaking in caustic language of the astounding assertions which appear in the partizan journals on both sides, the *Nation* remarks:—"The other campaign stories of the week are not bad. General Hancock has at last been exposed as having wilfully failed to do his duty in one of the fights before Richmond. He confessed, as usual, on the night before the engagement, to a man who slept in the same tent with him, that he took no interest in the fight 'because, if there was any glory in the thing, Sheridan would get it all.' Accordingly, he so arranged matters that the men of his corps on coming into action only fired two rounds each, and then ran away. It only remains now for the man to appear who met Hancock the day before, and, although

seeing him for the first time, clearly perceived his traitorous designs in the expression of his face, and would have felt justified before God and man in shooting him on the spot if he had had a pistol about him, like Colonel T. C. H. Smith in the Fitz-John Porter case. We have little doubt this witness will turn up before next week. The *Times* calls this an 'unpleasant story,' and so it is; but, esteemed contemporary, it is nothing to those which are still coming when the old soldiers get through the haying and have a little leisure. We have not yet reached the first of August. On the other hand, President Hayes, while travelling on the railroad in company with some delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, freely expressed his belief that Hancock was 'a noble fellow,' and would be his (Mr. Hayes's) successor. General Beauregard, by the way, requests us to say that there is no truth in the 'story' to which we recently referred, that he refused an invitation to dine with General Hancock unless the latter hauled down the American flag from over his own door, and that it was hauled down accordingly. General Beauregard says he never was invited to dinner by General Hancock at all. We had suspected as much." The following issue of the same paper continues the subject:—"There are no campaign stories worth mention this week except some trifling testimony as to the almost superhuman goodness of General Garfield's childhood and early manhood. General Meyer says that 'his poor words' are wholly inadequate to describe what 'a grand, good man' he is; but this suggests the enquiry, 'Why should General Meyer enter on a task to which his natural powers are unequal? The venerable Simon Cameron has cruelly repudiated the sentiments about the Administration recently put in his mouth by a *Herald* interviewer. Mr. English has been exposed as an appropriator of moneys and securities belonging to an Indiana street railroad, to the amount of \$10,000, to which he held on with disgusting pertinacity until compelled to 'disgorge' by a suit at law. He also only gave one dollar towards the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Other particulars of a similar character will doubtless be soon forthcoming." The *Nation*, of course, considers that the Republican party ought to continue in power, although we imagine the election in November will probably result in the return of the Democrats. At the same time our contemporary remarks that "the evasion by all four candidates of the silver question, is probably as discreditable an incident as has ever occurred in American politics."

#### REVIEW.\*

AS we mentioned last week the second volume of Mr. Rocher's work is undoubtedly the most interesting to the general reader, full of interest as the previous volume certainly is. In the first chapter we have a description of the present representatives of the original population of Yün-nan before the Chinese conquest of the province. After the conclusion of the war, the inhabitants were driven or fled to the mountainous districts and have since preserved a sort of quasi-independence. The Miao-tzu hold aloof from the Chinese altogether, and live in villages built in almost inaccessible places in the mountains, and which are surrounded with earthen walls or palisades to provide protection from the attacks of robbers or wild beasts. These people raise wheat, rice, &c. (when the situation is favourable) as well as horses and cattle. They also work in the silver mines. When describing the remnants of the original inhabitants Mr. Rocher says:—"Among the dwellers in the eastern portion of Yün-nan and Kuei-chou, we made out three different races, viz: the

White, the Red, and the Black. These descriptive titles, however, do not apply to the colour of their skin but of their garments. Without this distinction it would be difficult to distinguish between them; they are all, as far as appearance goes, of the same race. Although generally of short stature, the Miao-tzu are well made and robust. Their complexion has a slight gypsy tint; their features are regular and their eyes are not oblique. The hair is worn long, and arranged on the top of the head somewhat after the manner of a chignon. The toilette is none the less an important item; and among the women, we meet with the coquetry natural to the sex. Skillful and enthusiastic hunters, they take the field in the dull season. On the frontiers of Yün-nan the game is usually musk-deer and leopards, and as these animals are to be found in great numbers, the occupation of the hunter is remunerative. The skins and musk-bags of these animals are either sold or exchanged in the nearest bazaar, and sometimes even, to save themselves the trouble of going down to the plains, the hunters deal with the pedlars and petty traders who make periodical visits to the different villages. The Miao-tzu detest the Chinese and consequently avail themselves of any favourable opportunity to avenge upon their enemies the many exactions of every kind to which they are subjected by the mandarins, and as it is difficult for soldiers to pursue them in their mountain fastnesses, the authorities have to content themselves with exercising an active surveillance over them." Of the other tribe the author remarks:—"The aboriginals who next to the Miao-tzu strove most energetically against the Chinese invasion are undoubtedly the Man-tzu. These people who, according to Chinese records, were very numerous before the conquest, occupied the north of Yün-nan and the south of Sui-ch'uan. Notwithstanding an obstinate resistance they were driven back to the high mountains bordering the course of the Yang-tzu-chiang, the branches of which extend to the west as far as Talifu, and to the east into the Kwei-chow district. This tribe seem the only one of all the primitive races that does not deserve the appellation of barbarian or savage, of which the Chinese are so prodigal. Weakened by the continuous war waged upon them for many years, and in spite of the improvements introduced in the neighbouring province of Hei Lo-lo, they still maintain their primitive isolation to such an extent that the Chinese have given up troubling them." A result for which the Man-tzu must be extremely thankful. The remainder of this chapter is occupied with a capital account of the other inhabitants of the province, their manners, customs, &c. One of the most amusing and extraordinary descriptions is that of the marriage ceremony of the Lo-lo or I-jen, which resembles in some respects practices that lingered until not very many years since in the remote parts of Wales and Scotland. Summarizing his experience on the subject of the original dwellers in Yün-nan, Mr. Rocher says:—"From the observation we have made we have come to the conclusion that the autochthones are, beyond all doubt, a race far more hardy and robust than the Chinese; on the other hand, the latter have the advantage in industry and aptitude for commercial pursuits. After an intimate acquaintance with these people one is astonished that the Government has not tried to accomplish by kindness what it has been unable to effect by force. Instead of arraying against them these powerful auxiliaries, this class of indefatigable toilers who could have rendered unequalled assistance in the development of the mineral resources of a country, which are always more or less suffering from the deficiency of labour, the authorities have devoted themselves, with their national haughtiness, to keeping these people in ignorance; they have been induced also to adopt this course by the fear of seeing the inhabitants one day or the other reassert their rights."

The following chapters deal with the great Mussulman rebellion. This terrible outbreak rose out of quarrels between the miners of different districts and may be said to have commenced in May, 1856, with a pitiless massacre organized and carried out by the Chinese. For sixteen years afterwards Yün-nan was a scene of treachery, cruelty, bloodshed, and crime, unparalleled in history. Of this terrible period, Mr. Rocher furnishes us with a graphic description, so much so indeed, that we cannot refrain from bringing before our readers some examples of the stirring incidents narrated. After detailing the different engagements and

\* *La Province Chinoise du Yün-nan*, by Emile Rocher, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. Leroux, Paris; Kelly & Co., Yokohama.

movements made with varying success, the rebels being as a rule victorious, except when vastly outnumbered, we come to the surrender of the important town of Ch'eng-chiang to the Chinese army. "On the day appointed for the capitulation, the rebels, faithful to their engagements, opened the gate. As soon as a portion of the town was occupied the massacre began. The soldiers attacked the inhabitants furiously, killing, plundering, and destroying everything they came across. The Mussulmans, maddened by the treachery of which they were the victims, rushed to arms and entrenched themselves behind barricades in an isolated quarter of the town. A quarrel suddenly arose among plunderers belonging to different battalions and from abuse they came first to blows, and next to using weapons until blood was shed. Shao-ta-jen, sent by the Fu-tai to quell the disturbance, was obliged to resort to force, which only augmented the disorder. There was a terrible mêlée, and when night put a stop to the combat, between three and four hundred soldiers lay dead on the ground. The rebels, who had assumed the defensive, profited by the disorder to make their escape; but the women, children, and aged people being unable to follow them, fell victims to the fury of the Imperial troops. When order was once more established, the massacre recommenced. Women, driven senseless by fright at the prospect of finding themselves delivered to the unbridled license of the soldiers, committed suicide by throwing themselves and their children into wells. Those whom the fear of death restrained from this source of escape were first violated and then sold to the highest bidder. This was the shameful fate of between five and six thousand human creatures. The aged people were all shot and their heads exposed upon the ramparts. Four or five days after these scenes of carnage, while the streets even then ran with blood and corpses lay everywhere mutely asking for burial, the Fu-tai, anxious to inspect his work, entered the city. His first act was to summon before him Shao-T'ien-Kuei and his friend Yang-siao-Lao, whom he reprimanded severely for having used force against their colleagues. They replied to His Excellency that, having being instructed to re-establish order, they had been unable to accomplish his orders without recourse to violence, owing to the excited state of the soldiery. The Fu-tai appeared dissatisfied with this explanation and declared that should any such measures be again resorted to, he would put the authors to death. An angry discussion followed and Shao-T'ien-Kuei sharply reproved the Fu-tai for his hypocrisy. Then, hearing an order given for his arrest, he drew a double-barrelled pistol and presented it at his superior. At the same moment, one of the aides-de-camp, who observed the movement, threw himself forward and fell pierced with the two balls that were destined for the Fu-tai. The friend of the would-be assassin feeling himself lost, also attempted to take the offensive but was arrested. The Fu-tai, terrified at the scene, and the danger he had just escaped, sat motionless and speechless. On recovering himself he ordered the immediate execution of both offenders in his presence. He also lodged a complaint against the families of the two officers and sent messengers to the capital to fetch the wives and children of the culprits, and they were shortly afterwards killed." This Fu-tai must have been an unfavourable specimen even of the heartless despots who are the virtual rulers of China. After the capitulation of Kuang-i and when the rebel leaders were in his hands, the Fu-tai could enjoy his vengeance at leisure. Ma Min-king, who was a man of herculean frame, attempted to burst his bonds, but being unable to do so, his abortive effort resulted in subjecting him and his companion in misfortune to new tortures. Entirely destitute of clothing they were rolled on a floor studded with very sharp nails an inch in length, in such a manner that with every turn their flesh was torn and streamed with blood. In this mangled condition they were handed over to the executioner, who beheaded them. Their bodies lay unburied, and the heads were sent to Lin-an, their own district, where they were exposed upon the ramparts until the flesh completely rotted away." Another example of the Fu-tai's sanguinary policy is also interesting. "The Fu-tai, under the pretence of celebrating the surrender of the city, invited all the leading Mussulman inhabitants to a banquet; those who had openly opposed the capitulation suspected some snare, but those who had been the prime movers in it, and on whom

honours had been lavished, saw nothing but an ordinary ceremony. Yang Yü-k'o pleaded indisposition and sent one of his subordinates in his place. All the others attended. The Fu-tai received them very graciously, overwhelmed them with flattery and then, at the moment of passing to the banquet hall, soldiers already stationed there for the purpose, seized the guests indicated to them, and seventeen heads fell to the ground. Immediately the Fu-tai issued orders to fire six cannon, the preconceived signal to commence the work of massacre in the city. This was on the eleventh day of occupation. What follows is indescribable. The soldiers flung themselves upon the very people whose hospitality they had enjoyed, while the populace who thought everything satisfactorily settled, and were thus taken unawares, did not attempt to defend themselves. However, the instinct of self-preservation made itself felt later on, and although the massacre continued, night allowed some of the more energetic to collect in crowds. When the sun rose on the following morning it disclosed an assemblage of five or six thousand men who had armed themselves with anything they could lay hands on, and were prepared to sell their lives dearly. The imperial army, fully occupied in pillaging the city, offered no serious opposition, and this multitude of people, desperate and without resource, escaped by the south gate and reached Hsia-kuan and subsequently M'eng-hua-t'ing, a distance of seventy li from Ta-li." Ta-li, the scene of this awful atrocity, was the last stronghold of the rebels which offered resistance, but victory did not make the authorities merciful; fearful punishments were inflicted upon the people, those who escaped with life being subjected to every imaginable indignity. Thirty thousand persons perished in the three days of carnage at Ta-li; eighty hampers of human ears and the heads of seventy rebel chiefs, were exposed as trophies in the pillory at Yün-nan-fu. Mr. Rocher concludes his graphic account of this great rising in the following vigorous language:—"Thus concluded this civil war, the most terrible scourge that a country can sustain. The ravages during this period of sixteen years surpass anything that a civilized nation can imagine. It is interesting to see a people, but lately as peaceful as that of Yün-nan, become in so short a time one of the most warlike in the Empire. Intelligent, energetic, proud, and determined, the inhabitants of Yün-nan knew, even in their most critical moments, how to avail themselves of any advantage. Labourers in the morning, one saw them in the afternoon with musket or lance in hand, mounting guard before their menaced villages, and always ready to sell their lives dearly. Wonderful to relate, instead of allowing themselves to be overcome by the calamities which the carelessness of the provincial administration brought about, they have always remained at their posts, relying on the future, and the exceptional resources which the richness of their country has placed at their disposal, to rejuvenate their strength and to recommence their labours and industry, as soon as the last breath of oppression has been dispersed."

The seventh chapter—on the mineral resources of the province, and the eighth—on the routes of communication with the sea coast—complete the work, but a proper notice of these important subjects must stand over for the present.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR SIR:—In "The Mikado's Empire," page 161, I find the following statement:—"Among the Asiatic poor, where ceaseless drudgery is often the lot for life, where a vegetable diet keeps the vital force low, where the tax-gatherer is the chief representative of government, where the earthquake and the typhoon are so frequent and dreadful, and where the forces of nature are feared as malign intelligences, life does not wear such charms as to lead the human soul to long for an eternity of it. No normal Japanese would thrill when he heard the unexplained announcement 'The Gift of God is eternal life,' or 'Whoever believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.' Such words would be painful to him, announcing only a fateful fact."

I have frequently seen this assertion made respecting the

people of China and other countries nearer the equator, and I am not prepared to deny its truth as applying to them; but a residence of several years in Japan prepares me to doubt, and even to deny its truth, as regards the Japanese. There is among them, I am persuaded, the same "longing after immortality" which consciousness revealed to the Greek philosopher and the Roman sage. If any of the readers of your valuable journal have evidence to the contrary, I should, for one, be glad to have it produced. A young Japanese friend has told me that, once in his boyhood, as he stood gazing at the starry splendour of a winter's night, how at the thought that while those stars would shine on in undiminished brilliancy from century to century he was the creature of a few brief years, *his heart rose out of him*. Do we not find in this one of those touches of nature which prove the kinship of the Japanese to the whole human race? And is not this the feeling which exists, often partially obscured it may be, in every Japanese heart?

Yours &c.,  
M. L. G.

31st August, 1880.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 6th September, 1880.

Ayub Khan has been defeated with a loss of twenty-seven guns and ten thousand prisoners.

LONDON, 8th September, 1880.

The dispute between Russia and China has been arranged and a treaty will shortly be signed at Peking.

### The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 9TH MONTH, 11TH DAY,  
DO-YO-SI.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The O. & O. steamer *Guelic* arrived in port on Sunday afternoon last, with San Francisco dates to August 16th. She was followed the day after by the M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong, with London advices to July 23rd. The home mails were forwarded by the P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, on Thursday, the 9th instant.

The otter hunting schooner *Lottie* returned to port during the early part of the week. All her crew were sick and only six skins had been procured. From native sources we learn the others are very shy, and that the hunters are likely to have only a poor return for their labour and outlay this season.

Training for the Autumn Meeting of October 26th, 27th and 28th, has commenced in earnest, and we expect a very full attendance after Monday next. The ten China Subscription Griffins have not yet arrived, but are expected on Thursday next. The *Genkai Maru*, brought over the pony *Eastlander*, who ran at the Tientsin Meeting in May of this year. He ran second on two occasions to *Harlequin*, when the latter won the Northern Cup, of three-quarters of a mile, in 1m. 33s., and the Tientsin Cup, of 1¼ miles, in 2.43½.

The entertainments given by Professor Hennicke are evidently increasing in popularity. In spite of the unfavourable state of the weather on Monday night, an audience who thoroughly enjoyed the performance attended and fully appreciated each feat of skill. The tableaux of various nationalities in the "aerial suspension" were hailed with shouts of applause which reached their climax in the chorus of "Rule Britannia" upon

the representation of England. Professor Hennicke will perform in the Gaiety Theatre during the ensuing week.

A vernacular paper says:—One of the crew of the German otter hunting schooner *Lottie*, which has just returned from the Kurile Islands, gives us the following information. "Hunting and fishing have proved very profitable occupations in the northern seas of Japan, notwithstanding the great dangers to be encountered from wind and weather. Many people have consequently braved the risks and gone to there year after year. This season, however, the boats of the Colonization Department have been mounting guard on the fishing and other hunting grounds, and the number of native boats engaged in this business has increased greatly. The foreign-owned boats, therefore, could not fire at short ranges along the shore as was their former practice, and so were compelled to sail for the Russian coast. There, owing to the entirely different character of the country, they met with much more severe and trying weather, and sport was far worse in proportion. The vessels altogether obtained some twenty or thirty skins between them, so that the owners cannot hope to recoup themselves for the original outlay. It is to be expected, consequently, that the number of foreign-owned boats will be greatly diminished next season."

A propos of the Tauner excitement is the following anecdote of a London lady of fashion as related in an American paper. She was walking with one she deemed a kindred spirit. The lunch-bell rung. The lady was thin and æsthetic, and proud of her mental and physical etherealness. Her companion suggested a move to the dining-room. The lady said, with one of her sweetest, saddest smiles, "I have eaten half a rose; I have kept the other half for my supper."

The following anagram is said to be probably the longest in the English language. It appeared originally in the *Philadelphia Progress*:—

Vote ye for General Winfield S. Hancock!  
Let fools fear every check. Go in and win.

We notice in an English paper that the monument in course of erection at the Hague in honour of Spinoza, was to have been unveiled early this month. It is the work of the sculptor Frederick Hexamer, of Paris, and represents the philosopher in a contemplative attitude, seated in an armchair. The pedestal is of red Swedish granite, and bears only the inscription "Spinoza."

Those of our readers who have had the never-to-be-forgotten pleasure of seeing Mr. Southern in his impersonation of "Lord Dundreary," will regret to hear that the celebrated actor's intellect is impaired. It is feared that his friends will be obliged to place him under restraint.

We take from a native contemporary the following statistics of vessels that entered the harbour during the past month.

Number.	Nationality.	Passengers.	Cargo.
109.....	Japanese .....	4,782	357,417 pkgs.
17.....	Foreign .....	824	—

107 Japanese and 27 foreign ships cleared in the same period.

We translate the following from the *Tokio Keizai Zasshi*:—It has been reported to us that a proposal which finds great favour with the Cabinet is one to raise a new foreign loan of £20,000,000, and to gradually withdraw paper currency to the extent of 10,000,000 yen from circulation. It is said that the execution of this scheme is firmly resolved upon. Even if it should not be carried out, it is certain that the authorities intend to take some measure to remedy the present financial troubles, a result to which we look forward with pleasure.

We read in a native paper that since the month of June 1873, about 1,400 shizoku of the old Kurumo clan have been continually petitioning the Government to restore them their confiscated pensions, but without success. Recently some hundreds of them applied to the Kencho authorities on the subject, and declared that if no notice of their demands was taken this time they will proceed in a body to Tokio, and apply personally to the officials.

We are informed that the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Sumida Maru* left Hongkong on Saturday last having on board the European mail. The *Sumida Maru* may be expected here on Monday next at daylight.

The *Furness Abbey* sailed from New York for Hio-go on the 24th of July with 75 tons pig iron, 500 cs. slates, 58 pkgs. hardware, 48 bales domestics, 6 bxs. perfumery, 10 cs. whisky, 1 iron safe, 36 cs. sewing machines, 25 bbls. plaster, 343 bags hoofs, 33,250 cs. kerosene and 58 pkgs. glassware. The *Grandee* cleared for Yokohama on the 2nd of August with 52 bxs. acid, 3 cs. handles, 2 cs. hardware, 2 pkgs. blacking, 40,000 cs. kerosene, 100 tons pig iron, 4 cs. glassware, and 4 cs. borax. On the 27th of July the *Brazos* left for Anjer with 30,130 cs. of kerosene; and on the 30th the *Bertha* for Shanghai with 11,000 cs. On the 10th of August the *N. Boynton* was on the berth for Shanghai, but no vessel was loading for Japan.

The Korean Embassy came to Yokohama on Wednesday by the 10.45 a.m. train from Tokio, and embarked on board the *Takasago Maru* to return to Korea. The cortège had the same imposing appearance as that when landing.

A Base-ball match was played on the cricket ground last Saturday between a team from the U.S. men-of-war now in port, and the local club. The excellent fielding of both sides elicited loud applause from the spectators of whom there were a great number. The visitors were too powerful for their opponents and gained a comparatively easy victory. By the courtesy of Admiral Patterson and the officers, the band of the U.S. *Rickmond* was in attendance, and played a selection of airs which contributed in no little degree to the enjoyment of the afternoon. We append the

U. S. Navy.		SCORE.		Yokohama B. B. Club.	
	P.R.O.				P.R.O.
Kabernacle .....	C. 2 3	Merriman, W. E. ...	C. 1 2		
Fullam .....	B. 3 2	Van Buren, J.S. ...	3 B. 0 5		
Dugan .....	P. 1 5	Whitmore .....	P. 2 2		
Spicer .....	R.F. 1 3	Knox .....	1 B. 1 2		
Thom .....	2 B. 1 2	Morse, F. S. ....	2 B. 1 3		
Green .....	3 B. 0 4	Churchill .....	S.S. 0 4		
Hodges .....	S.S. 3 2	Merriman, C.H. ....	L.F. 2 2		
Wright .....	L.F. 0 3	Van Buren, H.S. ...	C.F. 0 4		
Biddle .....	C.F. 2 3	Samuels .....	R.F. 0 3		
	13		7		
INNINGS.					
U. S. Navy .....	6 2 1 0 3 0 0 1 0=13				
Yokohama B.B.C. ....	0 2 2 0 1 1 0 1 0=7				

A match played on Thursday afternoon, as under, resulted in a victory for the local team by two points after a close contest. Some excellent play was witnessed from both sides, and the game altogether was one of the best that has taken place here for some time. The following is the record:—

YOKOHAMA B. B. CLUB.					U. S. NAVAL OFFICERS.								
T.	B.	Ib.	P.O.	A. E.	T.	B.	Ib.	P.O.	A. E.				
Merriman, c.....	5	0	3	4 3 4	Leiper, c.....	5	3	4 3 1 5					
Denison, l. f.....	5	0	1	4 0 1	McCrea, lb.....	5	1	1 10 0 2					
Mudgett, c. f.....	5	1	3	1 0 2	Green, 3b.....	5	1	2 5 1 1					
Whitmore, p.....	5	2	2	1 3 4	Spicer, c. f.....	5	0	1 1 0 0					
Van Buren, 3b. ....	4	1	3	5 0 3	Fullam, 2b.....	4	1	1 2 5 3					
Knox, lb.....	5	0	10	0 1	Thom, p.....	4	0	1 3 3 1					
Morse, 2b.....	5	1	2	2 2 0	Wright, l. f.....	4	1	2 2 1 0					
Hepburn, r. f.....	4	1	1	0 0 1	Biddle, r. f.....	4	0	0 0 0 0					
Churchill, s.....	4	3	3	0 4 5	Hodges, s. s.....	4	0	1 1 0 4					
Totals.....	42	9	18	27 12 21	Totals.....	40	7	13 27 11 16					
INNINGS.													
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yokohama B. B. Club.....	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	=9	
U. S. Naval Officers.....	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	7		

The Russian corvette *Zabiaka*, Captain Lohman, came into port on Tuesday evening. She is one of the new Russian corvettes built for the purpose of preying on an enemy's merchant fleet. The *Zabiaka* was built in the United States, but armed in Cronstadt. Her six cannon are very powerful, and the vessel, altogether, is a formidable cruiser specially adapted for attacking and destroying merchant ships. As the *Zabiaka* is a new class of vessel we may compare her with the best examples of new men-of-war we have had in our port lately, viz:—the *Champlain* and *Comus*. If the *Zabiaka* is compared

with the *Champlain*, the latter will be found to have much more speed, say over fifteen knots against the *Zabiaka*'s thirteen and three quarters. But the *Zabiaka*'s six guns are equal to the *Champlain*'s ten; in fact, have a longer range. The *Comus* is a much better ship than the *Zabiaka*, being equal in speed under steam, and with great superiority under canvas. But here the advantages end. The *Zabiaka*'s guns have an initial velocity of over 1,600 feet, those of the *Comus* of about 1,350 feet only. The *Comus* could, however, endure a great deal of hammering and the *Zabiaka*, which is merely a strong iron ship without special protections, could not endure more than three or four well directed shells. The *Zabiaka*, is, however, a new idea which, so far, has been successfully carried out.

The vitality of the Rifle Association must be a cause of congratulation to those gentlemen who took an active part in its re-organization. Another contest for a cup presented by a member came off on last Saturday, the terms being 5 shots at 300 yards standing, and 5 at 500 yards in any position. The prize was taken by Mr. Barnard. The total scores were as follows:—

Mr. Barnard ..	... ..	31
" Beretta ..	... ..	25
" Guisani ..	... ..	22
" Douglas ..	... ..	22
" Herbert ..	... ..	21
" Dare ..	... ..	21
" Bland ..	... ..	13
" Geoghegan ..	... ..	13
" Motta ..	... ..	12

Reuter's telegram received on Thursday conveyed the very satisfactory intelligence that disaster has swiftly overtaken Ayub Khan and his followers. A loss of twenty-seven guns, ten thousand prisoners, and the numbers assuredly slaughtered by the army of retribution when dealing out vengeance for the defeat of General Burrows' command, will probably deprive Ayub Khan of any further prominence in Afghanistan politics for some time. This is the most effective blow struck at Afghan conceit during the war, and cannot fail to exercise a beneficial effect upon Abdul Rahman the new Ameer. General Roberts has again proved himself an able and daring soldier. Cut off from all communication with the rest of the British army, he boldly forced his way through the country amid swarms of enemies, and succeeded in inflicting upon the Afghan army a defeat which recalls the glories of the historic battles of India. Not the least satisfactory feature of this great achievement is the rapidity with which the blow was struck. Scarcely can the tale of the reverse suffered by the English have excited the bazaar of Asia and the Great Peninsula, than it has been followed by news of the full and complete vengeance exacted. The prestige of England has been thoroughly restored and no obstacle apparently remains to impede the evacuation of the country; unless, indeed, the Liberal Government can be induced to adopt the bold and sound policy of seizing Herat, a course recommended by the greatest living authorities on Central Asian politics.

In another column will be found an interesting account of the ingenious device by which the Peruvians blew up a Chilean transport, and caused a loss of one hundred and fifty men.

After a fine passage the O. & O. Company's steamer *Gaelic* arrived in harbor on Sunday afternoon considerably before she was expected, thus taking everyone by surprise. The regularity of the vessels on this line is very noticeable and affords pleasing evidence of the superiority of British built ocean steamers. The *Gaelic* was "dressed" owing to Admiral J. M. B. Clitz, U.S.N., being on board.

Papers by the O. & O. Company's steamer *Gaelic*, announce that Dr. Tanner has completed the forty-day fast to the entire satisfaction of his challenger, Dr. Hammond. At the close Dr. Tanner presented a miserable appearance, but he has since improved with astonishing rapidity and consumes enormous quantities of food.

A correspondent in San Francisco, writing on the date of the *Gaelic*'s departure informs us, that "the city is threatened with an epidemic of small-pox, generated in the filthy Chinese quarters. A number of deaths of Chinese has been recorded

and a few cases have been found of whites suffering from this dreaded disease. The municipal authorities have ordered the fumigation of Chinatown, which work is being actively pursued. The State Board of Health has issued a circular urging the necessity of immediate vaccination."

We notice in an American paper that the steamer *Harter*, from Yokohama via Hongkong for New York, came into collision with an Italian barque which sank in consequence. The crew were all saved.

We learn from our correspondent in San Francisco that "the steamer *Ho Chung*, one of the fleet of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company is expected daily in this port. The steamer has of late been engaged in carrying passengers from Hongkong to Honolulu. Her trip to this harbour is purely experimental and her agents Tong Wo and company stated to your correspondent that as far as her freight is concerned she will not at all interfere with the Pacific Mail or the Occidental and Oriental steamers, and that on her return voyage to Hongkong she will carry about 200 passengers and but a small quantity of freight, owing to her having to use a portion of her hold for the storage of coal, she being rather a heavy consumer of fuel. The arrival of the *Ho Chung* was heralded with joy among our Chinese population it being, I am informed, the first time that the dragon flag has ever been displayed in the waters of our bay."

The *Hioigo News* takes the following particulars from the *Osaka Nippo*:—At 1.03 p.m. on the 31st, a cloud of black smoke was seen to rise up at the Arsenal at Kamonoguchi, and a loud noise was heard. On despatching news collectors to the spot, it was first reported that the explosion took place while several workmen were conveying boxes of gunpowder at the gun ball manufactory, one of the men having let a box fall, and as soon as it exploded all the other boxes exploded also. Another report reached the same paper attributing the accident to the bursting of a boiler at the south-east part of the Arsenal. Many workmen both inside and outside the buildings were blown to pieces by the explosion, many are fatally wounded, and others have arms and legs broken. The dead and injured number between 50 and 60. The *Osaka Shimpō* says that over 30 workmen have been killed, being torn into pieces, and heads, arms, and legs separated from the bodies. Some of the workmen outside the buildings escaped from death, but have been wounded. Immediately after the explosion, military officers hurried to the spot on horseback; and a police inspector with a large body of policemen also went to the scene of the accident. The gates of the Arsenal were guarded by the soldiers. The wounded were sent to the Military Hospital; and the dead bodies were collected in front of a godown at the Arsenal, but the bodies are so mutilated that they cannot be identified.—A correspondent writes saying that it was the powder magazine which blew up, and that two storehouses are also totally destroyed. The Japanese are keeping everything regarding the explosion as secret as possible.

The *Glenfallock* arrived in New York on the 8th of August ultimo.

In accordance with previous notification, an extraordinary meeting of the members of The Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club was held at the Grand Hotel, at 5 p.m., yesterday. Present:—Messrs. Litchfield (captain), Wood (secretary), G. M. Dare, Andersen, Alcock, Hunt, Van Buren, Churchill, Whitmore, Playfair, Gordon, Hepburn, Herbert, Hazlewood, Walter, Butt, Glennie, Dodds, Boag, Mitchell, Rickett, Bernard, and others.

Mr. Litchfield explained the cause of summoning the meeting, which was to lay before the members a statement of what had been done with regard to obtaining a new site for the boat-house. He was glad to say that, owing to the kind exertions of the Board of Consuls, the piece of ground asked for on the French Hatoba had been obtained, and the lease would be very shortly signed. His hearers knew the dilatory character of Governments and would understand the delay. As regards the building now on the ground there were two schemes he had to offer to the members as to how it should be utilized. The first was to pull down the entire structure, and erect a new one more conveniently arranged for the requirements of the Club;

the second, to utilise it as it stands but making alterations and additions. He produced plans showing the alterations proposed in both schemes. Next came the question of bathing accommodation which was a difficult one to deal with. A floating bath-house has been suggested, to be anchored about 200 yards from the shore: or another similar structure to be reached by a bridge, but either scheme required mature deliberation. He would be glad if any gentleman would make suggestions.

Mr. W. B. Walter proposed the adoption of the first scheme the motion was seconded by Mr. Gordon and carried unanimously.

Mr. Litchfield said that until the lease was actually signed they could not begin the new buildings, or ask for money. He suggested that when it was signed a special meeting should be held to discuss the plans, or to appoint a building committee who should be empowered to raise the funds—\$2,500 were required.

Mr. W. B. Walter proposed and Mr. Herbert seconded, that the present committee be empowered to raise this sum on debentures as was done previously, and that the committee be empowered to add to their number if necessary. The motion was carried *sem. con.*

Mr. Hepburn proposed that the question of the bath-house stand over to the general meeting, as the bathing season would soon be over. This was also carried.

A ballot for a new committee man to fill the place of Mr. Hall, resulted in the election of Mr. Behr.

Mr. Litchfield then said that the original programme of the forthcoming regatta would be reconsidered owing to the delay that had occurred. It would be better to let it consist this year of races for Club fours, champion pairs, and double sculls, and to hold it on separate afternoons, and describe them only as Club races.

After a vote of thanks to the Board of Consuls and the committee, the meeting dissolved:

Information was received yesterday afternoon of the interruption of the Shanghai-Amoy cable. The repairing steamer is not on the spot at present, so that it will be at least a week before communication is restored.

Judging from a paragraph in the *Hioigo News* of last Wednesday, Commodore Shufeldt has abandoned all idea of opening up communication with the Corea Government. We learn from the *News* that the *Ticonderoga* arrived in Kobe on Tuesday last, and was expected to leave for San Francisco today.

The *Hioigo News* of the 8th instant states that "an extraordinary tragedy is reported in the native papers, being no less alarming than a murder and robbery in a railway train,—a style which has frequently been adopted in western countries, but this is the first case of the kind which has happened in Japan. On Friday last, the 3rd instant, at 8.15 p.m., a train left Kioto for Otsu, and three men travelled in a first-class carriage. At Yama-shina station, the second station from Kioto, two of these men left the train. After the train arrived at Otsu—it being an hour's run between Kioto and Otsu, and 20 minutes between Kioto and Yama-shina—and all the passengers had left the station, the officials went into the train to check the carriages. In the first-class carriage they were greatly surprised in discovering the body of a man lying on the floor, and the officials at once called a doctor, but his treatments were of no avail. It is said that the murdered man had had a large sum of money with him, and that the other two men had learned this and followed him secretly, and went by the same train in order to carry out their robbery. They had throttled him in the carriage, and carried off his baggage, as none of it can be found. The name and address of the unfortunate man have not yet been found out; his body has been temporarily buried by the police, and a strict search is now being made to discover the two murderers."

#### LONDON LETTER.

London, 15th July, 1880.

Although no serious deductions have, so far, been made from the large estimates of our growing harvest, yet the weather for some weeks past has been of an unfavourable character. The

long, dry spring, threatened to ruin the grass crops, only second in importance to the cereal, but rain at length fell in time to nourish a middling growth of hay on most lands. Only the proverb was too literally fulfilled which says "it never rains but it pours," for the rain has been too heavy and too continuous, and now when somewhat rank crops of hay are ready for the scythe—a good fortnight behind time—there is no getting a day's sunshine in which to cut it, still less a second dry day in which to ferment it, or a third in which boys and girls may tumble in it like young dolphins. The absence of sun and the chronic disturbance of the atmosphere by thunderstorms, cannot but be detrimental to the ripening of the corn crops. As all prospects of general amelioration in trade—internal and external—turns upon the expected bountiful harvest, the importance of the weather just now is apparent. This is a question which affects all the nations of the earth, for English trade plays so important a part in the general ramifications of the world's commerce, that anything seriously affecting its source must be felt along the whole system. It was clearly ascertained that the deficiency in the grain crops produced in the United Kingdom last year, as compared with an average harvest, amounted to £60,000,000 sterling. This is a very enormous sum to be deducted from the year's income of one country. Nor was it by any means the only item to go to the debit side of the year's account, for the losses in trade of different kinds, and in industries of all sorts, were likewise heavy though difficult to tabulate. Now it is quite evident that the deficiency in our bread supply has compelled us to disburse an equivalent amount to purchase bread from foreign countries in excess of what we are in the habit of expending for this purpose. It is certain that nothing has happened since last autumn to recoup to us any part of this exceptional loss of capital. It is true a sort of delirium seized us last October, which lasted almost into the new year, during which prices of all commodities advanced by leaps and bounds, and vast amounts of property were no doubt turned over and over at rapidly increasing values. All this rested on no foundation except the contagious excitement in the brains of a few thousand speculators, who by this time are mostly hoisted with their own petard. The country was not made a penny the richer, but probably a good deal the poorer by that pseudo-revival of trade. We are still left with all the "dead horse" to work off, for which we have been relying on a good harvest. But even if a good one, can it be expected to be as much, or half as much *above* an average as that of 1879 was below it? And failing this bountiful harvest what have all to fall back on to fill up the vacuum? Years of patient, plodding, industry and severe economy. It is this last consideration which touches the nations of the world, for though England sells largely to them, and seeks to do so still more largely, she buys from them more than she sells, being richer than they in realised wealth, which is money. But it is obvious we cannot spend our £60,000,000 twice over, and having spent it on the necessities of life we have it not, as in other years, wherewith to buy luxuries. Hence we are reduced to buy either a smaller quantity, or at smaller price, those numerous articles of produce and manufacture which come to us from abroad, which add so greatly to the pleasure and comfort of our lives, but which in the last resort, can be done without.

Still they say "it is an ill wind that blows good to no one," and there are, of course, countries which have made large temporary profits by supplying grain to us in excess of their usual supplies, and commensurate with our own shortfall. On the face of it, therefore our loss has been the gain of others and then by extending the field of vision beyond the interest of this country, we see that the equilibrium has been maintained. This, however, is fallacious. The seeming gain of these wheat-growing countries is illusory, and will entail on them more than an equivalent amount of loss. For this reason. It may be accepted as an axiom that spasmodic gains are never real. Adventitious prosperity is an injury to the community enjoying it. The stimulus of profit has in all cases a more or less intoxicating effect. Human nature, as a whole, is not sober enough while the tide is rising to reflect that it must also fall. Hence enterprise, with its two slaves capital and labour, makes a rush for the commodity which has come suddenly into demand. If it is steamboats or railroads that are in demand, you will have new iron mines opened, new furnaces lighted up, new foundries erected, an army of new hands engaged at high wages and vast hostages given to fortune in the shape of gold melted into the bowels of the earth, or poured like water over its surface—perhaps never to be rescued thence again. If it is corn that is wanted you will have lands turned to account for its production which are ill-suited for it, other lands cleared which have not before been violated by the plough. You will have new railways built to convey the new produce. You will have in a little while sensational, or at any rate poetical articles from Special Commissioners sent out by great newspapers, expatiating on the marvellous capabilities of the Western prairies. They depict an undulating ocean of rich and well-watered soil waiting to be tickled with the plough in order to smile into a harvest, lacking only the friendly hand of man (with £300 and

a young wife) to produce in abundance the golden fruit. There are the rivers and the lakes, they tell you, ready made by the hand of God for the express purpose of conveying this glorious grain to those who have the money, but not the bread; and of conveying back the money or money's worth to those who are in the converse condition. You will then have an efflorescence of big placards and small handbills from Steamboat Companies, Railroad Companies, Emigration Agencies, and so forth; orators, philanthopists, and enthusiasts take up the cry, and, behold, an exodus of men and women to the new Eldorado. But there are limits even to wheat-growing. American farmers can live by their labour and afford their families opportunities of doing likewise. That is something; nay, it is a very great deal. But when the swarms of new men have broken up their new prairies and the producing powers of not America only, but California (they are always separated in the wheat connection) Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, and India, have been by these artificial stimuli worked up to the pitch of providing liberally for the wants of Europe in a semi-famine year; and then the wants of Europe suddenly subside, it appears to me that the last end of the wheat-growers is likely to be worse than the first. The wheat scarcity lasts just long enough to give all this new machinery time to be set a-going, and when once started it is utter ruinination to stop it. Yet with a couple of good seasons in Europe, such as are fairly to be expected after so many failures, you may hear of a million quarters of wheat lying rotting on American farms, not being worth the cost of carrying away. And then where will be these swarms of adventurous farmers planted in the heart of a new continent, with their £300 of capital consumed, and no market for their produce? Possibly like the commercial speculators I alluded to, their latter end will be worse than their first; and they will sit down by the waters of Babylon and weep.

It is extremely difficult for me to realize that you can be interested in what passes in this country for politics. Hence I have troubled you very little with the goings on of our popular assembly. The tone of the House of Commons has undoubtedly deteriorated, as its members have become more largely leavened by the uncultured orders. Coarse and not at all humorous personalities take the place of the brilliant and polished sarcasm which I am old enough to remember. A quarter of a century ago a false quantity in a Latin quotation would have produced a subdued shudder all over the house. Now, members have much to do to keep their h's in any kind of decent order. The number of new members who have been unseated for corruption—including even a Cabinet Minister—is not creditable to the moral tone of the local associations which have to such a large extent taken the elections out of the hands of the electors.

And the outcome of the united wisdom, so far, does not belie the character of the legislature. There is a bill now before parliament for effecting an important modification in the relations between landlord and tenant, in a section of Ireland which nobody has been able to explain, even the Government giving different and contradictory accounts of the measure, its intention, its reason, and its scope. It is no secret that a majority of the House of Commons are in their hearts opposed to it, but nevertheless, for certain well-understand reasons, they have allowed it to pass. This Irish Land bill has yet to run the gauntlet of the House of Lords where it will certainly be sincerely objected to; but the Lords may not have the courage to throw it out.\* But how can a measure so regarded pass through a legislature of honest men? The answer is—The men are not quite honest. This and other bills are promoted for reasons such as do not appear on their face, it is for their effect on party interests and not for the good they are expected to do to the country. The present Government is certainly in some embarrassment. They came into power without a programme except the undoing of Lord Beaconsfield, and they have therefore felt themselves constrained to reverse, or appear to reverse, his policy on as many points as possible. Hence they allowed the the Peace Preservation Act for Ireland to lapse at a critical time; that is to say, in the midst of a dangerous agitation among the peasantry for the abolition of rent. The Government having thus parted with one of their exceptional weapons for maintaining order, are forced to resort to some other means, and they hit upon this rent bill as a sort of partial concession to the wishes of the Irish tenants, much on the principle that a worthless mother quiets her child with opium and syrup. Even the financial arrangements of the Government partake of this restless character. Taking off one tax and putting on another seems an operation hardly worthy of the undoubted financial genius of Mr. Gladstone, in the middle of a session too. Many of their smaller bills partake of the same character of change for change sake. Vaccination is to be no longer compulsory, so long as the individual can pay a small fine. There are not ten members of the House of Commons who do not consider that this is a wrong move, and one injurious to the country, but it pleases a very noisy section of the supporters of the Liberal party who must be conciliated. Le-

\* They have done so.—Ed. J.W.M.

gislation on any such shifting grounds of expediency as these must be wrong, and it is very disappointing to find a Government, whose members were so loud in denouncing all the incertitudes of the Tories, yielding so early to transparent insincerities.

As for the reopening of the Eastern question, that is probably more important than all, but as I have not the faintest idea what the secret policy of the various Powers is (excepting Russia) I will not say anything by way of vaticination.

In the Far East, Russia's game is developing. The annexation of Corea is strongly recommended in semi-official newspapers, and a learned Russian has opportunely discovered that the Coreans are a kind of Bulgarians who are sighing for the armies of the Great Liberator. The Czar also writes to the Admiral who is to command on the China coast hoping that he will have occasion to distinguish himself. All this is very cheering for you. Certain it is that Russia is not going to be fooled into sending an expensive naval expedition to the China and Japan waters for nothing.

#### PARIS LETTER.

Paris, 17th July, 1880.

One of the most beautiful fêtes France has ever witnessed was that during the Universal Exhibition of 1878, when Paris improvised a display of tricolors, lamps and fireworks, that astonished even the oldest inhabitants by its profusion and ingenuity. Relatively speaking, all that was but an overture in comparison with the display in honor of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, and the presentation of new colors to the army a few days ago. It was a common patriotic joy, felt stronger even than expressed, of the union of the civilians and the *militaires*. The result has demonstrated beyond appeal that the French, when not excited by their governments, are not a people of *émeutes*, and that the French army is not an army of a *coup d'Etat*. Foreign countries sent their thousands, but the provinces their tens of thousands, to assist at a ceremony as serious as it was joyful, and where no manifestation was organized. Into the fêtes the nation seems to have put its soul, vigorous and confident in its strength, covetous of peace and tranquility. The reactionists assisted, dumbfounded, at the spectacle of two millions of people maintaining order themselves, filling streets, concerts and promenades, without excitement or bravado, confident in the law and universal suffrage to uphold all rights and secure every liberty. The sinister predictions of persons who have eyes and see not, ears and hear not, have not been realized. No officers have been insulted, no houses sacked, no windows smashed, no tumultuous defiles on the boulevards or in the Père Lachaise cemetery, no red-flag processions, no hurrahs for the Commune. The political and financial situation of the Republic is superb. The army, on which the partisans of the pretenders counted, is more democratic than the nation; soldiers, citizens, and policemen even, mingled in common, toasted the Republic in common, and danced in the public quadrilles with pretty *citoyennes*.

Each nation has its peculiar fashion for rejoicing and displaying its enthusiasm. The Chinese carry a lantern on the end of a pole; the Spaniards disembowel a horse and its rider by a bull; the Turks wash their faces; and the Arabs catch the cholera and give it to others; the English, as in the time of Froissart, take their pleasure sadly, while the French sing and dance. And they have reason to add "gaiety" to the sacramental words—liberty, equality and fraternity. No nation has suffered more than the French from the schemes of pretenders, and the vaulting ambitions of nonentities, and the fête of Wednesday last was the closing of the era of those culpable attempts to gag a people and then rule. And the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille, signifies in the popular mind, not the destruction of an old fortress, but of a tyranny that oppressed not France, but Liberty. What was demolished was the representation of centuries of accumulated arbitrary power, of condemnations without judgment, and executions, dark as they were infamous. That which fell with the Bastille, was personal power and irresponsibility; that which succeeded was law, modern society, and attachment to progress. It was on that day populations became truly peoples. It was at the Bastille that the King was truly King. The Prefect of Police sent an unfortunate to the fortress "as a very bad subject," and the Governor wrote back asking—"Under what name is he to be interred?" The dungeons of the Bastille were proverbial for their horrors. The prisoner rotted as well as lived there: If he refused to eat, in order to die, he was condemned to live by having his teeth opened with a key, and food poured down his throat. If he was obstinate in living, he was left 133 hours without food, as in the case of Latude. It was the supreme right of life and death, of confiscation of property and individual liberty, that the Bastille embodied. The Tuilleries or Versailles were the palaces of royalty, but the Bastille was its den. No wonder England celebrated its demolition with banquets, and Sheridan toasted its destruction, while in Russia people wept for joy in the streets of Moscow. The Revolution sprung from the debris of the Bastille, and mankind felt it was born again. That Revolution created an army where it was no

longer necessary to be a noble to possess a grade, where bravery, not family, secured advancement, and where each soldier felt there was a Marshal's baton in his knapsack.

It will thus be readily understood why the army and the nation are one, and why the advocates of privileges attack themselves to regimes that no longer are known to France. The fête just celebrated has been the most brilliant, intense, and unanimous expression of republicanism that France has witnessed since 1790; the population took part without difference of creed or social position; there was much amusement, many congratulations—that was all. It terminates and crowns the work of 1798. It would require volumes to even catalogue the resources of the masses to express their joy, and register the symbols of affection for the Republic, which has secured the country such security and wealth. The three colors were worked up in every imaginable manner, in dress, fireworks and decorations. Not a family in the Faubourg but was out for the day; only the bed-ridden remained compulsory prisoners; at many a window an invalid had been placed to look upon the happy crowds, and survey the life they were on the eve of quitting. Numerous small parties had brought the materials for love feasts, and quietly enjoyed a picnic under the trees of the Boulevards, or the exterior alleys, to see the soldiers coming home with their new colors. The smallest streets disappeared under flags, green boughs and lanterns; kiosques were erected for dancing at every open space, and free bands executed their most enticing airs. There were busts of the Republic, of Republican worthies, everywhere; the most popular heroes being Messrs. Grévy and Gambetta, not a Communist was honored, and Rochefort must have felt the neglect keenly that while thousands welcomed him as the living proof of the total amnesty, they had not the slightest idea of sympathizing with his Communist ideas and his indecent personal attacks on Gambetta.

The ceremony of the distribution of the flags had been long looked forward to. For ten years the French army has been a widower in having no standards, thanks to Bazaine packing them up like bales of cotton, and handing them over to the Prussians for a receipt in full. In former times an emperor only presented a regiment with a new flag when it took one from the enemy. In the present case it was a marshal that delivered up the honor of his soldiers, who at Borny, Bezovill, and Saint Privat, three days before being shot up in Metz, had left 40,000 dead on the battle-fields—proof of what Prince Eugene wrote to one of his lieutenants: "Try and bribe the General; as for gaining the French private soldier in that manner, it is impossible." The day was superbly brilliant for the presentation of the colours, and the rice course of Longchamps never was greener. The army of Paris and the deputations from every regiment in France looked most imposing, and the sheen of bayonets, sabres, artillery and uniforms was dazzling. In front of the ordinary grand stand a second had been erected—a kind of dome with wings—for the accommodation of Senators and Deputies, as well as Ambassadors and the high dignitaries of State. Behind them was a splendid perspective of the soldiers drawn up in line, and behind these again the crowd—a sea of upturned faces. As Meissonier and Detaille were taking sketches, he assured the scene will be truthfully handed down to posterity. The three Presidents—or rather two, for no one seemed to regard M. Say of the Senate, the fifth wheel in the state coach—arrived, escorted by a squadron of cavalry. M. Grévy then delivered a pithy address, which must have stirred the soul of every Frenchman, in which he announced to the officers that he confided the colors to their honor for the defence of the country, and the maintenance of the Law. There was no vaunting, yet no feebleness; it was a discourse strong, from right. The deputation of one thousand officers, after receiving the four hundred and sixty flags, simultaneously drew their swords and promised to preserve their flags *sans peur sans reproche*. The officers then marched past, saluting M. Grévy by dipping the colors; then followed a general review, which attested continued and serious progress in the reorganization of the army; the artillery, having no improvement to accomplish, was perfectly at ease; the cavalry was better, and kept line; evidently the little Araby horses are being weeded out—a consummation devoutly to be wished. The infantry is a moot point; some desire to see them march with the mechanical precision of Prussian or even English troops. I have ever maintained that such can never be attained, as it is contrary to the character and temperament of the French soldier; he must be left a good deal to his own initiative; he will then neither be among the laggards nor the invalids, and always to the front when wanted. The marching past of the pupils of St. Cyr—the young officers—displayed the Prussian mathematical step; the observer felt the whole effort to be stiff and unnatural, as you did the short, quick, irregular *pas* of the infantry to be correct. General Farre, the Minister of War, commanded the review, and in a serious, business-like fashion. He is a capital Minister, and having personally witnessed his energetic conduct in the 1870-71 war,—making the best of a bad position—it required no great difficulty to predict his success in a higher station. Besides, he is one of Gambetta's selection, and Gambetta is the reorganizer of the French army. It was a

noble sight to witness as each regiment entered Paris with its new flag, the crowd took off their hats, and cheered the symbol of their regenerated country.

At least 800,000 people were present at the distribution ceremony, and one half of this total were voluntary deputations from the provinces. In the Grand Stand the box of the Jockey Club was empty. This was a protest on the part of the aristocracy against the triumph of the Republic, but this proof was not needed to mark the profound abyss between the populace and the nobility—the majority of mushroom creation and questionable authenticity in many cases. Old MacMahon stayed away, though officially invited; he did not even hang out a flag from his residence. Yet the unfortunate was at one time ranked as a "Saviour of society," and spoke like a Louis XIV. Mr. Grévy speaks in the name of the nation, of the law, and there is an agreeable absence of "I will answer for order," and such ex-imperial fireworks. The flags were not "blessed"; the people are of opinion that it is best to keep providence out of human slaughterings. There are no incidents to record; the pickpockets were nearly absent; one lady in a fit of indignation pulled a gentleman off a chair because he obstructed her view; in the effort she carried away his coat tails; he seized her and handed her over to the police, but before the Commissary the assault and battery was compromised by the lady apologising, and then and there busting on the coat tails.

Though slightly damped by a cooling shower, the illuminations and fireworks were a decided success, only the angry reactionists kept dark, and so saved a little money. They said it was their mourning for religion and liberty—pleasantries well comprehended. The churches were beautifully decorated and lit up, thanks to the radical corporation. The Grand Hotel was the most artistically decorated edifice, in point of combination of gas, flags, tapestry, arms, and red, white and blue electric lights; the latter, in the case of the boulevards, looked fairy-like from lanterns suspended from the trees. I noticed the Spanish Embassy only displayed its own flag, and the Geographical Society had none at all, which will seal the fate of that body. There were pretty transparencies of Gambetta and Grévy. The students marched in procession to the central part of the fête, at the Place de la Republique, and deposited a crown at the foot of the statue of the Republic through the medium of a pretty child, aged two years, in white and blue, her rosy cheeks supplying the third color. Then the boys indulged in beer, baccy and sausages, with songs not fit for boarding schools; but, as Rabelais observes, in such cases, modesty has only to shut ears and close eyes. There were several hundreds of balls. That in the Central Market was scenic—the women all in pretty costumes, their hair decorated with tricolor natural flowers; the men had every variety of Republican favors; and to secure a pretty partner it was only necessary to solicit a *citoyenne* to "join in honor of the Republic." There was an enormous consumption of drinks, and one speculator dispensed a cocoa which he called the "national beverage," and sold with a free sandwich of Chicago corned beef—antidote and bane.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

##### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states, under the usual reservation that His Majesty the Emperor recently held a meeting of the Prime Ministers and Privy Councillors in his private study. The proceedings were so secret that not even a secretary was admitted, but the discussion is reported to have been in connection with treaty revision.

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Kita-Shimokawa, and Prince Higashi Fushimi, left Tokio on the 3rd instant on a visit to the Shimosa farm and returned here on the 7th instant.

The ex-daimio of the island of Tsushima sent a complimentary message, accompanied by presents, to the Korean Embassy on the 3rd instant.

His Excellency Okuma, Privy Councillor, held a two hours' interview on the 23rd instant, with H. E. Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister.

His Excellency the Postmaster-General who is now staying at Kobe, will return to the capital on the 15th instant, calling in on his return at the port of Tsuruga, in the prefecture of Ishikawa.

In consequence of the contemplated introduction of the new criminal and judicial codes, the Minister of Justice has requested the Daijo Kwan to increase the present number of judges.

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun* the three following

gentlemen, who visited Tokio in the spring bringing with them a petition from the Miyagi prefecture in favour of the establishment of a National Assembly, have received official appointments. Mr. Akiyama to be sakan of the 6th class of the Miyagi Ken, Mr. Minegiishi to be an attaché at the salary of 25 yen per month, and Mr. Monuki to be police sergeant of the 7th class. The paper asks whether the Kencho intends to purchase the silence of those who desire representative institutions by appointing them to various offices.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* learns that Her Majesty the Empress has recovered from her recent slight indisposition.

His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, Privy Councillor, paid a visit to the Yokosuka dockyard on the 3rd instant, and returned to the capital on the 5th.

His Excellency General Yamagata, Privy Councillor and Chief of the Staff, left for Nikko on the 4th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that the Secretary of one of the Foreign Legations has asserted, that what the Treaty Powers are most anxious for in connection with the revision of treaties is the matter of judicial rights, and that they do not so much care about the tariff question. Therefore, if the Japanese Government were to agree to put some limit upon its judicial power, and consent to the establishment of Mixed Courts, the Foreign Governments would, without hesitation, agree to the tariff proposals.

Their Excellencies Sano and Yoshiwara, accompanied by a suite of secretaries, inspected the Oji paper mills on the 7th instant.

Mr. Under Secretary Hasegawa, of the Public Works Department, left the capital on the 7th instant for a tour of inspection of the Anin, Innai and Kamaishi mines.

Judge Okanchi, President of the Nagasaki Saibanho, and Judge Yamada of the Mito Saibanho, have arrived in Tokio on official business.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that in Osaka such distress prevails among the lower classes in consequence of the high price of rice, that many of them deliberately commit breaches of the law in order to be sent to prison, where the Government must maintain them. There are now no less than 1900 prisoners in the gaols which are all as full as they can hold. In consequence of the large consumption of rice that such an amount of prisoners entails, the expedient of mixing wheat and rice in equal proportions has been adopted.

The same paper states that His Excellency Matsukata, Minister for Home Affairs, has been permitted to wear a decoration presented to him by the King of Saxony.

His Excellency Nakashima, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rome, arrived at his post on the 6th of August last, and Mr. Nakamura, the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* in that city having handed over charge, was expected to leave for Japan on the 7th of this month, by a French mail steamer.

His Excellency Yanagiwara, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, arrived in Paris with his staff on the 20th of July last, where His Excellency was received by Mr. Secretary Nagata, of the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg.

Judge Kiyo-oka, President of the Osaka Saibanho, returned to that city by the *Takusago Maru* on the 8th instant.

The Tokio Saibanho, and other local courts, will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at 2 p.m. on and after the 13th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that at "about 8.20 a.m. on the 8th instant, His Excellency Privy Councillor Oki called upon His Excellency Prime Minister Sanjo, and had a short interview with the latter, who then proceeded to His Excellency Iwakura's Yashiki, the Prime Minister returning home about 12 o'clock. Again the Prime Minister went to see H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa, Sadaijin, about 12.50 p.m. and then went to the Daijo Kwan, where a secret meeting with some of the members of the Privy Council was held. His Excellency returned home at 4.20 p.m. and at once went to the United States Legation, where he remained about an hour. The object of all this official business was, however, unknown."

The search ordered for an authenticated portrait of the Emperor Godaigo Tenno has, we learn from a native paper, resulted in the discovery of one now in the possession of

Kwazoku Ikeda Terutomo, ex-daimio of the old Tattori clan in the province of Inaba. The picture which has been an heirloom for generations, is to be presented to His Majesty the Emperor as soon as the ornaments which surround it have been renovated.

The new building for the Foreign Department at Kasumigaseki, Tokio, is to be completed in course of the present year at a cost of 35,000 yen.

According to a native journal the bureau established in the Genro-In, for the purpose of compiling a code of civil law under the presidency of H. E. Oki, is actively engaged with its work, but the task is so onerous that a speedy conclusion cannot be expected.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, Privy Councillor, accompanied by Mr. Suyekawa, Secretary of the Navy, paid a visit on the 2nd instant to a certain mercantile firm in Yokohama. It is reported that their object was to contract for the purchase of fire-arms.

A review of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the Tokio garrison was held on the Hibiya parade ground on the 4th instant, in honour of the Korean Embassy. The troops were under the command of Lieutenant-General Nozu. H.E. Lieutenant-General Oyama, Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Ozawa, and other General officers were present.

It is reported that several Colonels and Majors of long service in the Japanese army are shortly to be decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun.

A large number of time-expired soldiers of the Imperial Guard will be disbanded on the 20th instant.

Rear-Admiral Akamatsu who lately resigned his office in the Naval department, has been gazetted to another post in the same department.

Rear-Admiral Maki and Mr. Secretary Takabatake have now completed their task of compiling the new naval code, which will therefore be handed to the authorities for inspection. The code for naval offences is already under examination.

The military members of the Privy Council held a meeting recently at the War Department, but the subject under discussion is unknown to the native journal which mentions the fact.

The examination of the new military code by the Senate was completed on the 6th instant, and a final inspection is shortly to be held.

The *Taukuba Kan* is expected back from her trip to America about the 12th instant.

Twenty-nine new cadets were admitted to the Naval Collego yesterday.

A telegram has been received that the *Fuso Kan* left Hakodate on the morning of the 7th instant, and arrived at Muroran on the same afternoon.

Lieutenant-General Takashima, Commander of the Osaka garrison, left for his post on the 8th instant.

His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, left Hakodate on the 7th instant, and was expected here yesterday.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

We gather from another native contemporary that a Japanese merchant bought from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., to whom the ship was consigned, 2,260,000 pounds of rice brought up from Saigon by the s.s. *Cleveland*.

The Government Printing Department is busily engaged in the manufacture of fans for export.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that at a recent meeting of the Cabinet His Majesty the Emperor attended, and addressing the Prime Ministers and Privy Councillors expressed his wish that all agricultural and other industries should be more and more encouraged. It is reported that in consequence of this the number of agricultural farms and other industries in every Fu and Ken is shortly to be increased and the requisite amount of capital advanced by the Government, and that the poorer shizoku are to be employed on these works.

The *Choga Shinbun* says it has been a very general idea that Japanese iron was of so inferior a quality that the raw material could only be worked up at a loss: the Public Works Department consequently used to employ imported iron. Re-

cently, however, the iron from the Kamaishi mines in the prefecture of Iwate has been found to be of so good a quality, that experiments are now being made in the workshops of the department with the view to its ulterior adoption.

A native journal states that the estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the Japanese Government, was communicated by the Daijo Kwan to all the Departments and the local Governments on the 30th of last month.

It is currently reported that the Government intends to revise the tax on sake, and that the following rates will be enforced. An annual license fee of thirty yen on all brewers; a tax of two yen per *koku* upon *neishu* (ordinary sake) one of four yen upon *meishu* (sake brewed from various fruits) and one of three yen upon *shochiu* (spirit).

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, several native merchants connected with the silk trade have started a firm in the capital under the title of the Tokio Silk Company. They give as their reasons that the want of such a company has long been felt, and although silk occupies so prominent a position among the exports of Japan, there has never been any such association before. Consequently, the foreign merchants have always the upper hand and the native dealers suffer loss.

The *Hochi Shinbun* mentions that according to statistics compiled in January 1879, the indebtedness on account of foreign loans amounted to 11,012,692 yen, of which 976,000 yen is the original loan, and 10,036,692 yen the new one. If the total amount be divided among the entire population, which numbers 35,768,584 souls, it shows an average of only 30 sen 7 rin 8 mo per head. Some patriotic people considering therefore that it would not be difficult to pay off the debt by such a system of division, if the nation were to imbibe a true patriotic feeling, are about to explain this idea and to enrol subscribers. Thus the whole population would pay off the loan on behalf of the Government, and could then ask in return the establishment of a National Assembly. There are 7,469,120 houses in Japan: this number, divided by the total of the foreign debt, would bring the amount to be subscribed to an average of 1 yen 47 sen 4 rin 4 mo per house.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that thirty cartons from Tsuegawa, in the Boshu province, were received by Mr. Kushida Shinjiro, of Nichome Nakadori on the 6th instant. These are the first of the season.

Several Italian *graineurs*, who arrived by the *Menzaleh* on the 6th instant, have opened an office on the premises of the old Horiasha Bank near the Ooye-Bashi.

The delay in the arrival of cartons this year is owing to the extreme unwillingness of producers to sell for export.

A native journal says that the eldest son of Mr. Oono of the Osaka Mint, who was sent in 1877 to Switzerland to learn watchmaking, completed his studies last March and returned to Osaka. He has now established a watch manufactory at Hinokuchi with the assistance of Mr. Fukuoka Sobai, one of the wealthier merchants of the city. That gentleman contributed 30,000 yen towards the required capital, and a further sum of 2,500 yen was granted by the Government.

An umbrella manufactory has been established at Nagaoka-cho, Honjo, Tokio, and was opened on the 1st instant. It is announced that the umbrellas manufactured there are intended both for home use, and also for export to China and America.

The *Hochi Shinbun* announces "the establishment of a society in Hokkaido called 'The Society of Progress.' The objects of this association will be works of reclamation; operations have been actively commenced, and over 1,200 acres of waste land are to be brought under cultivation this year. The estimates have been shown to us and we learn that crops suitable to the ground will be planted. Hemp is found growing wild and attains a height of seven or eight feet. It will most probably be decided to cultivate this extensively, and we consider it a most sensible idea. The farmers of the company come from the province of Toshima and Ibari."

The proposed new taxes on sake which we published on the 8th instant, are expected to bring in a revenue of about 3,200,000 yen, an excess over the present duties of about 2,000,000 yen.

The *Akebono Shinbun* is responsible for the following:—The proposal for raising a foreign loan, which we have ex-

tracted from the *Keizai Zasshi*, is now said to have been determined upon by the Cabinet, but we have not heard what is to be the amount.

We take the following from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*:—"The silk crop in Italy is very bad this year, and only amounts to one-third of the usual year's outturn, so that she must seek her supply from other countries. The foreign silk-worm merchants who lately arrived here, gave orders for the purchase of large quantities of silk, but they offered as low prices as before. The amount of silk manufactured in the province of Shinshu is so small that it will not suffice even for home consumption. On receipt of the news of the bad crop in Italy, the native manufacturers raised their prices, and foreigners having now experienced these unexpected difficulties, intend making different arrangements this year. On the other hand, the native silk manufacturers fearing that when the goods are sent to Yokohama very low prices will be offered, intend sending them up to Tokio. A report from Yokohama says that about nineteen Italian silk-worm merchants will arrive here by the next mail steamer, on the 18th instant."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On and after the 1st of October the first train on the Tokio and Yokohama line will leave at 8 a.m., and the last at 9.30 p.m.

According to the returns there were 1245 deaths in Tokio during the month of June last; of these 644 were males and 601 females.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—"Their Excellencies Prime Minister Sanjo, and Privy Councillor Ito, held a private conference with His Excellency Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister, on the forenoon of the 7th instant. After the conference the Junior Prime Minister hastened to the Imperial Palace in his carriage. We conclude therefore that there must have been some very pressing official business under discussion."

The *Hochi Shinbun* learns from a correspondent that H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, sailed round Yesso after leaving Corea, and eventually arrived at Niigata at about 9 a.m. on the 30th ultimo. After landing and visiting various places of interest, the Duke left for Hakodate the same night.

The Korean Embassy paid a visit of inspection to the Museum and Bazaar at Tatsunokuchi on the 4th instant. Later on, the Vice-Ambassador and another member of the Mission visited the Yokohama Customhouse on the 4th instant.

A new steamer had been completed in the Hirano dockyard, Tokio, and, after undergoing inspection by the authorities, will be despatched to run between Niigata and Nagaoka in the province of Echigo.

The *Akebono Shinbun* states that on the evening of the 4th instant, a young woman was run over and killed by a train at the rear of the 4th ward in Tamachi, Tokio.

The *Hochi Shinbun* learns that a telegram has been received announcing the arrival of H.R.H. the Duke of Genoa at Hakodate, on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

On the 6th instant the Korean Embassy paid a visit of inspection to the Educational Museum in the public garden at Uyeno.

Five members of the Embassy had an interview at the War Department with some officials and inspected the manuals of instruction employed in the department. The Embassy shortly afterward visited the Imperial College of Engineering.

During the past month the passengers by the Yokohama-Yokosuka boats amounted to 28,740.

At a meeting of the Kuazoku Bucho Kioku on the 7th instant, a proposal to purchase the Tokio-Yokohama railway from the Government was discussed.

A vernacular journal announces that Mr. Ozaki, of the St. Petersburg Legation, is about to start for London to marry an English lady.

According to the *Choya Shinbun* some English missionaries residing in Tankinji, Tokio, have recently established a charitable institution in Irifune-cho, for the relief of children whose parents are no longer able to support them on account of the high price of rice. The children will be fed and educated, and instructed in the doctrines of Christianity.

The following statistics from the *Hochi Shinbun* may be of interest:—Nothing is so remarkable as the increase of the population of the world within the last hundred years, and

it is also peculiar that the production of articles of daily use and consumption has not kept pace with the increase of the population, with the exception of tea and saké. The following statistics will show the increase in production on other articles:—

	1780	1880
Iron.....	150,000 tons....	15,000,000 tons.
Iron for cables...	40,000 " ...	3,000,000 "
Printing paper...	1,000 " ...	500,000 "
Cotton.....	50,000 " ...	150,000 "
Sugar.....	100,000 " ...	2,000,000 "
Wine .....	2,000,000,000 gals....	30,000,000,000 gals.

It is proposed to construct a new harbour on the coast of Ohama mura, in the province of Kazusa, Chiba Ken.

A native contemporary states that some gentlemen have lately been engaged in the task of erecting a new shrine to Yuki Mune Hiro, one of the most faithful servants of the Southern Government at the time when that and Northern Government existed. The old shrine is in the province of Ise. His Majesty the Emperor on the matter being reported to him, announced his intention of subscribing 200 yen towards the work, and we hear that further contributions are expected from the Princes of the Blood, and the Ministers.

Native papers state that Mr. Isono Koyemon, a wealthy merchant of Osaka, has made a contract for the purchase of the Government paper mill at M'wetsu, for the sum of 180,000 yen, of which he has already paid up 50,000 yen on account.

The Post Office at Hakodate, which was destroyed by fire last year, is now to be re-built at the cost of 10,000 yen.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 5th September, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,012.71
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,226.16
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>" 9,238.87</b>
<b>Miles open, 18.</b>	
<b>Corresponding week last year.</b>	
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,221.70
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,123.49
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>" 8,345.19</b>
<b>Miles open, 18.</b>	

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 5th September, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 12,994.31
Merchandise, &c.....	" 2,649.76
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>Yen 15,644.07</b>
<b>Miles open 58.</b>	
<b>Corresponding week last year.</b>	
Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 9,347.42
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,754.15
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>Yen 11,101.57</b>
<b>Miles open 47.</b>	

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

##### TELEGRAMS.

Cork, August 12th.—At one o'clock this morning a large party of men left shore in six whaleboats and boarded the Norwegian ship *Jann*, repairing at Queenstown, went into her hold, and stole three cases of rifles which formed a part of her cargo. The robbers cut the telegraph wires leading to Cork.

All the raiders appeared to be armed. A pool of blood was also found on the deck. The captain, mate, and revenue officers were shut up in the cabin an hour and a half. They finally forced the door, and saw the marauders departing in boats. Six men have been arrested who evidently formed a part of the shore party. They were found lurking about the road to Cork.

Fully a hundred men were engaged in the robbery of the arms. There were seven boats each carrying seven men.

The crew of the *Juno* were batted down in the fore-castle, and armed sentries placed over them. The captain and the revenue officer were shut up in the cabin. After the departure of the robbers it was found that only forty stand of arms had been taken. The wires being cut, news was sent to the police by horse express. A body of police soon arrived and searched the ship and vicinity. A fragment of a human scalp with the hair attached was found in the hold. The captain of the *Juno* says he saw an injured man taken off in a boat, apparently dead.

Constantinople, August 12th.—While the Ministers were in council to-day, the Sultan's secretary brought in an Imperial order for Risa Pasha to proceed to Scutari instead of the Minister of War. He is to start on Friday, and carry out the convention of April 18th, which provides for the cession of Tusi and which caused the uprising in Albania. If he fails in this object, he is to endeavor to bring about a cession of Dulcigno. Selim Pasha has left for Albania with 2,000 men. Moukhtar Pasha will bring a battalion to Scutari from Salonica, and Asim Pasha two battalions from Crete.

St. Petersburg, August 12th.—The disturbed and unsatisfactory state of the Caucasus is seriously occupying the minds of the Russian central authorities. The terrible destitution into which the greater part of the country has been plunged by the acute famine which began last Autumn, renders it probable that the revenue of those provinces will hardly pay the expenses of collection. A general outcry has been raised against the maladministration of this naturally rich country.

London, August 12th.—The iron makers of the west of Scotland met at Glasgow yesterday, and fully considered the position of the iron and coal trades. They agreed that the state of trade did not warrant an advance in the wages of workmen at present, and as the strike of the colliers and miners is general throughout Lanarkshire, it was resolved that all the furnaces in the country belonging to the firms represented at the meeting be thrown out forthwith.

London, August 12th.—The House of Lords has passed a bill indemnifying Lord Plunkett for voting on the Compensation bill without having previously taken his oath as a peer. The bill was brought down to the House of Commons on Tuesday, and was ordered for a second reading yesterday; but Thomas O'Connor, Home Ruler, having raised an objection, the second reading was postponed. O'Connor will move a rejection of the bill to-day.

Paris, August 12th.—The French press, except the Government organs and a few Socialist journals, loudly protest against such a high-handed attack on its rights and liberties as the expulsion of Baron Harden Hickey, editor of the *Triboulet*. The Baron, however, was not a citizen of France, and the authorities are strictly within the law.

Montreal, August 12th. A private cablegram from a passenger on the steamer with Leopold and Louise says: The Prince was obliged to use crutches on board. The Princess expressed the warmest attachment to Canada, and promised to revisit the United States on her return, which she said would be at an early day.

Paris, August 12th.—A mass of earth fell yesterday and crushed two houses at Vieuxport, near Poitiers. Ten bodies have been recovered and ten more are said to be under the ruins. The fall of earth was occasioned by an immense land-slide which destroyed some large lime kilns.

London, August 12th.—In the House to-day a motion for the rejection of a second reading of the Burials bill was negatived and the bill was then read a second time.

Cork, August 13th.—It is no secret that there were arms on board the ship *Juno* lying in the harbor. All the man-frauders were armed with revolvers. The six men arrested were before the magistrate yesterday. They all belong to Cork, and were unable to give an account of their presence at the Passage. They were remanded for trial. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the affair is, that while the boats were leaving and still in view from the vessel, no alarm was given by the captain or revenue officer on board. At the time of the robbery the patrol were on the road outside the dock wall, only twenty-five yards from the ship, and the slightest alarm would have reached them. The police at Black Rock, a village between the Passage and Cork, patrolling at three o'clock yesterday morning, saw two boats passing up, containing a number of

men whom they recognized as belonging to Cork. At this time the Black Rock police had not heard of the robbery. The occurrence had produced an uneasy feeling in the neighborhood, as it recalls to mind the Fenian disturbance, and shows that the element of disorder still exists.

Four of the rifles stolen from the ship have been found in a garden at Rochestertown. It is understood that the police have a clew to the man who fell into the hold of the vessel. A hundred police patrolled along the river all of Thursday night, but no further clew to the identity of the raiders was obtained.

Sixteen more rifles have been found in furze, not a hundred yards from where the first lot was found. It is stated that the owner of the missing ferryboat, which was employed in the raid, has been arrested. The constabulary have taken charge of two boats found derelict.

The seized rifles bear the stamp of 1840, and appear to have been polished up before consignment on the *Juno*.

Dublin, August 13th.—It is remarked that a greater number than usual of sinister looking persons having an American air, are to be seen about the cities and towns of Ireland, and within the last four days about 400 stand of the best firearms have been purchased here by such persons.

Vienno, August 13th.—General Prochazka, the retired Austrian officer, on trial here for fraud, was acquitted to-day, and discharged. General Prochazka and his agent were charged with obtaining 120,000 francs and a promise of 28,000 more from Paris speculators, by means of a forged concession for a casino gaming table from the Republic of San Marino. General Prochazka obtained a concession from the Chief of Police of San Marino, which was absolutely worthless; but in October he submitted to four Parisian financiers a concession purporting to be signed by two Secretaries of State, for which the financiers gave him 120,000 francs, on account of which sum he gave the Chief of Police 50,000 francs and 20,000 to his agent, and tried to get a bill for 28,000 francs discounted; but before the money was paid the concession was discovered to be a forgery by the Chief of Police, and General Prochazka was charged with being accessory thereto. On being interrogated he maintained that the Chief of Police, who had absconded to escape prosecution, had imposed upon him. He acknowledged his financial troubles, and said that the erection of a gaming table was not an act of high morality on the part of a retired soldier and the bearer of several decorations, who had served creditably in campaigns from 1849 to 1866; but he represented himself as a dupe of the Chief of Police.

London, August 13th.—In the house of Commons to-night, O'Connor Power called attention to the medical reports in regard to the condition of the fever-stricken districts in Mayo and other parts in the west of Ireland, and moved a resolution that it was essential that effective Sanitary arrangements should be immediately made.

Thomas Sexton, a Liberal Home Ruler and member for Sligo County, seconded the resolution.

Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the distress had been much exaggerated. The Government had sent an efficient medical staff. He would be willing to have a resolution placed on record to the effect that in the opinion of the House, the present condition of the agricultural population of Mayo, Sligo, and the other parts of the west, demanded the immediate attention of the Government. Forster incidentally spoke of contributions made by Irish-Americans to relieve the distress in Ireland, and said that English laborers would probably not have done as much for their own people under similar circumstances. Power accepted Forster's resolution, which was then agreed to.

London, August 13th.—The *Times*' Paris correspondent thus summarizes the course matters will take: The Montenegrin question will be settled on the basis of Count Corti's scheme. The naval demonstration will be suspended, and the Powers will mediate between Turkey and Greece. There will be negotiations regarding Janina, which the Turks will not cede at any price, but which the Greeks might safely waive, and Greece will imperatively demand the cession of Metzos, with support of the Powers.

Paris, August 13th.—It is again stated that one of the Powers proposes a reply to the Porte's last answer on the Greek question, by another collective note. The other Powers, however, hesitate to assent, lest it should render

coercion inevitable. It is considered probable that the long period of negotiations will insure order, and that the Powers may agree as to the best means of obtaining a result by which all interests will be protected.

New York, August 14th.—A long-range rifle match between Canada and the United States teams took place to-day at Creedmoor. The shooting began at 10:15. The firing was rapid, and in about an hour each side had finished work at the 300 yards range. Following is the score: Americans, 439; Canadians, 427. At 900 yards the score was: Americans, 416; Canadians, 407. Wind and rain prevailed. At 1,000 yards the Americans made 418; Canadians, 401. The grand total was 1,273 out of a possible 1,350 for the Americans, or an average of 212 in a possible 225. Pleasant speeches were made at the conclusion of the shooting.

New York, August 14th.—The *Herald* comments as follows: The most conservative nation in the world finds itself tempted, and it appears, out of its haughty seclusion, by the seductions of modern trade. It is not so long since pious but industrious England was forcing opium at the cannon's mouth into the Flowery Land, and it seems but yesterday that China was at all contented with permitting anything like reciprocity in commerce, yet to-day she makes her first entry in the lists for the carrying trades of the sea. The Chinese steamer *Ho Chung*, which in a few days is to pass through the Golden Gate, will doubtless be the precursor of a merchant fleet flying the dragon flag that will ultimately penetrate every port that a pound of tea can be sold in. So rovel is the experiment that our Treasury officers have to look cautiously about to find exactly what duties are leviable upon the steamer's arrival. But these points once settled, if the Chinese enterprise follows up the experiment as it should, the result will be the pushing of China more rapidly into the family of nations than by any other step her people could take. The Chinese shipowners will not desire to labor under disabilities in foreign ports, and to avoid them China must swing her own gates wider and wider ajar. Where she needs Consuls and Ambassadors now, she will need men-of-war presently, and gradually she will find herself penetrated to the core by the restless spirit of modern trade. Her subjects have shown that in commerce they can hold their own with any people, and we may be sure that once upon the sea, they will give to China more and of the profit which is legitimately hers. They will not reach success in this "new departure" without encountering heavy opposition in which, since the United States is without a mercantile marine of any account, we shall have little part, but in England, France and Holland the news will create a stir of keen interest.

London, August 14th.—According to reports from Bucharest, 45,000 Russians are concentrating near the border, so as to be ready in the event of the action of Bulgaria. Transportation of munitions, horses, commissary stores, and troops, is continually going on near the Roumanian frontier. A steamer arrived at Galatz recently with Russian artillery and ambulances destined for Bulgaria. It is also stated that the Russians are concentrating at Radzenloff on the Austrian frontier.

London, August 14th.—The trial by Court-martial of Sergeant Marshman for false marking at Wimbledon began at Gosport yesterday. The charges include offences in 1878 and 1879. On the reopening of the Court, to-day, the prosecutor stated that one of his principal witnesses had been knocked down and kicked by persons who had profited by Marshman's practices.

Kieff (Russia), August 14th.—The Military District Court has just tried twenty-one individuals charged with forming a society for forcibly overthrowing the existing order of the State. Two were sentenced to death, three to twenty years penal servitude and sixteen to hard labor for terms varying from ten to fifteen years.

Paris, August 14th.—Experiments with the submarine cable from Brest to Penzance were made yesterday in the presence of the Director of the French cable and others. A new system, invented by Dr. Herz, was very successful. The Bell and Phelps system governed the experiments. Edison's system failed.

Bucharest, August 14th.—Bulgaria positively refuses to cede Arab Tolba to Roumania, and there are large armed bands of Bulgarians in that vicinity. Roumania has taken

measures to occupy a position immediately on the receipt of notification from the Powers.

Paris, August 14th.—Diamont, manager of the newspaper *Gil Blas*, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 500 francs for indecent publication.

Athens, August 14th.—A vessel arrived to-day from Trieste with 280 horses, the first instalment of 1,400 purchased in Hungary for the army.

St. Johns (N. B.), August 14th.—Wallace Ross, the oarsman, has not yet received Leahy's acceptance of his challenge, said to have been forwarded from San Francisco.

London, August 14th.—Mr. Gladstone's recovery has been rapid, and it is expected that he will attend the House of Commons next week. He was present to-day at the Cabinet Council, which had much important business to consider.

France is resolved to withdraw from the combined European movement against Turkey if any steps are proposed beyond moral suasion. Gambetta's speech at Cherbourg shows why she pursues this course. The German Press manifests considerable anxiety. The attitude of France disappoints many Liberals, though the close relations of Sir Charles Dilke and Gambetta enables the Foreign Office to understand the French ex-Dictator's real motives. The attitude of France behoves Mr. Gladstone to move circumspectly. If too impetuous he may leave the other Powers behind and precipitate a conflict. At present nothing but a naval promenade has been agreed to, and that will prove ineffective.

The seizure of arms at Cork is generally regarded as a melo-dramatic performance for effect in New York. Only 57 old smooth-bore muskets were stolen, and 20 have been recovered. The fact that 50 men suddenly assembled, nearly all with revolvers, on hearing that the ship possessed arms, is very significant. Secret societies have developed lately, and it is alleged that many Irish Americans have arrived. The agrarian murder at New Ross is not attributed to the rejection of the Compensation bill. The plots against the victims are of older date. The projected popular demonstrations have not been successful. The Clonmel meeting was a notable failure. Many Dublin correspondents assert, notwithstanding the agitation in a few places, that there is an unmistakable improvement in public opinion in Ireland.

The Chinese Ambassador's journey to St. Petersburg creates some interest. Before leaving London he talked of issuing letters of marque. Many Europeans have been engaged for the Chinese forces.

Paris, August 15th.—The *Verité* publishes a letter from M. Gambetta to a Councillor-General, explaining his views in regard to the recent elections. He says the elections were profoundly Republican and Democratic. The Democrats do not wish a Republic in form only, but want to organize the institution in order that the Democracy may not longer be a lie and the Republic a snare. It is by the constant application of such methods at home that the Democracy will succeed in bringing into play its admirable resources, the measures and hidden force and might of our great country; and that France will be permitted to assume without precipitancy the advanced rank which belongs to her in the world, regain those provinces violently torn from her, and by reason of her restored integrity to make a pledge for the peace of Europe.

Glasgow, August 15th.—Serious rioting took place at the Home Rule demonstration on Saturday, owing to the Home Rulers passing an Orange Lodge, and the police, who endeavored to restore order, were overpowered. Two policemen were injured so badly that they are not expected to recover. One was stabbed by a spear. Twenty persons were arrested.

Athens, August 15th.—France having declined to draw up a note in answer to the Porte's objections, England telegraphed a circular to all the Powers on Friday, proposing a new joint note, entirely rejecting the last suggestion of the Porte, and insisting upon the fulfilment of the original mandate.

Buenos Ayres, August 15th.—The political crisis has become more serious. The National Congress refuses to accept the resignation of President Avellaneda, but insists upon the overthrow of the Provincial Chambers. The President, however, adheres to his resignation. The garrison of Buenos Ayres has been reinforced.

Paris, August 15th.—General Grévy, brother of the President, has been elected Senator.

Sunday being the day which is observed as the National Fête Day under the Empire, many Bonapartist manifestations were made in response to which shouts of "Vive La Republique" were raised. The police made some arrests of disturbers.

St. Petersburg, August 15th.—The *Agence Russe* says: It would show a want of knowledge of the Afghan character to regard Ayool Khan and Abdurrahman Khan as other than irreconcilable rivals.

The *Agence* categorically denies that Russia is concentrating 45,000 troops near Bender.

Paris, August 15th.—*Le Voltaire* announces the death of Marshal Bazaine, and says his body, escorted by three Spanish soldiers, passed through Limoges on the 12th instant. The authenticity of a letter imputed to Gambetta, and published in *Verité*, is doubted.

London, August 15th.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe (Sir Stratford Canning), for many years British Ambassador to the Porte, is dead.

London, August 15th.—A number of meetings were held in Ireland yesterday to protest against the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance bill. Very violent language against the landlords was used by the speakers.

Athens, August 15th.—The statement that Greece has made an advance into Serbia, with the view to the conclusion of an offensive alliance, is denied.

Rome, August 15th.—It is authoritatively stated that the Italian Ambassadors at London and St. Petersburg have been summoned to Rome.

London, August 15th.—Adelaide Neilson died suddenly to-day at the Continental Hotel, Paris.

London, August 15th.—Gladstone has gone to Helmburg, pursuant to recent announcement, to remain some days.

Berlin, Augst 15th.—Cathedral of Cologne is completed.

Bath (N. Y.), August 14th.—About five this afternoon, K. E. Parkhurst, a young lawyer of this village, shot and killed Fannie Howell, the daughter of a prominent merchant here, and killed himself. They were married about four years ago, but immediately divorced. They were in a room in a hotel when the tragedy occurred. The young man and woman belonged to the best families in the place, and quite a romance is connected with their lives. Six or seven years ago they were married at a picnic, but their parents interfered, and the Courts declared the marriage null and void. Since arriving at age Parkhurst desired re-marriage, but the girl's parents objected, and illfeeling was engendered. To-day Parkhurst again tried to persuade the girl to live with him, and upon her refusal he drew a revolver, shooting her and then himself.

Dublin, August 16th.—John Dillon, Member of Parliament for Tipperary, speaking at a land meeting at Kildare, yesterday, said that as soon as the Land League had 300,000 men enrolled they would be able to strike against rents entirely, if their demands were not granted, and all the arms in England would not be able to levy rent in Ireland. They would have no Coercion Act, and they could go out at any hour of the night they pleased and carry rifles with them. At the meeting of the Land League at Cork, the *Juno* affair was condemned, and the belief expressed that the raid must have been effected by persons desiring to see a renewal of the Coercion Acts, and wishing to give the Government good value for their secret service money.

London, August 16th.—In a faction fight yesterday at Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland, between Catholics and Orangemen, many persons were badly wounded. The Catholics were routed. The Catholics had demonstrations in various parts of Ireland yesterday in connection with a festival of the Assumption or Lady Day celebration. At Dungannon there was serious rioting. The police, who had been severely stoned, fired on the procession, and one man was killed and twenty wounded. There was also rioting in other parts of the country, and several police were injured.

London, August 16th.—The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says: It is expected that at the next session of the Reichstag the entire question of the currency will be reopened, for, despite the semi-official contradiction, the agitation against an exclusive gold currency is daily gaining ground. In Government circles, it is said that Bismarck favors the readoption of silver as a legal tender.

The President of the Imperial Bank has, in a remarkable treatise, exposed the mistake made in abolishing the silver standard.

Constantinople, August 16th.—The Ambassadors have forwarded to the respective Governments a request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to prolong twenty-four days the time granted for the settlement of the Montenegro question, and to assent to a modification of the Dulcigno project. Abeddin Pasha proposes that Turkey keep Dinoche and Gruda, and that some other compensation be accorded.

London, August 10th.—The *Daily News* learns that for some time past large quantities of printed matter, intended to excite Indian Mussulmans against the British Government, have been sent from Pera to India. The attention of the Government has been called to it, and circumstances have been discovered indicating that these inflammatory publications have been forwarded with the knowledge of the Porte.

Paris, August 16th.—*La France* publishes a telegram from Tunis announcing that the Italian Consul there has persisted in his representations to the Bey, with a view of preventing the completion of certain branch lines of the Boua-Guelma railway. The French Consul has communicated with his Government on the subject, and the difficulty causes considerable excitement in Tunis.

Paris, August 16th.—The *Republique Française* announces that Gambetta's letter in the *Verité* yesterday, was written on the 16th of October, 1871, when it appeared in all the Paris newspapers and was also published in pamphlet form. Nevertheless the dispatch from Berlin says the letter has produced a painful impression there.

Berlin, August 16th.—A lady of the Sultan's harem who took refuge in the British Embassy at Constantinople, and was subsequently surrendered, has been strangled as an accomplice in the palace conspiracy.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was thrown from his carriage yesterday, and received serious injuries.

Toronto, August 16th.—Robert Wilkes, a wholesale jeweler of this city, his daughter Florence, aged fifteen, and his son Bertie, aged eleven, were drowned at Sturgeon Point to-day. Florence and Bertie were bathing, and the boy, getting out beyond his depth, the father, who was in a boat, jumped out to save him. The daughter also went to the rescue, and all were drowned.

Pesth, August 16th.—The defeat of the Government candidate at Nazy-Kaniszer and the election by a large majority of a number of the Extreme Left, has shaken the Tisza Ministry to its foundations. The result will probably be a fusion between the Government and the Moderate Opposition.

London, August, 16th.—A flood swept down the Glen of Glendote, County Donegal, Ireland, to-day, flooding the church of Cammieuon and drowning several persons, who were carried away by the rush of the waters. Two bodies have been recovered.

London, August 16th.—Thos. McGrath, described as an engineer belonging to the American man-of-war *Trenton*, has been committed for trial for killing a man in an affray at Gravesend.

Paris, August 16th.—Madame de Lesseps has presented her husband with a fine boy. The mother is doing well.

Denver, August 16th.—The *Tribune* has a much special from Messila, N. M., to the effect that there is much excitement throughout Messila Valley over the elopement of Father Todorou Ronalt, a priest of Las Cruces, and a brilliant and beautiful young lady, Miss Marguerita Garcia, from the Convent of the Sisters of Loreto, who recently entered the Couvent, it is said at the solicitations of priests, against the wishes of her parents. After continued scandalous proceedings, the couple eloped and were overtaken at a small hamlet, whence the priest appeared *en deshabille* and was struck, and would have been killed by the uncle of the girl, if friends had not interfered. The priest and the girl were finally married. The former tells horrible stories about the bishops and other priests.

New York, August 16th.—The *Herald's* Paris special says: Our Madrid correspondent telegraphs as follows: The Archduchess Isabella, of Austria, mother of Queen Christina, has arrived at Madrid with a suite of ladies and five attendants, to be present at her daughter's accouchement. She intends to stay here for several months. She was received at the station by the king and the royal family. The first interview of the Queen and her mother was very

affecting. Apartments in the palace have been prepared for the Archduchess, close to the magnificent suite of rooms recently fitted up and furnished for the expected heir to the throne. Queen Isabella is expected about the 24th. If the child should be a male, he will probably be christened as Philip or Ferdinand; if a female, she will be named Isabella.

For godfather Pope Leo and the Emperor of Austria, are mentioned; for godmother, Queen Isabella and the Archduchess. The health of the young Queen is quite satisfactory. She is able to drive about with the King in the cool of the evening.

London, August 16th.—It is officially stated that cattle on fifteen farms in Lancashire are infected with pleuropneumonia.

#### CHILI AND PERU.

New York, August 3rd.—The *Panama Star and Herald* of July 22nd has a story of the loss of the Chilean transport *Loa* in Callao bay. A Peruvian officer constructed a launch, put a torpedo into it, and over this placed a false bottom resting on springs, kept down by the weight of the cargo, then loaded it with a very choice assortment of fruits, and towing it out toward the blockading squadron before daylight, set it adrift. All day it floated about, but toward evening, fearing it would fall into neutral hands, a boat was sent out to bring it back. The *Loa*, seeing a boat from shore making toward a neutral vessel, caught sight of the launch and turned toward it. The *Loa* lowered two boats, brought the launch alongside, and the discharging commenced. As the weight in the launch diminished, the machinery in connection with the torpedo was set fire, and in a moment 3,000 pounds of dynamite were exploded. The *Loa* was almost lifted out of the water, and appeared enveloped in a mass of flame, which resolved itself into dense clouds of smoke. When this cleared away, the vessel seemed not to have suffered, but suddenly she went down by the stern and disappeared. Ships of war and non-combatants quickly lowered boats and picked up about forty men struggling in the water, of whom it is probable many will die. At least 150 men perished. The only officers saved are the second commander (wounded), the doctor and one engineer. Every house in Callao was shaken to the foundation by the explosion, and every ship in the bay shivered as if by a fearful earthquake.

[The *Loa* was an old gunboat, carrying two guns, and formerly owned by Peru, but was captured during the present war by Chili and utilized as a transport.]

New York, August 4th.—A Lima letter says of the taking of Tacna by the Chilean troops: Only one street escaped sack. Hundreds of wounded prisoners were slaughtered in cold blood. Not one wounded ally was found alive on the field the day succeeding the battle. Women and girls of the tenderest age were violated, and many killed. Farmers in the vicinity and their families shared the fate of the town. Every day six, eight or ten murders are committed, while the bodies of the victims are allowed to remain unburied until removal becomes a necessity. Arica suffered even more severely than Tacna. All the houses are either totally or partially destroyed. Out of 1800 defenders only 600 survived. Those of the 1200 who did not fall in the fight were subsequently massacred in cold blood. It is an authenticated fact that forty-nine soldiers who had thrown away their arms and taken refuge in the United States Commercial Agency, over which our flag was flying, were taken out and butchered in the street.

New York, August 12th.—Advices from Lima of July 13th state that the enrolling of the population of Lima and Callao to form an army reserve has been finished. At 3 o'clock on that day the Cathedral bell was rung and at once all business establishments were closed. Railway trains, street-cars, and nearly all coaches ceased running. And the whole of the male population between 15 and 60 turned out to answer the roll-call; the foreigners, the old men and women, to look on. The closing of business establishments is to take place every day, so as to give different members the necessary time to drill.

The Chilean *Times* of June 19th says: The Chilean people and the press are nearly unanimous in the determination to go on to Lima as soon as possible, and there is some talk of strengthening the army by two additional divisions of 4000 men each. It is not yet known what steps

the new Cabinet may take to provide funds for carrying on the war. It is to be feared that an additional issue of paper money will be made. During the last six months Government bonds and other securities have been steadily rising.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

#### GOOD NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(Translated from the *Kinji Hioron*)

THE increasing popularity of lectures is one of the best evidences of the progress of civilization among a people. Therefore we are more anxious to witness their spread than for a fall of rain in time of drought. We have been apprehensive that the Regulations controlling public meetings would have destroyed freedom of speech, just as the heats of summer dry up the rice fields and vegetable gardens. Very fortunately, however, our fears have vanished like smoke or dew, and we have good proof in evidence of our statement. The fact we rely upon is as follows:—

The Seigisha Society in the Hokoroku (North) lately received a large accession of members, and has consequently grown wealthier. This society recently commenced the construction of a magnificent lecture hall in Tamai-cho, and the ceremony of laying the foundation stone took place on the 18th of August ultimo, on which occasion a grand entertainment was given, and some of the members delivered congratulatory addresses on the progress of their society. The building of the hall will be completed during the present month, and lecturing resumed about the middle of next October.

Oh! What glorious news! The patriots who always direct their attention to the welfare of the country, and are ready to sacrifice their lives for the community, are those who ought to carry out such a splendid undertaking. They may be certain that the spirit of freedom will spring out from amid the mountains in the Northern provinces, and hereafter we shall sit ready with pen in hand, watchful to record what comes out from the North!

#### THE PATRIOTIC PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(Translated from the *Kinji Hioron*.)

Who is responsible for the report that the Government intends to entrap all the truly patriotic members of the community, by using the golden bait of personal interest, with a view to stopping the agitation for a National Assembly? We cannot believe the Government capable of such measures. Still, we should like to hear some explanation of these rumours, which are so common that we cannot help treating them as suspicions. To give instances of what we refer to:—the *Wakayama Shiabun* states that Mr. Endo Motojiro, a shizoku of Kanazawa, Ishikawa Ken, a man well known to the public as an able patriot, was recently ordered to appear before the Daijo Kwan. He felt it only his duty to obey the summons though greatly puzzled as to the meaning of it. On his presenting himself he was led to a private room by a Secretary, and informed that his appointment had been made out as Chief Secretary of the Daijo Kwan, and that it was trusted he would fulfil his duties honorably: the written commission was then handed to him. Mr. Endo was naturally taken by surprise and energetically declined to accept the post and have his name inscribed upon the official registry. The Secretary before mentioned exhausted all his eloquence in trying to induce him to alter his determination, but without effect; Mr. Endo was obdurate and finally left the office, emphasizing his refusal in the most decisive method of the Japanese, viz: by vigorously shaking the sleeves of his *kimono*.

But here is another view of the matter. Mr. Kiba, ex-Director of the Rissai-sha, has accepted a subordinate appointment in the local government of his prefecture; and another, Mr. Minami-kawa, formerly manager of the United Club of Fukuoka, has been appointed mayor of a county. Thus it is that in this large Empire many cannot resist the bribe of Government service. Mr. Endo alone has not given way to

this ambition, so that we cannot help praising him for his determination.

How is it, we ask again, that the Government seeks out any man of patriotic feeling and offers him an appointment? Even a child knows that among the governed there must always be many men of ability; if all such men are taken out of the masses will it tend to the peace and security of the Empire? All experience points to the contrary. Our Government must know this and we are, perhaps, not justified in paying any heed to these rumours though they may give us occasion for anxiety.

#### LAW REPORTS.

##### IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before T. B. VAN BUREN, Esq., Consul-General, Judge.

Messrs. A. S. FORD and E. R. SMITH, Assessors.

Tuesday, the 7th day of September, 1880.

SIDNEY M. SMITH, of San Francisco, by his Attorney F. C. Spooner *versus* ISAAC BUSH and AUGUST LANGFELDT.

(Continued from the 1st of July last.)

Mr. Hill appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Litchfield for the defendant Isaac Bush, and Mr. Langfeldt appeared in person.

On the opening of the Court His Honour said that the report drawn up by Mr. Talbot upon the defendant Bush's books had, he believed, been seen by the counsel on either side, and it was therefore quite unnecessary to read it. The accountant states that, from what he can gather, the books in question were kept in a most loose and incomplete style, but still he can see no evidence of fraud, unless it be in connection with the kinsatzu speculation account, of which, as the books show no record, he knows nothing whatever. His Honour presumed that counsel would not desire this report to be sworn to.

Both counsel acquiesced.

Mr. Hill addressing the Court said he understood that the previous adjournment was made on three points; 1st, for Mr. Talbot's report on the books; 2nd, for the receipt of certain papers from San Francisco, and 3rd, to obtain a report about the kinsatzu speculations. Mr. Talbot's report had been already heard, and he had lately received all the various bills, etc., from San Francisco, which he had shown to the counsel for the defence: he believed they were not disputed.

Mr. Litchfield.—Mr. Hill has shown me each assignment, and to save time and trouble I am willing to accept them as accurate. It appears, however, from the affidavit appended to these papers that the debt of one creditor, the principal one in fact, Messrs. Dodge, Sweeney & Co., has been assigned to the Cutting Packing Co., a corporation carrying on business in San Francisco, and not to Mr. Sydney Smith. This is dated May 11th, 1880. Another affidavit is made of an assignment to Mr. Ruggles, dated April 24th.

Counsel then called Mr. Isaac Bush, who testified to his having received the documents now under discussion by post, and identified the cover.

In reply to a question by the Court, Mr. Litchfield said that there was among the papers a summons with an affidavit attached to the effect that all efforts to serve the summons on the defendant in the United States had been fruitless. The amounts shown are \$5,233.09 in favour of Dodge, Sweeney & Co., and \$1,083.05 in favour of the Cutting Packing Company (Counsel handed in the various documents).

His Honour said that the Court held that the papers are not authenticated; they appear to be copies, but the particular claims covered by them will be held under advisement until it can be shown if such an action is now pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Steuben, whence the summons was issued. He certainly would not give judgment against defendant until the existence of the County and Judge named in the summons were clearly proved. He would not have his Court made a convenience of by everybody in San Francisco who chose to do so.

Mr. Hill said that as regards the assignment to Mr. Sydney Smith he could give an easy explanation. A transfer is always made in the case of corporations, in the names of the members of the firms. A corporation can do nothing without a seal; he thought that as Mr. Smith happened to be a member of the Cutting Packing Company, the transfer was made by some negligence in his name. He thought that by referring to the power of attorney (Exhibit A) and connecting

it with these two assignment papers mentioned, it would put an end to any question about the matter; he would like to put in these papers as the complement of Exhibit A. (Papers put in and allowed.)

His Honour.—By the sworn statement appended these were signed three days after April 4th.

Mr. Hill.—The next, and in fact the only point left, is to prove the alleged fraud in kinsatzu speculations. Now I claim that the onus of proof in this case rests with the defendant. I have summoned several witnesses whom I intend to examine, but at the same time I claim that by law I am able to call on the defendant to produce evidence on this point.

Mr. Litchfield.—I have been unable to find the broker through whom Mr. Bush transacted his business. I have applied to the authorities for assistance and have been informed by the Governor of Kanagawa that only one person of the name of Takijiro is known. He is a very small broker and denies having had any transactions with the defendant.

His Honour.—The defendant's books say that certain sums of money were lost in kinsatzu speculations. Why cannot this be proved? It is entered only as drawn on "Private Account."

Mr. Litchfield.—Beyond the sworn testimony of the defendant himself that the money was paid away to a kinsatzu broker we can adduce no evidence.

Mr. Hill.—I believe that the defendant ought to show testimony himself: however, as I said before, I have called witnesses. I have also made investigations myself and have found a man called Takijiro which is, however, as I said before, what we should call a Christian name, just like Thomas or William. But I wish to refer to "Hilliard on Remedies for Torts," pp. 401-402, and also to "Taylor on Evidence," Vol. I, pp. 384-385, to show that the *onus probandi* rests with defendant. (Counsel read extracts).

His Honour thought that it was unnecessary to do this as there was the defendant's sworn testimony.

Mr. Hill.—True, but, as I have just read, a presumption must always exist in these cases. The defendant has sworn to his testimony. I must therefore raise a presumption, which is as much as to say that I believe, as I really do believe, that Mr. Bush has perjured himself.

His Honour.—I take it that the position is as follows:—You have shown that the defendant was in possession of money from the realization of goods. This he admits, but says that it has been consumed by family and business expenses, and by speculation in kinsatzu. This latter is not shown by the books but we have his sworn testimony, any evidence to contradict which is perfectly legitimate.

Mr. Hill.—That is correct and all that I require. I only wish to obtain the benefit of the full force of my arguments.

Counsel then called:—Morris Bieber, who made an affirmation and stated:—I speculated greatly in kinsatzu in the end of December last, and up to March, 1880. I have brought no documents connected with such transactions.

His Honour.—I must ask you to produce them. There is no intention of prying into your private affairs. I simply want you to show from your experience what sums of money must have passed through your hands.

Through the medium of Mr. Shimidzu, who, His Honour stated, had kindly given his services as interpreter, Matsumoto Tonanosuke, warned, stated:—I am an exchange broker. Mr. Midzutani Takajiro is ill to-day, and has sent me to represent him.

Mr. Hill explained that this was not at all what he required, and that he must insist on the attendance of Takajiro himself.

The witness gave Takajiro's address as No. 8, Ichome, Bentendori. He himself did not know the defendant, but had been told by Takajiro that he came once to see him about some kinsatzu speculations.

Mr. Hill said he had two empowered agents of the Shosha, one of whom he proceeded to call.

Imadate, warned, said:—I am a member of the Yokohama Shosha, and am the present representative of the house of Mogisobe who is head of the Shosha. I have been well acquainted with the operations and clients of the Shosha for some time. In the Shosha there are books kept shewing the various transactions. The Japanese regulations do not allow transactions in kinsatzu outside the Shosha in amounts above \$1,000 at one time. I know most of the brokers who did business in kinsatzu last year. I know Midzutani Takajiro. He kept a small exchange shop; I believe it was in Otamachi.

In December and until March he might have been a client of the Shosha; I believe he was, but could not vouch for it without examining the books. He always did his business through the Shosha.

The Court, at the suggestion of the plaintiff's counsel, asked the witness to examine the books of the Shosha transactions carefully for the months of November and December, 1879, and January, February and March, 1880, and to bring in a compiled statement of Takajiro's transactions, and also, if he found such records, of his doing business for Mr. Bush.

On the witness remarking that this would entail considerable trouble, Mr. Hill said he thought it would only be fair to to make some compensation to him.

His Honour remarked that he wondered where the money was to come from.

Witness continued:—Foreigners can only deal with the Shosha through Japanese. When a foreigner does large transactions in this way, I should not be able to know it as a matter of course. I do not know either Mr. Bush or Mr. Bieber. If I could have the dates of any of the transactions you wish inquired into, it would save time and trouble, as the Shosha books are very voluminous.

Mr. Hill said that he was unable to give those dates as Mr. Bush had described the transactions as being of daily occurrence: the aggregate would do, if details could not be given. He found too, on referring to his notes, that the transactions during December, 1879, and January, 1880, would be sufficient. If possible to be given, the names of the buyer or seller in the transactions would prove useful.

After some discussion as to when this statement could be ready, witness agreed to produce it on Monday, the 13th instant.

Mr. Litchfield reserved his cross-examination.

Suzuki Masakitchi stated:—I am an employé of Amenugiya, a general merchant in Bentendori. He is also an exchange broker. I do not know Mr. Bush but I know Mr. Midzutan Takijiro. I do not know him well. He is always at the exchange. I do not know anything about his transactions.

Mr. Litchfield did not cross-examine.

His Honour:—Mr. Bieber, you will attend at this Court with the documents already mentioned, on Monday the 13th instant at 10 a.m. until which time the case is adjourned.

The Court then rose.

#### IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before T. B. VAN BUREN Esq., Consul-General, Judge.

Messrs. P. HUSSEY and G. FARLEY, Jr., Assessors.

Friday, the 10th day of September, 1880.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY vs. THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(Continued from the 28th of July, 1880.)

The Court opened at 10 a.m. and Mr. Kirkwood asked His Honour if he had not promised to give his decision upon the question of granting a commission.

His Honour:—Yes, but I also stated that first of all I wanted all the available testimony on both sides.

Mr. Kirkwood then called Iwasaki Iwanosuke and produced an interpreter.

Mr. Hill considered this unnecessary as the witness was well acquainted with English.

Mr. Kirkwood however stated that it was the wish of the witness, as it was the first time he had ever been in Court, and would naturally feel more at home in speaking his own language. After some discussion it was agreed to take the evidence through the interpreter.

Iwasaki Iwanosuke, warned, stated:—I am general manager of the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steam-ship Company and entrusted by my brother Iwasaki Yataro, who is the proprietor, with full powers. I remember two occasions certainly when conversations were held with the defendants prior to the execution of the contract of the 16th October, 1875. On the first Messrs. Center, Irwin, my brother and myself were present. The two former appeared on behalf of the P. M. Co. I understood that Mr. Center was agent of the P. M. Co. and Mr. Irwin in No. 14.

Mr. Kirkwood—Tell us what took place on each of the occasions you refer to?

Mr. Hill objected to the question.

His Honour said the question was objectionable.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Well, what conversations took place

with reference to the sale of the *Nevada*, and as to the terms and time of transfer of the ship?

Mr. Hill rose to say that the witness had already twice corrected the interpreter, and that, as a matter of legal right, he claimed that Mr. Iwasaki should give his testimony in English.

Witness:—I had a conversation about the transfer of the property of the branch lines to Shanghai of the Pacific Mail Co., but it was explained that this company had a contract with the U. S. Government for carrying mails and the Pacific Mail Company wanted our company to carry these mails under the American flag until the 31st December 1876. The *Nevada* was to be transferred to the Mitsu Bishi Company on the 1st of January 1877. This conversation took place at my house in Tokio about two or three weeks before the signing of the contract. I never saw any contract, but Messrs. Center and Irwin told me that a contract existed for carrying mails between Shanghai and America up to the 31st December. No time was specified as to the number of months that the *Nevada* was to run, the only point was that the transfer was to be made on January 1st 1877. The other conversation was held at the office of Messrs. Fischer and Company, No. 14 Yokohama, about two or three days before the contract was made. Messrs. Center, Irwin, Ness and myself were present. Nothing was said then about carrying the mails, as that question had been settled before. I don't remember if anything was said then about the transfer of the steamer, but Mr. Center had told me before that it would take place on the morning of the 1st of January.

Mr. Kirkwood:—what do you consider would be a fair charge for the detention of the *Nevada*?

Mr. Hill objected to this as irrelevant until some detention was proved.

His Honour said that sworn evidence had been adduced for this already. Objection not admitted.

Witness:—I think \$500 per day is not excessive. I could not have chartered the *Nevada* for less than \$15,000 per month. I consider that a proper price to charge for carrying mails from Shanghai to Yokohama, as the *Nevada* did, would be \$4 per nautical mile. The distance is about 1,200 miles. I base this estimate from contracts I have to go to the Bonin Islands. This is a separate contract from the general one of carrying mails. For the mail service to the Bonin Islands I get 3,000 yen for the trip and return. The distance there and back is, I think, about 1,000 nautical miles. I make three trips a year. There are no restrictions about the steamer, except that it must be a vessel that can safely go there. There is no fixed time, except that there must be a trip once in four months, and then we must give the Post Office ten days notice.

Mr. Hill again wished to have the evidence in English.

His Honour said he thought that the examination could continue as it had begun.

Mr. Hill said it was a serious matter to him; he would bow to the ruling, but begged the Court to note his most serious objection.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—The Mitsu Bishi Company has a subsidy from the Japanese Government for carrying the mails. The Bonin Island contract is paid in paper, whether paper is high or low. I cannot tell the lowest discount of paper during the contract, as it commenced about four years ago. The lowest I remember was 30 or 40 discount. I am not quite certain as to the exact distance of the Bonin Island trip, but could easily get it from the map and log-book. I don't know anything about the number of the population of the Bonin Islands. There is no large business there, but there is a small colony, so that once in four months there are enough goods to load a small steamer.

Mr. Hill:—Can there be any possible comparison between the Bonin Islands and others?

Witness:—I know nothing about that. I base my calculations upon the freight.

Mr. Hill:—Apart from the mail subsidy, would the freight and passengers pay for the line to the Shanghai ports?

Mr. Kirkwood objected to the question.

His Honour said it was perfectly legitimate; Mr. Iwasaki had fixed a sum which he said he considered fair.

Witness:—I cannot answer now, as I have never looked into the matter respecting Shanghai. The business depends on time and circumstances.

Mr. Hill:—Well, I will not press the matter just now but I may have to do it later.

Witness :—The subsidy is not paid by the number of miles but by the trip. The subsidy for the trip between here and Shanghai via ports is 200,000 yen annually. The company has no contract made as to the number of steamers, but we follow the example of the P. M. S. S. Co. and use four steamers. The steamers leave about once a week throughout the year. During the last year some extra steamers have been running to way-ports which carried mails. The Mitsu Bishi Company is required to take mails on all the regular mail steamers leaving for Shanghai or ports. The other steamers are more intended for freight.

Mr. Hill :—I wish to show Mr. Iwasaki the original contract, dated October 16th, 1875. (Plaintiffs' Ex. A. shown.) Now does the witness remember the exact Japanese words by which his office is designated?

Mr. Kirkwood objected, but His Honor said he could not listen to the objection.

Mr. Hill said what he intended to prove was, that the witness's evidence was useless.

His Honor :—Is there any question as to whether the man referred to as signing was authorized to sign that contract?

Mr. Hill :—That is exactly what I want to ask. (To Mr. Iwasaki) Was your brother actually manager then, as described in this document?

Witness :—Yes, certainly he was, he is proprietor of the whole firm.

Mr. Hill :—Is the Mitsu Bishi Company an actual company or a firm?

Witness :—We call it a company, but there are only a few persons in it.

His Honor :—Can you state the exact Japanese words used by your brother to designate the company at the signing of the contract?

Witness :—Yes Yubin Kisen Mitsu Bishi Kaisha Cho. He signs all documents thus.

The interpreter explained the name thus :—Yubin, mail; Kisen, steamship; Mitsu Bishi, Mitsu Bishi; Kaisha, company; cho, head.

To a question from Mr. Hill, witness said :—Kaisha means in one sense a company with shareholders; in the other, simply a business house in which many people are employed.

Mr. Hill :—Was your brother authorized to sign the contract in the manner he did?

Witness :—Yes.

Mr. Kirkwood said that the contract was admitted.

Mr. Hill said it was important to know this point about the signature.

Mr. Hill :—Had you and your brother known that the mail service would have been prolonged by one more mail, would it have made any difference?

Witness :—I cannot tell for certain, but if we had known we should probably have made some reduction in price if the steamer was to be handed over on the 14th of January. On the 1st of January 1877, and even before that, the steamer was wholly and completely under the control of the Mitsu Bishi Company. As to the *Nevada* there was no fixed place for transfer. No officer was appointed to transfer the vessel, but such an appointment could have been made at any time by my brother or myself if we had been asked for it.

The Court here adjourned until 1.30 p.m.

On the re-opening of the Court Mr. Hill said :—Under the ruling of the Court, it was ordered to produce the United States contract; now defendants have received a certified copy which I offer, if necessary.

Cross-examination of Iwasaki Iwanosuke, continued :—This specimen produced is the proper way of writing my brother's name. There was no person authorized to receive the *Nevada* outside of Japan, but we could have appointed one if necessary. On the 1st of January the *Nevada* was on the way to Shanghai from Kobe. I believe so but am not certain. Had she discharged freight, coaled and left Shanghai as quickly as possible and returned to Yokohama, I think it would have taken seven days between her arrival and her return.

Mr. Hill :—It is admitted that the *Nevada* reached Shanghai on the 4th of January.

Witness :—I consider a fair charter for the steamer would be \$15,000 per month at which estimate detention should be paid, no matter to whom due. To charter the steamer only I would not have taken \$15,000. I consider the *Nevada* was at the time mentioned worth to the company \$1,000 a day.

Mr. Hill :—The last last mail for Shanghai leaving here on 27th December, 1876, was it the duty of the Mitsu Bishi Company to carry it or not?

Witness :—Not in my opinion. The steamer was to leave on December 27th, and be transferred on the 1st January, and the Pacific Mail Company ought to have delivered her then to us. They could have detained her a few days here and completed the transfer but as it was, we let her go on the 27th December to accommodate the Pacific Mail Company. I think there is some correspondence on this subject: at that time we were on amicable terms and so took this particular mail to oblige the Pacific Mail Company.

His Honor :—I think it plain that the Mitsu Bishi Company was bound to carry this mail, but that it was none the less the duty of the other company to deliver up the steamer at the earliest opportunity.

Witness :—I read Mr. Bramsen's and Mr. Irwin's evidence in the paper. It was not agreed that fifteen round trips were to be made as stated in Mr. Bramsen's evidence.

Mr. Hill here requested the Court to order Mr. Kirkwood to desist from continually interrupting him. After a warm discussion this was granted, His Honor stating that if Mr. Kirkwood had any remarks to make, he could rise up from his seat and address himself to the Court in a proper manner.

Mr. Hill :—From your knowledge of your brother's intentions was it meant that fifteen round trips were to be made?

Witness :—No: I took no steps to find out what the contract between the Pacific Mail Co. and the United States Government said, but trusted to what Mr. Irwin and Mr. Center told me. I have not had time to find out the distance to the Bonin Islands. My brother is living at Tokio and could easily come down here. I cannot accurately remember if the first interview I mentioned this morning took place in September.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkwood :—My brother does not speak English. At our interviews Mr. Irwin did the majority of interpreting. I interpreted sometimes. The 200,000 yen subsidy I mentioned this morning was only for the through steamers. I do not recollect the price of satsu then, but I think they were about 2 per cent discount.

Mr. Hill :—I believe I may ask if the other steamers running to the various ports received extra pay also?

Witness :—Yes, but they go only to Kobe.

Mr. Hill put in as evidence the specimen identified by the witness as being the correct form of his brother's signature.

Mr. Kirkwood had no further evidence to call, and said he would reserve his remarks until Mr. Hill had called his witnesses, if any, for the defence. He would wait for the decision of the Court on the subject of granting the commission he has applied for.

Mr. Hill :—We have considerable evidence but do not want to put it in until all the plaintiff's evidence has been heard.

His Honor :—I will not issue the commission until I can have a conference. I don't think it right. At the same time I think the right of commission is incontestable.

Mr. Hill :—I accept the ruling of the Court. I have already mentioned that we have received a copy of the contract made between the Pacific Mail Company and the United States Government from New York; there is also a lot of contemporary correspondence which completely shows the intention of Mr. Center. The contract could not have possibly come into force before the 18th October. Having received this contract we shall put it in evidence.

Counsel then offered an authenticated copy of the original contract made between the United States and the Pacific Mails Company for carrying mails between the ports of San Francisco and Hongkong, with a branch line connecting at Kanagawa to Shanghai, and from Hongkong to San Francisco, dated June 1st, 1872.

Mr. Kirkwood objected to the authentication and admission of the paper on the ground that the authentication is defective in being an office copy, and not a notarially certified copy. Also there is no proof why the original, of which the Government as well as the defendants should hold a copy, is not produced.

Mr. Hill said this only applied to official documents: the document was authenticated by five different seals.

His Honour said that there might be any number of seals which might yet have no virtue, and after some

further discussion on the subject, declined to admit the document at present.

Mr. Hill:—I understand that it has been ruled that the contract should be produced by one side or the other: we have done our best and should like to ask what efforts the plaintiffs have made.

His Honor considered that if it was anybody's duty it was that of the defendants.

Mr. Hill:—The plaintiffs claimed that the end of the service was the end of the year; perhaps it was a mistake but it was most clearly stated that the contract depended upon another one. I think it certainly the plaintiffs' duty to produce the other contract.

His Honor:—Have you taken any steps Mr. Kirkwood?

Mr. Kirkwood:—No, I never understood that we had to do so.

Mr. Hill:—It seems to me a plain issue. Undoubtedly there is some ambiguity in the contract. A contract referring to another one is bound by that other and it is the plaintiffs' duty to bring it to clear up any ambiguity. As I before said was it the time or the service? At the first glance I considered that the introduction of the question of time caused an ambiguity, and even from Mr. Iwasaki's evidence it appears that such might have been the case. However, as the contract really only began on the 18th of the month and it was impossible for it to begin before. After the witness's evidence I do not know that anyone actually knew when the contract ended. If there is a mistake we could have a record made and find out when the service ended. The leading idea of the contract was to protect the mail service of the United States. I should much like to call Mr. Iwasaki Yataro to give evidence on the subject of expenses. At present I will call another witness.

C. D. Harman, sworn, stated:—I am chief accountant of the Pacific Mail Company. I have been here about seven years. I recognise these accounts as being reports of commanders of the branchline of steamers which sailed between this port and Shanghai while running for the Pacific Mail Company. Also some reports from pursers as to the delivery of mails and some letters from the Japanese post office signed by Mr. Bryan. The commanders' reports refer to the distances run, arrivals and so forth. Mr. Bryan's letters refer to compensation due to the company for Japanese mails between here and San Francisco. I recognise all the commanders' signatures.

Mr. Kirkwood objected to the papers.

Mr. Hill said that he proposed to show that his clients performed services for the Japanese Government.

Mr. Kirkwood denied the right of the counsel to put these papers in the witness's hands and His Honor ordered them to be laid down again as it was distinctly irregular, and noted that the counsel for the plaintiffs made an objection to the witness having the papers any longer than was necessary to identify them.

Mr. Hill said he proposed to put all these papers in evidence if necessary.

Mr. Kirkwood objected to some of the papers.

Mr. Hill explained that his intention was to bring in all these papers as evidence, and he wished to ask questions about them. He intended to show by Mr. Harman's evidence the accounts and amounts paid to the Pacific Mail by the Japanese Government.

The papers were then handed back to witness who continued:—I identify letters from the Japanese post office officials in Yokohama, in reference to the amount due the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. for the carriage of Japanese mails from here to San Francisco. They are signed by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Carr, both of whose signatures I know well.

Mr. Kirkwood again objected to the papers but the objection was overruled.

Witness:—I see now that the first two papers cover six months. They represent the charge for two steamers. The amount appears as due to the P. M. S. Co. for the service from January 1st 1875 to June 30th 1880. There were two trips: the amount was 241.05 yen: the next amount was 134.83 yen from 1st July to 31st December 1875; next is from January 1st 1876 to March 31st, total yen 595. The next, 367.52 yen, from March 1st to June 30th. Next, four steamers; you 651.49 July to September: next October to December, 1877, three steamers, you 594.30. Next January to March, 1878, two steamers \$377.09 and there was a dispute about you. April 1st to June 30th,

1878, three steamers, \$556.35; July to September 30th, 1878, three steamers \$674.97; October 1st to December, 1878, two steamers \$481.99. January 1st to March 31st, 1879, \$496.54; April 1st to June 30th, 1879, four steamers, \$569.27. I believe the distance between San Francisco and Yokohama is about 4,700 miles. The last mail under the subsidy was transported on the 3rd or 4th of January, 1877. The average expenses of the *Nevada* for a round trip to Shanghai and return, including her lying in port at Shanghai and at Yokohama, until ready to leave again, would be about \$245 per day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—The amounts mentioned were arrived at by a calculation of so much per weight, as one of the letters put in explains. We had a subsidy from our Government for the regular steamers, but the two first mentioned here were extra and were not affected by this. We never had any contract or agreement but took the mails as a courtesy and accepted whatever the Japanese Government liked to give us. I have seen no correspondence between our company and the U. S. Government about any unpaid claim for a subsidy, but have heard it talked about as having been made.

S. Bryan, sworn, stated:—I am director of posts. The Hongkong Government pays \$25 per steamer regardless of the amount of matter carried from Hongkong to Yokohama and San Francisco. The basis on which the post office here paid was, to the 1st of January, 1880, 6 cents per oz for letter mail and 6 cents per lb. for other articles. There was no contract, but it was based on an old understanding between Great Britain and the United States, and was the same as fixed by a law which ceased, in the United States, after the Burlingame treaty was put in force, I think in the first part of 1875. After the establishment of a Japanese post office here, the Japanese mails brought from Shanghai on the *Nevada* were included in those sent to the United States.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—The *Nevada* also brought mail matter for the way ports and Yokohama. The American post office at Shanghai did not make up any mails for Japan after 1875. The mails made up at the U. S. post office never passed through our office and were therefore not included in the compensation. I never gave any consideration as to what would be a fair price per mile for carrying mail matter between here and Shanghai.

The Court then adjourned until the 14th instant at 10 a.m.

## DESMOND'S MODEL.

### I.

Four o'clock on a sultry June afternoon. The sun beat fiercely on the Tuscan landscape; not a cloud dimmed the burning blue of the sky. The Apennines were dreaming in a haze of heat, which softened their rugged outlines; in the Valley of the Secchia the river rippled languidly over its stony bed, bereaved of its myriad tributary streams. The grass was burned brown, the vines were white with dust; only the olive trees looked cool, with their soft, gray-green foliage, vaguely suggesting mist and moonlight.

Dust, drought and sultry silence, broken only by the cicada's tiny chirp, prevailed over all the landscape.

At the end of the valley furthest from Lucca, a rough, zigzag road winds upward into the solitude of the hills. Two figures were just now toiling up the steep ascent; not Tuscan peasants, but a couple of Englishmen, in dusty tweed suits, each having a bundle of artists' traps strapped above his well-worn knapsack. The taller of the two stepped out at a good pace some yards in advance of his companion, singing: "Mandolinata" in a musical baritone; the other, who was some years older, and of a stouter build, plodded on stolidly behind him, pausing now and then to wipe his forehead and grumble at the heat. His pauses grew more frequent as they proceeded for the road got steeper at every yard. At length, when a sudden turn revealed another long ascent before them, he uttered a smothered groan, and, stopping abruptly, hailed his companion.

"Hallo—Desmond!"

The latter turned. "What is it?"

His friend only beckoned in reply, and, sitting down on the sun-burned turf by the roadside unstrapped his knapsack and leaned back with a long sigh of relief. Desmond paused a moment, then came leisurely back, humming the conclusion of his song. He was as handsome a young fellow as you will meet in a summer day. Fair, but sun-burned, with curly brown hair, frank, happy blue eyes, and a smile whose caressing sweetness few men, and still fewer women, could resist. He was dressed with an odd mixture of undified nicety and Bohemian carelessness. A paint-stained coat and battered brigand hat seemed little in harmony with his superfluous linen, to say nothing of the diamond ring on his little finger, which showed to advantage at this moment as he stooped twirling the ends of his mustache and looking down at his friend on the bank.

"Well old fellow, what's the matter?"

"The matter is that I am dead-beat. Not another step can I go up this heart-breaking hill."

"Is it, then, your intention to spend the night on that bank?"

"It is my intention to rest here until after sunset, at all events, unless some good Samaritan with a cart happens to pass by and will give me a lift."

"Well, but, my good fellow, you must be shockingly out of condition to be so easily knocked up. The fact is, Thorburn—don't be offended—you are getting fat."

"Fat!" Thorburn sat upright to give emphasis to his indignant protest. "Fat! It's a libel. I was never in better training. But on a road like this, with the thermometer at heaven knows how much in the shade—"

"Stop! stop!" interrupted Desmond, laughing. "I retract. I apologize. It is the heat, of course. You see we left Lucca an hour too late this morning—"

"Yes, you were flirting with that pretty American widow at the Hotel del' Universo; otherwise—"

"How could I better employ myself while you were snoring, you lazy humbug! If you had got up when I called you, instead of pitching a boot at me and going to sleep again, we should have been at San Giovanni-della-Rocca by this time."

"Well, if you are in a hurry to reach San-what's-its-name, go on, and leave me to follow at my leisure."

"In a hurry? Not I," Desmond returned, throwing himself on the grass at his friend's side, and lighting a cigar. "I am quite content to sit in the sun, and let things take their course."

A pause of meditative puffing.

"How still it is; how lonely, how grand! What a noble purple on those distant hills! One might be content to stay here for ever—the world forgetting, by the world forgot."

"The world would forget us soon enough, you may be sure," muttered Thorburn. "A short memory is one of its many pleasing—"

"Shut up, you old cynic, and don't abuse the world," interrupted Desmond. "It has its faults, no doubt; but—"

"Until you can show me a happier planet, More genial and bright, I'll content me with this."

He sang the lines, and then clasping his hands under his head, watched the smoke curling up from his cigar.

Thorburn gave him a glance, half envious, half admiring, and wholly affectionate. In spite—or perhaps, because of the difference in their characters—they were fast friends. They had been chums at school, fellow-students at the same drawing academy, and started abreast on the race of life. Desmond had already distanced his companion, but that fact had in no degree affected their friendship. "Yes, you will find it a jolly place, no doubt," said Thorburn. "So should I if I were in your shoes, with not a care to burden me."

"That remark shows how little you know me," replied Desmond. "Cares! I have heaps of them! I was brooding over one when you hailed me just now. Here we are, nearly at the end of our tour, and I have not yet found a model for my 'Lucretia Borgia.' If she doesn't turn up soon, that great picture, which was to take the public by storm next May, will never be painted."

"I thought you found her at Lucca. The coppersmith's handsome wife—"

"A glorious creature; but she was dark, my dear boy," interrupted Desmond, raising himself on his elbow. "Now, La Borgia was a golden blonde; there is a lock of her hair in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. Are you listening?"

"Yes," Thorburn answered, drowsily. "Well, perhaps you'll find her at San Giovanni; who knows? Suppose you go on, and look for her, and if there is a conveyance of any sort in the place, you can send down for me. Pray go."

"Disinterested advice!" laughed the other, as he rose and shook himself. "Would a wheelbarrow suit you, *faut de mieux*? If there is anything in the place that will carry you, I'll send it; but if it doesn't arrive in an hour's time, you had better walk on. Remember, we are to put up at the 'Aguila Nera,' in the Piazza."

He went a few yards, then paused, and stooped to read the half-defaced inscription on a boundary-stone which marked the point where a path branched off to the left.

"I shall go this way," he called out, looking back: "It is rougher, but shorter, I fancy."

"Stick to the road," was Thorburn's caution.

"It is the road, unless this thing fits like a tombstone. 'San Giovan' del'—and some hieroglyphic, intended, no doubt, for Rocca. It's all right. *A rivederci*!"

And he was gone.

Having watched him out of sight, Thorburn settled himself luxuriously on the turf, put his knapsack under his head for a pillow, and in five minutes was fast asleep.

The golden afternoon waned toward evening. As the sun declined, deep, gloomy, purple shadows spread up the slopes, and gradually enfolded the hills like an imperial mantle. A rosy light still lingered on the peaks, but the valleys were lost in soft, mysterious gloom.

At length Thorburn woke, feeling chilled and stiff, and having only a hazy idea of where he was. Looking round, he was startled at the lengthening shadows, and hastily buckling on his knapsack, set off again. Having a rooted distrust of "short cuts," however plausible, he kept to the main road.

Soon the sun's red rim dropped out of sight behind the farthest mountain range; the brief twilight was quickly past, and "with great strides came the dark." The sky was soon all luminous with stars; then a ghostly light like dawn spread upward from behind the cleft summit of La Pagna, and presently out of that light rose the full-orbed moon.

The artist trudged on in the silence and the moonlight, his feet falling noiselessly on the dusty road, where himself was the only living object visible for miles. Once a convent chime ringing for the Benediction Office sounded musically from a neighboring hill-side, and a little church, hidden among olive woods in the valley

below, answered with a single cracked bell. Then there was silence again; the majestic silence of the hills, fraught with solemn meaning.

At length, another turn of the weary way brought him in sight of his destination—an ancient, world-forsaken little town, perched on a rocky eminence, dark against the stars; its brown, sun-baked houses nestling round a ruined citadel, athwart whose route the moonlight slanted.

Up a steep stretch of road, with horizontal lines of rough stone paving at intervals, like the rungs of a ladder; past a wayside crucifix, with a blind beggar sitting on the steps at its foot; over a bridge which spanned the dry bed of a water-course, under an arch in a massive wall, where a dim oil-lamp burned before the shrine of "Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows," and into a crooked, dark, ill-smelling street, where the houses seemed to meet overhead, shutting out the sky.

The day's work was over, and the townspeople stood about in the arched doorways and on the steep steps of their houses to take the fresh air—"pigliare il fresco"—though it was still hot and close enough in the narrow ways where there was a mixed smell of garlic and melons and wine and polenta, with here and there a whiff of odors less ambrosial.

Women with white head-gear leaned out of the unglazed casements; men lounged on the pavement playing at "Morra;" brown, half-naked children played and fought in the gutters. Some one was strumming a mandolin, and ringing a plaintive Tuscan "Rispetto."

The street emerged into a paved square, on one side of which stood the church, a quaint, ancient edifice, with a Lombard tower and an open belfry, where the bats were fitting in and out among the bell-ropes; and on the other, the inn, a flat-roofed, stone-galleried house, with one wide doorway.

The inevitable group of gossipers lounged on the steps; the cooper and the baker, and the little barber from next door, and the barber's stout wife, with a baby in her arms, so tightly swaddled that it looked like a wax doll. The landlord surveyed the group from the doorway, which he completely filled; a burly, good-tempered looking man, with a large, clean-shaven, olive face, and a shining bald head.

On Thorburn's approach the conversation ceased, and half-a-dozen dark eyes were turned upon him, curiously, but not rudely. The men made way for him to pass, uncovering with grave courtesy, while the "padrone" bowed himself backward into the house, with a gesture which placed himself, his establishment, and all his belongings at the traveller's disposal.

The door opened at once upon a great bare sala, with stone floor, frescoed walls, and a rafted ceiling, from which an oil lamp was suspended by a chain.

"My friend has arrived, I suppose?" the artist said, glancing round.

The inn-keeper paused in the middle of a bow, and looked at him inquiringly.

"The Signor expected to meet a friend here?"

"Certainly; he went on first, and must have arrived two or three hours ago."

The other shrugged his shoulders with a deprecating smile, and gesture of outspread palms.

"I have not had the honor of welcoming this gentleman. The Signor himself is the only traveller who has arrived here to-day."

"Perhaps he has gone to some other inn," Thorburn began, "though he certainly said—"

"Excuse me, Signor, there is no other. 'L'Aguila Nera' is the only inn of San Giovanni."

And the group at the door, who were interested and attentive listeners, promptly confirmed the padrone's statement. Thorburn looked perplexed.

"I fear he must have lost his way," he said, after a pause. "He was probably misled by the inscription on a boundary-stone, where a path—"

"Ecco! that leads to St. Giovanni-in-the-Vale, a village two leagues and a half from here!" half-a-dozen voices exclaimed at once.

"Then he certainly will not be here to-night," the artist remarked, as he threw his knapsack on the table and sat down.

"What sort of place is this other St. Giovanni? There is an inn, I suppose, where he could put up?"

"Ma sì, there is an inn—of a sort," mine host assented with a shrug, as he spread a coarse white cloth over one end of the long oaken table. "Alessandro Morelli's. Not in the village itself, but on the hill-road, half-an-hour's walk beyond. It stands on the site of an ancient Carthusian monastery. Morelli bought the land for a song, ruins and all, and built himself a house out of the old stone. Some say it was sacrilege, and that the house is accursed—"

"The man is," put in the cooper in an undertone.

"Keep thy tongue quiet, Tonio mio," the host returned, with a grave, cautionary nod. "We know nothing against Sandro Morelli, except that he is sullen and unsocial, and that he is jealous of his wife; and as she is a handsome woman, nearly twenty years younger than himself, that is excusable."

"Bella Belissima—la Bianca!" exclaimed the little barber, rapturously. "Per Baccho, if I had a wife as handsome—no offence to thee, mia gioja," he added, turning to his fat and decidedly plain better half—"I should be jealous as Bluebeard—via!"

"And what handsome woman would marry a snipplet like thee?" his 'joy' returned composedly, on which there was a general laugh.

"Brava, Caterina," exclaimed the landlord. "Your tongue is sharper than Nello's razors. Yes, Bianca is beautiful," he continued; "but, to my thinking, there is something uncanny about her. She has a frozen look. Her face is like a lovely mask, and what the soul behind it may be, heaven only knows."

"She is unhappy, perhaps," Thorburn suggested, wondering whether this beautiful "uncanny" woman would prove to be the model Desmond had been seeking.

"How should she be otherwise with such a husband as she has got?" demanded the barber's wife, shrilly. "Santa Maria! if he were mine, I'd cure him of jealousy, I'll warrant you."

"Ay, your face would cure him of that, mia bella," remarked her husband dryly; and this time the laugh was against her.

"Ebbene, my friends," said the landlord, as he set knife and fork, plate and glass before his guest: "it is getting late, and as the Signor's supper will be ready in the space of a credo—"

The visitors took the hint in perfect good part, and at once withdrew, wishing the stranger "buena notte."

The supper was not long in making its appearance. It consisted of a basin of vegetable soup, flavored with grated cheese, a portion of roast kid, smoking hot, a scrap of Parmesan, on the same plate with half-a-dozen wizened little apples, and a cup of black coffee to conclude with. Everything that was not flavored with cheese tasted more or less of garlic. However, a flask of capital Monte Pulciano made amends for the defects of the cuisine, and when he had finished it, and had taken a stroll in the Piazza, where the quaint shadow of the church lay black across the moon-whitened pavement, the artist asked to be shown to his room.

It proved to be a long, draughty apartment with a tiled floor; clean enough, but supremely uncomfortable. However, too used to roughing it to be critical, he soon "turned in," leaving the lamp burning. Tired as he was, it was some time before he slept.

Fragmentary recollections of the past day haunted him; the hill scenery unrolled before him in an endless panorama; he heard the convent bells, the tinkling mandolin, the voices of the gossip at the inn door. Then his thoughts reverted to Desmond, whom he pictured arriving next morning, brisk and blithe, and *debonnaire*, making himself at home in the place at once, joking with the host, rambling about the old town in search of his "Lucretia Borgia," and incidentally making acquaintance with every man, woman and child he encountered.

With a smile at the thought, Thorburn at length fell asleep.

How long his sleep lasted he never knew. He woke with a start—woke completely, passing without transition from the deep insensibility of dreamless slumber into full consciousness—and sat up in bed, looking round him with a bewildered stare.

Had he dreamed it, or had he really heard Desmond calling him?

He listened. Within and without the house all was profoundly still—so still that he could hear the owls hooting in the wide, dark country outside the walls of the town.

He sprang out of bed and went to the window; perhaps Desmond was waiting for admittance in the street below?

Half in the forlorn light of the waning moon, half in the black shadow of the church, the Piazza lay, bare, silent, solitary, with no living creature visible save a vagabond dog creeping stealthily across it. The town was silent as a city of the dead; and in the distance the owls still hooted mournfully with a sound as of "Woe—woe!"

As he leaned on the window-ledge looking out and pondering over his strange delusion, a curious feeling of numbness and insensibility began to creep over him. It was as though a thick veil or cloud were gradually interposed between his senses and the outer world. There was an interval of blank unconsciousness, from which he awoke—into a dream. His wide-open eyes were still fixed on the Piazza, but with some mysterious inner vision he beheld a quite different scene—one utterly unfamiliar to him.

He was standing, he thought, in the interior of a half-ruined tower, which seemed to have been the campanile of some church or chapel. Through a breach in the walls he could see, outside, a large weed-grown courtyard, with the remains of a cloistered walk at one side, and at the end a low stone house half hidden by trees.

Suddenly he heard Desmond's voice calling him. It seemed to come, hollow and muffled, from beneath the flooring of the tower, under his feet. He looked around, and noticed for the first time a low, arched door in one of the massive walls. It was open, showing a flight of worn stone steps, leading to a vault or crypt below.

He was not conscious of changing his position, but the next moment he seemed to be in the crypt. It had a damp and earthy odor, and was profoundly dark, except where a faint, mysterious light at one end showed him—Desmond, stretched on the damp stones in a pool of his own blood.

The shock of horror which ran through him at that sight broke the spell. His vision suddenly faded into darkness; gradually, as it had gathered the cloud passed from his perceptions, and he regained consciousness, to find himself still standing at the window, with his eyes fixed on the moonlit piazza.

He sank into a chair, passing his hand over his damp forehead. His heart beat tumultuously; his mind was in a whirl. What had he seen?

Was it only a waking dream—an hallucination—the result of, perhaps, over-fatigue? No; it was far too real, too vivid! That terrible picture seemed burned into his brain. When he closed his eyes he could still see it, painted on the darkness, and Desmond's voice—urgent, imploring, reproachful—rang in his ears; a passionate, despairing summons, uttered in a moment of supreme peril. Had it reached him too late?

The thought went through his heart like a knife. He started to his feet, resolved to lose no more time in vain conjectures, but to get ready at once, and be away with the first gleam of morning in search of his friend. Already the moon and stars were paling, as a faint cold light crept upward from the east, and by the time that he was dressed the sky was flushed with the lovely rose of dawn.

## II.

Half-an-hour later, Thorburn passed out of the gate, under the shrine of "Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows," and went his way down the steep road, leaving behind him the forlorn little town on

its rocky height, dark against the dawn, as last night he had seen it dark against the stars.

Beautiful beyond telling was the scene which stretched before him, bathed in the ineffable brightness and stillness of early morning. The bare and melancholy Apennines, transfigured by the flush of sunrise, looked radiant, rose-colored, ethereal, like mountains in a fairy-tale or a dream. The valleys were still white with mist, but here and there a rent in the gauzy veil disclosed distant towns and villages, a monastery or hill-side belfry gleaming white from amid woods of olive or chestnut. The swallows wheeled high up in the luminous air; little golden-green lizards basked in the sunshine; myriads of yellow butterflies flitted past, like leaves that the light breeze scatters in sport.

Everything seemed full of life and joy this radiant summer morning, and, in spite of himself, Thorburn felt the influence of the scene. He could not altogether shake off the vague apprehension which oppressed him, but he felt, somehow, relieved and reassured. Out here, in the air and the sunlight, supernatural fears seemed absurd.

The dew was still on the grass when he reached St. Giovanni-in-the-Vale, a squalid, straggling village, with one "long, unlovely, street," where fowls, pigs and children disported themselves indiscriminately.

On making inquiries he found that Desmond had been seen in the place the day before, but a little goatherd—a grinning, white-toothed, sunburned urchin—had passed him "just after sundown, on the hill road, not far from 'Sandro Morelli's.'"

Without a moment's delay Thorburn set off again.

The road, which wound upward out of a thickly-wooded valley, was little more than a wagon-track, dry and crumbling, and strewn with pebbles, like the bed of a torrent. He had followed it for some distance before he reached any habitation, and then it was only a solitary farm-house standing back from the road, with a few poor fields of maize and corn, and a little grove of chestnut trees at the side.

A man was digging in the field close to the house, and Thorburn approached him to learn how far he still was from his destination.

On being addressed, the other shook back a tangled mane of black hair and looked up. He was a muscular, broad-shouldered fellow, of the type which, in Tuscan phrase, is "moulded with the fist and polished with the pick-axe," with a sombre, olive-tinted face, and fierce, haggard, dark eyes. His blue and white shirt was open at the neck, showing a massive brown throat; his bare feet were thrust into wooden shoes.

He thrust his spade into the ground, and looked his interlocutor over at his leisure before he replied, nodding over his shoulder at the building behind him. "There it is."

"That! But that is a farm, not an inn."

"Call it what you like. There is the house, and here am I, 'Sandro Morelli, if you want me.' And he went on digging.

The artist turned to look at the house, and noticed for the first time that the bough which serves in lieu of sign at the humbler class of osterias, hung over the door. It was a poor place, roughly built of great blocks of stone, which had evidently once served a more dignified purpose. No ruins were to be seen from the road.

"A friend of mine, an Englishman, put up here last night," Thorburn resumed: "shall I find him indoors?"

The man looked up again, shading his eyes from the sun.

"You are mistaken; your friend did not put up here. We had no guest in the house last night."

Thorburn started, looking at him in doubt and incredulity. "But—but there is no other inn where he could have lodged, and when last seen he was close to your house."

"When was that?"

"Just after sunset, yesterday."

"I was out then; my wife may have seen him pass. You can ask her; there she is."

The artist turned toward the house, and found himself in the presence of the loveliest woman he had ever seen or dreamed of. She stood in the doorway, like a radiant picture in a dark frame; "a daughter of the gods, divinely tall, and most divinely fair." She was in the noontide of her beauty; her figure full, but not heavy, her small head nobly set above the rounded throat and shoulders. Her complexion was of that warm whiteness which an old poet calls "a golden pallor;" hazel eyes, soft as velvet, looked out from under level brows; rippled hair, of a rare and lovely shade of tawny gold, was coiled in superb luxuriance round her head.

"Half light, half shade she stood;

A sight to make an old man young."

But her face had an expression which seemed out of harmony with its radiant and gracious beauty; a fixed, inscrutable look, like that which perplexes one sometimes in the marble features of some antique statue, whose legend is long forgotten.

"Speak then," her husband said roughly; "you heard the question."

"A gentleman—a signor inglese—passed by yesterday evening, after sunset," she answered, addressing Thorburn.

"Passed by?" he repeated: "did he not come to the house?"

There was a pause before she answered. Her husband looked up at her, with his foot on the spade.

"He came to the door," she said slowly, looking at him, and not at the questioner. "I was standing here, and he asked me for a glass of water."

"And then?" Thorburn interrogated anxiously. "That was not all?"

"What more should there be?" the man exclaimed impatiently; "he asked for a glass of water, and when he had drank it, went on his way."

Thorburn glanced from one to the other, and, after a moment's pause said, quietly: "I have had my walk for nothing, it seems. I will rest a few moments, if you please, and taste your wine before going further."

As Bianca drew back for him to pass, her eyes met his with a look that thrilled and startled him. Fear, warning, entreaty—what did that eloquent glance express? He felt that it was full of significance if he had but the clue.

The door opened upon the kitchen, a quaint, homely place, with coarse frescoes on the walls, gaudy cups and plates displayed on a cupboard, and a waxen image on the chimney-piece. One wide, unglazed casement, with prison-like bars across, looked out upon the fields; opposite the entrance was another door, closed. The room was hot and close, pervaded by a musty smell of dried herbs and beans and onions.

The man followed them in at once, and half sat, half leaned on a table under the window, with his back to the light.

Moving like Juno, and looking, in her homely dress, like a queen in disguise, Bianca placed before the visitor a flask of wine and half a loaf of coarse bread.

"Are there any remains of the convent which once stood here?" he asked, as he poured out the wine. "I see no ruins."

"They are in the court at the back," the man replied: "only a cloister and the bell tower."

Thorburn was raising the glass to his lips. He set it down untasted.

"Apparently our wine is not to your liking!" Morelli remarked. "The room is close; I feel stifled."

Obeysing a gesture of her husband, Bianca opened the door, opposite to which Thorburn was sitting, and admitted a flood of sunshine.

Outside, in the light and heat, was a spacious wood-grown courtyard, incumbered with wood-stacks, oil-presses, and heaps of hay and straw.

At one side was a damp, dilapidated stone cloister; at the end a ruined Lombard tower.

The artist put his hands before his eyes, as if the light dazzled him.

He felt a creeping chill among the roots of his hair, and his hands, burning but a moment ago, were suddenly damp and cold. Plainly as if it were then before him, he could see the dark vault, the prostrate figure, the dreadful red stain on the stone floor.

For a moment horror paralyzed him, but that weakness passed and left him deadly calm. His hand was steady, his senses quickened, his nerves braced to meet danger in any shape. He furtively felt in the breast-pocket of his coat to make sure that something, without which he never travelled, was still there, then rose and approached the door.

"Are those the ruins? They are picturesque. I should like to have a nearer view of them."

"Scusa," Morelli returned, "we do not make a show of them. If you are curious in old stones, there are plenty to be seen elsewhere."

"But I have heard that these are particularly interesting," Thorburn answered deliberately. "That there is a vault or crypt under the tower?"

"Who told you that?" The exclamation seemed to have escaped him involuntarily. He bit his lip, and added hastily, "There is no crypt: at least I know of none."

"Perhaps you have not looked for it! Curious discoveries are made in such places sometimes." He spoke the last words looking the other full in the eyes.

Morelli's face changed—turned ashy pale, haggard, terrible; and his hand stole to his waistband. But he checked himself, and, after a moment's pause, said, with a sudden and sinister change of manner to ironical courtesy: "Well, Signor, if you are bent on making discoveries, I will not thwart you. You shall see the tower. Come with us, *mia bella*," he added, turning to his wife, who was standing motionless in the shadow at the end of the room.

She came forward, moving mechanically, like a sleep-walker; her eyes fixed upon her husband's face.

"Go first," he said, drawing back for her to pass. She preceded them out of the house and across the courtyard to the entrance of the tower; there she paused, and stood in the arch, with her hand on a projecting fragment of masonry, while Morelli and the artist entered.

Thorburn looked round. The place was like and unlike the scene of his vision. The general features were the same, but the details differed. The tower was roofless; overhead was a space of cloudless sky, where a flock of pigeons fluttered, white against the blue. Heaps of debris incumbered the floor, and were piled against the walls. No door was visible. As he looked round in perplexity, his eyes lighted on Bianca's face. With one lightning glance, unobserved by her husband, she indicated a point in the wall opposite to the entrance. He took but one stride toward it, and began to tear away the rubbish that was heaped against it—hastily, fiercely, flinging the stones behind him, regardless where they fell. Behind, deep set in the massive masonry, was a low, nail-studded door.

He looked round at Morelli, pointing to it without a word. The latter approached. There was an ill-omened smile on his lips, but his face was white and his eyes had a look of menace; not to be mistaken.

"The Signor is a magician truly. Such knowledge is wonderful—and a little dangerous. It is always dangerous to know too much." Then, with a gesture of mock courtesy, he added: "Eccellenza! I follow you."

Thorburn had his hand upon the bolt, but before he could draw it a voice behind cried, "Stay, stay!" and a hand grasped his arm. It was Bianca. Bianca—so transformed by excitement that she looked like another woman. The stony, apathetic expression had fallen from her face like a mask: her eyes were dilated, and a scarlet spot burned in her cheeks.

"You must not pass that door till you have heard what I have to tell you," she panted. "Ay! I will speak now, though you kill me the next moment," she added, turning to her husband with a

gesture of defiance. "The Signor shall know all—and so shall you. I have something to tell that you do not dream of."

Morelli looked at her stupidly; he seemed too amazed at the change in her to take in the sense of her words.

"I know or guess the worst already," Thorburn said solemnly, "I know that my friend lies in the vault under our feet. I believe that he has been fully murdered—"

"No, no!" she interrupted triumphantly "not murdered—for he is alive!"

The two men uttered a simultaneous exclamation—Thorburn of joy, the Italian of rage and incredulity.

"It is false!" he shouted furiously, threatening her with his hand; "clever as you are, you could not bring your lover to life again."

She looked at him with a smile of scorn. "My lover! I never saw him till yesterday, when he came to the door to ask for a drink of water. He begged me—as courteously as if I had been a queen—to let him draw my face, to put in a picture he was painting, I consented: where was the harm? but he had hardly begun, when you burst into the place—you had been watching me, I suppose, as usual—insulted him, struck me, and, when he interposed to defend me from your violence—O Dio! shall I ever forget seeing him fall at my feet?"

She shuddered, and hid her face in her hands.

"But listen," she went on breathlessly. "When I was hiding in this place last night—for I could not breathe under the roof that sheltered you—I heard a sound in the vault below. It was a noise—the voice of the man you had left there for dead—crying for help. I hurried back to the house, got a lantern, a flask of wine, and some other things, and went down into the vault. There he lay, on the damp stones, bleeding to death in the dark. He was conscious, but his mind wandered. He took me for an angel, and said such wild, beautiful things! I bound up his wound and sat with him all night, putting wine to his lips to keep the life in him. Toward morning he fell into a stupor, and then I left him, piling up the stones outside the door, as I found them. You kept close watch upon me, but if you had tied me hand and foot I would have found a way, before the sun was high, to escape and denounce you."

With a hoarse cry of rage he rushed upon her, knife in hand, Thorburn interposed just in time; and, placing himself before her, drew out his revolver. Savage and desperate, the man made a snatch at it, wrenched it from his grasp, and pointed it full in his face. Quick as thought, the artist struck up his arm. There was a flash, a sharp report, and Morelli staggered backward and fell headlong, shot through the brain.

The first moment of stupefaction past, Thorburn bent over the body and turned the face upward. After one glance he rose.

"Your husband brought his death upon himself," he said, gravely; "but if you had told me the truth when I spoke to you at the door, this might have been avoided."

"Signor—forgive me! I tried to speak, but—but with his eyes upon me, I durst not. You do not know what he was," she added, in a shuddering whisper with a sidelong glance at the prostrate figure, never more to be feared now.

Thorburn looked at her compassionately. "I understand," he said gently: "I will not reproach you. Come—let us waste no more time. There is a life to be saved;" and, drawing back the heavy bolt, he descended the steps into the crypt.

An oil lamp in one corner diffused a feeble circle of light around, leaving the extremities of the vaulted chamber in obscurity. Near the light, on a heap of straw and rags, lay Desmond, with an awful stillness and pallor on his face, which made the handsome features seem unfamiliar to his friend.

"We are too late!" groaned Thorburn.

"No, Signor; he is only in a swoon, just as I left him." She put back the damp, disordered hair from his forehead. "How beautiful he is!" she murmured, with a sort of awe; "like the pictures of the blessed St. John."

Her touch seemed to rouse him. His eyes unclosed and rested on her face.

"You are still here? Oh, you are kinder than my friend," he whispered. "I called to him—till my voice failed—but he never came."

Those words gave Thorburn a curious thrill.

"I am here now, Frank, old fellow," he said huskily; but Desmond had already relapsed into insensibility.

"He must not remain here; but can you help me carry him, Bianca?"

"Yes, yes," she assented eagerly, extending her strong white arms.

Between them they bore him up the steps, across the courtyard, and into the house, and laid him down on the bed in an inner chamber—a bed which he was not destined to leave for many a weary day.

III.

"Here's a pretty state of things! I must have been as blind as a bat not to have seen it before."

It was Thorburn who spoke, and the words were addressed to himself in a tone of vexation and perplexity.

Three weeks had passed away, and Desmond, thanks partly to an excellent constitution, but chiefly to Bianca's tender nursing, had "healed him of his grievous wound," and was pronounced by the worthy leech of San Giovanni to be quite well enough to travel. But he showed a reluctance to leave his present quarters, which Thorburn was at a loss to understand, till, on returning from a sketching expedition one afternoon, he was accidentally the witness of a scene which let a flood of light into his mind, and caused him to utter the ejaculation recorded above.

Desmond, white and gaunt, but as handsome as ever, lay on the turf in the shadow of the chestnut trees at the side of the house. Bianca sat near him: she had a tress of straw in her fingers, but she was not plaiting. Her hands lay idle on her lap, her eyes were downcast. Never had she looked so lovely as at this moment, when

her face was transfigured by some new and sweet emotion.

Leaning on his elbow and his side, and looking at her with all his heart in his eyes, Desmond was speaking earnestly, passionately; evidently pleading his cause with all a lover's eloquence.

Thorburn saw her give him one quick glance, in which joy and sadness were strangely mingled; saw him take her hands, and draw her nearer, till her golden hair brushed his lips—then suddenly becoming conscious that he was playing the spy, he went indoors, and sat down at the table near the window. "H'm—well, if he *will* make a fool of himself, he must. Certainly, she is a lovely creature, and she saved his life, and—Anyhow, I can't interfere." He had not long arrived at this conclusion, when, to his surprise, Bianca entered. There was a look on her face which made him exclaim:

"What is a matter? Is Desmond worse?"

"No, Signor, he is better," she said quietly; "so much better that he can spare me now. So I am going."

"Going!" he echoed: going where?"

"To the Convent of Corellia. Lucia will take charge of the house till I return—if I ever return. Perhaps, by-and-by, I shall take the veil."

He looked at her without speaking. She stood before him in an attitude of composed and patient melancholy, her hands folded before her, her eyes veiled by their white lids.

"Does my friend know?" he asked at length.

Her lips quivered.

"No, I—could not tell him. You will tell him to-night when I am gone."

"He will be deeply hurt at your leaving him in this way. You must know that he—"

"Yes," she interrupted, "I know. It is because I know it that I leave him. Signor, he has just asked me to be his wife—me," she repeated, with a smile of self-pity. "Look at me and think of it."

Thorburn did look at her, standing before him in her matchless loveliness, and, regardless of prudence, said what came into his mind. "Your beauty would grace any station."

"My beauty—and when that fades, what is there left to charm him? I am an ignorant peasant. I could not live his life or think his thoughts. Sooner or later he would weary of me, and then—then my heart would break."

She was silent a moment.

"No, no," she continued. "It is a hundred times impossible! He will grieve for a while, but the world is all before him; he will soon—yes, soon forget."

"And you, Bianca?"

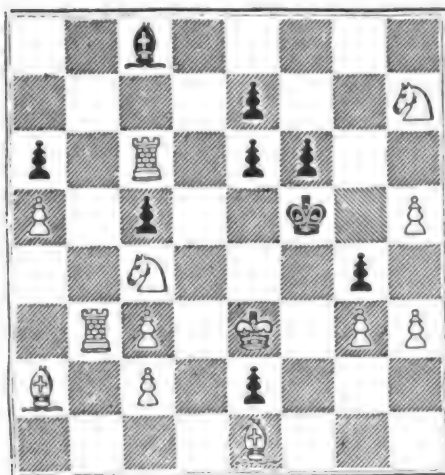
She looked out through the window, as if she were looking into the dim vista of years to come.

"And I—shall remember," she murmured, as she turned away.—*The Argosy.*

### CHess PROBLEM,

By J. GARDNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHess PROBLEM OF SEPT. 4TH. BY J. MENZIES.

White.

- 1.—R. to K. R. 8.
- 2.—R. to R. sq.
- 3.—Q. takes B. mate.
- 3.—R. takes B. mate.
- 3.—Q. to Q. 3 mate.

Black.

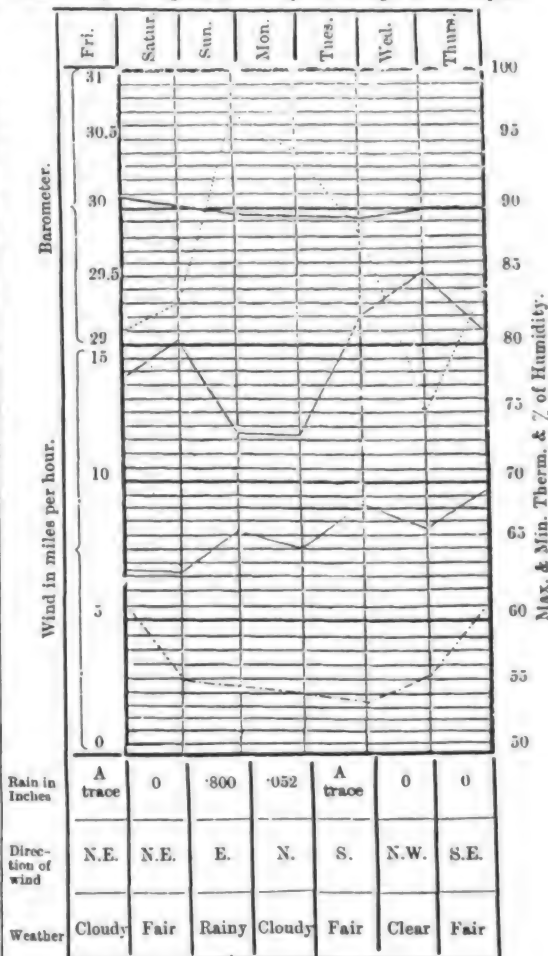
- 1.—B. to Kt. 2.
- 2.—B. takes R.
- If B. to R. 3 or B. sq.
- If advances P.

Correct solutions received from W. H. S. and V. d. P.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind

.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 12.5 miles per hour on Thursday, at 4 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.092 inches on Friday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.888 inches on Tuesday, at 2 p.m. The highest temperature for the week was 83° on Wednesday, and the lowest was 63° 2 on Monday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year being 82° 2 and 61° 5 respectively. The total amount of rain for the week was .852 inches against a total of 1.260 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### INWARDS.

- Sept. 5, British steamer *Garlic*, Kidley, 2,652, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 5, Japanese steamer *Tyushima Maru*, Hubbard, 597, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 6, French steamer *Menzaleh*, Homery, 1,273, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 Sept. 7, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 6, German barque *Wallyre*, Walters, 804, from New York, Kerosene, to Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 Sept. 7, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eckstrand, 1,184, from Nagasaki, Coal, to M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 7, Japanese barque *Sunamonra Maru*, Spiegelthal, 925, from Nagasaki, Coal, to M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 7, American ship *Panay*, Bray, 1,190, from New York, Kerosene and General, to C. & J. Trading Co.  
 Sept. 7, German schooner *Auguste Reimers*, A. Thomson, 207, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Sept. 7, Russian corvette *Zabiaka*, Captain Loman, 1,050, 6-guns, from Nagasaki.

Sept. 8, American barque *Ellen Goodspeed*, Morse, 1,201, from London, General, to Malcolm & Co.  
 Sept. 8, German 3-masted schooner *Juliane*, Oestmann, 126, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Sept. 8, German barque *Imo*, Brorson, 344, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Sept. 8, German schooner *Nachsholt*, Brodersen, 187, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 Sept. 8, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,260, from Shanghai and ports. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 10, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 10, French despatch vessel *Bunce*, Captain Dauge, 6-guns, from Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Santa* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Dr. O'Brien in cabin, and Paloo Was on deck.  
 Per British steamer *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—Admiral I. M. R. Clitz, (U.S.N.), Commander C. S. Cotton, (U.S.N.), Lieutenant W. L. Field, (U.S.N.), Lieutenant N. E. Mason, (U.S.N.), J. F. Laby, (U.S.N.), W. E. C. Haasen, (U.S.N.), C. A. E. King, (U.S.N.), Franklin Swift, (U.S.N.), F. G. Dewey, (U.S.N.), Cramer, (U.S.N.), M. K. Eyre, (U.S.N.), M. C. Gorge, (U.S.N.), W. J. Maxwell, (U.S.N.), Chas. Cabaniss, (U.S.N.), W. Trutrum, (U.S.N.), P. R. Alger, (U.S.N.), E. T. Leiper, (U.S.N.), E. Simpson, (U.S.N.), Joseph Beale, (U.S.N.), Mrs. R. P. Bridgens and child, Messrs. J. L. Anderson, M. Y. Proda, M. Crare, and J. W. Wendell. For Hongkong:—Messrs. J. T. MacLeod, Alfred Rowe and 207 Chinese.  
 Per French steamer *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Sonnemiyal, Mr. and Mrs. Eynard and three children, Messrs. Geband, F. Biffi, F. Ricardi, G. Buttal, G. Maurens and Hiro Suzuki.  
 Per German schooner *Auguste Reimers* from Takao:—Mr. R. Dross and one Japanese.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Goto Shojiro and family, Lieutenant Farnard, Dr. Doderlin, Messrs. I. Ellis, Raffin, Taylor, Oestman, Glennie, and L. L. Forbes, and eighteen Japanese in cabin; 5 Europeans. 317 Japanese and 4 Chinese in steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* from Kobe:—123 Japanese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

Sept. 7, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 7, British steamer *Ajax*, Kidd, 1,524, for Kobe, General, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.  
 Sept. 8, Japanese steamer *Takayago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 8, Japanese steamer *Higo Maru*, Moore, 896, for Coast ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 9, American barque *Obed Baxter*, Baxter, 750, for New York, General, C. & J. Trading Co.  
 Sept. 9, British steamer *Santa*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 9, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 597, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 9, Russian corvette *Zabiaka*, Captain Loman, 1,050, 6-guns, for Nagasaki.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* for Hongkong:—Mr. & Mrs. Fauchat, Messrs. A. H. Albers, Alfred Rowe, J. T. MacLeod, A. J. Lewis, and 208 Chinese.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Takayago Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports His Excellency Chin Wing Gup, and Suite, (18), Messrs. H. Busch, Reynders, Brown, Brinkworth, Urasa, Suminaya, Kajiyama, Tada, Takashima, Doil, Meyerlechs, Worch, Baron Stillfried, Cramer, Luby, Roda, Hosson, C. A. King, Marshall, G. Bell, Mura, Kawabae, Dr. Winn, Commander Cotton, (U.S.), Lieutenant N. S. Moe, Mr. and Mrs. Sakurai and child, Messrs. Rioka, Wada, and Takaike.  
 Per British steamer *Santa* for Hongkong:—Colonel and Mrs. Geddes, 6 children and European maid, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop and children in cabin; 3 Chinese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Mingchih* from Hongkong:—  
 From Marseilles and London ... 1,753 pkgs.  
 „ Hongkong ... 1,300 bags.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Takayago Maru* for Shanghai and port:—  
 Treasure ... \$ 18,000.00  
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—  
 Treasure ... \$ 10,000.00  
 „ ... Yen 90,000.00

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports:—Left San Francisco at 2 p.m. on the 17th August; passed the *Nash* American from Yokohama for San Francisco on the 18th; experienced light variable wind throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama on the 5th at p.m.  
 The Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru* reports:—On September

4th 4.30 p.m. Cape Sima N. by W. 30 miles distant passed M.B.M. S.S. Co. barque *Kanayama Maru* bound to Yokohama.

The German schooner *Auguste Reimers* reports:—Left Takao on the 22nd August; light variable breezes and calms throughout the passage.

The American ship *Penny* reports:—Left New York on the 21st of April. Had fine weather in the Atlantic. Crossed the Equator in long 29 W.; had moderate S.S.E. winds and ran the easting down between the parallels 42 and 44. Made Anjer on the 31st of July, and anchored two days: was in company with the *Ellen Goodspeed*, and had light winds and calms thence to port. Passage, 138 days.

The American barque *Ellen Goodspeed* reports:—Left London on the 2nd of May. Had fine weather in Channel and to the Equator, which was crossed on the 28th of May, in long 27 W. Experienced very strong S. E. trades between Latitudes 10 and 20 S. had her upper topsails blown away. Crossed the Meridian of the Cape in lat. 42 South, 46 days out. Ran the easting down on the 42th parallel, and made Java Heads on the 29th of July, where were detained three days. Had light winds and calms through the Gaspar straits and Formosa Channel, and light winds past the Loochoo group to the Japan coast. Arrived in port on the 8th of September. Passage, 128 days.

The Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* reports:—Fine weather all the way.

The Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* reports:—Light breezes and fine weather throughout. Left Kobe, 11 p.m., 8th September.

The French man-of-war *Rance* brings up 328 men reliefs for the *Champlain*.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 11th September, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Setz.			Gold Yen.	Nippon.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....Sept.	6 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	380	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	7 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	8 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	9 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	10 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	11 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	Oct. 8th
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 20th*
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	Sept. 21st
HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 16th
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Sept. 13th†
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIGO & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	Sept. 16th

\* Left San Francisco, 1st September, *Oceanic*.

† Left Hongkong, 14th September, *Sumida Maru*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	Sept. 19th
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 23rd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	Sept. 15th
HAOKODATE.....	M. B. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Sept. 18th
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 22nd
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	Oct. 10th
SHANGHAI, HIGO & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	Sept. 15th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man of war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag F. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNERS.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Genkai Maru	Conuer	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Sept. 8	M. B. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	Sept. 6	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Aug. 24	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Auguste Reimers	Thomson	German schooner	207	Takao	Sept. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Ellen Goodspeed	Morse	American barque	1,291	London	Sept. 8	Malcolm & Co.
Haze	Evans	American barque	862	New York	Aug. 14	J. E. Collyer
Ino	Brorson	German barque	344	Takao	Sept. 8	Chinese
Juliane	Oestmann	Ger. 3-masted sch.	196	Takao	Sept. 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Island	Sept. 4	Holmbolt & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Nacleshda	Broderson	German schooner	187	Takao	Sept. 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Panay	Bray	American ship	1,190	New York	Sept. 7	C. & J. Trading Co.
Parthia	Patterson	British barque	1,022	Antwerp	Aug. 16	A. Reimers & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Walkyre	Walters	German barque	805	New York	Sept. 7	Adamson, Bell & Co.
West Glen	Thomson	British barque	699	Takao	Aug. 20	Mitsui Bussan Kuwaisha

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Richmond ...	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Benham
Swatara ...	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Fly ...	4	464	120	Gun-boat	Kobe	Commander St. Clair
FRENCH—Champlain ...	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Michaud
Rance ...	6	—	—	Despatch-boat	Saigon	Captain Dauge

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong ...	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	Sept. 15th, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe ...	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 18th, at 6 P.M.
New York ...	Escambia	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ...	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About Sept. 19th
Shanghai and way-ports ...	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 15th, at 6 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—Good business all round. *Yarn.*—Owing to the scarcity of *Bombay* sorts *English* spinings of the lower qualities has been largely dealt in and prices are considerably higher for these grades. *Shirtings*—stocks are much reduced, and a large business has been done chiefly "to arrive;" other *Cottons* are fairly active with the exception of *Velvets* and *Lawns*. The last named are quite out of season now. *Woolens*—a fair business all round. *Mouselines* are unchanged in price, but *Orleans*, *Lastings* and *Italian Cloths* are sensible higher. *Blankets* are in some request at quotations.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.50 to 31.25
" Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.75 to 33.25
Bombay, No. 20 do. ....	"	\$30.00 to 32.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$35.00 to 36.00
" Good to Best... ..	"	\$36.50 to 37.25
" 38 to 42 .. ..	"	\$41.00 to 43.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.55 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.85 to 2.35
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.62
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.70
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.60 to 1.75
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.15½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.85
Do. 3 lb. .... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 1.95

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42½ " "	\$0.72 to 0.73
Taffelclass:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.80 to 2.05

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ....	5.00 to 6.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ....	3.75 to 4.50
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ....	10.50 to 11.50
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ....	0.23 to 0.33
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ....	4.50 to 5.75
Mouselines de Laines:—Grape 24 yds. 30 in. ....	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ....	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ....	0.25 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in. ....	0.60 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ....	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ....	0.60 to 0.65
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ....	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ....	0.40 to 0.43

**SUGAR.**—Arrivals have taken place of the *A. Reimers Nuedesha*, *Juliane*, and *Ino*, with some 16,000 piculs, but stocks proving lighter than was estimated and sholders being firm, a decided rise has taken place to quotations.

**SAIGON RICE.**—The cargo of the *Cleveland* is being stored in godowns, and our quotation is purely nominal. Sales are virtually impracticable.

**KEROSENE.**—The *Panay* with 23,500, and the *Walkyre* 27,850 cases have come in, and a slightly weaker quotation is the result.

Sugar:—Takao in bag... ..	per picul	\$4.25 to \$4.30
Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	"	\$4.25
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$8.00
China No. 4-5, Kungfun & Kook-fah...	"	\$6.50 to \$8.50

Japan Rice ... ..	per picul	\$3.00 to \$4.20
Saigon Rice [cargo] ... ..	"	\$2.00 to \$2.10
Kerosene Oil... ..	case	\$1.68
Newchwang Peas ... ..	picul	\$2.00

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—Scarcely any business has been done in silk during the past week. The news from the home markets continues unfavourable, but in spite of this the Japanese shew great firmness in upholding rates; the greater number even do not care to sell at quotations, and declare that they are disposing of quantities of silk at higher rates to native manufacturers.

Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that business at reasonable rates has become almost impossible. The only silks for which holders appear in any way willing to entertain offers are filatures.

	Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.65
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 2 .....	\$510 to \$520 = 17 1 to 17/6	= fca. 47.80 to fca. 48.60
" " 2½ .....	\$485 to \$490 = 16 6 to 16 7	= " 45.20 to " 46.60
" " 3 and 4 .....	\$450 to \$470 = 15 3 to 15/11	= " 42.40 to " 42.90
Filatures.—Best .....	\$650 to \$ — = 21 8 to	= " 60.00
Old Silks { Filatures.—Medium to Best	\$600 to \$650 = 20 to 21 8	= fca. 55.50 to fca. 60.00
" Kakeda— " to " ..	\$580 to \$640 = 19 3 to 21 4	= " 53.75 to " 59.25

Stock is 3,300 packed bales. Shipments to date 2,645 bales, against 2,448 bales at the same period last season.

**TEA.**—Then has been more activity shewn latterly, settlements amounting to 4,500 piculs during the week. Prices for the lower grades are easier, but the better kinds command very high rates, the demand at present being chiefly for these qualities. Stocks are large say 18,000 piculs and there is a large supply in the interior.

Common { ... ..	\$17 to \$21	Fine ... ..	\$29 to \$30
Good Common { ... ..	\$22 to \$23	Finest ... ..	\$33 to \$35
Medium { ... ..	\$25 to \$26	Choice ... ..	\$37 to \$39
Good Medium { ... ..		Choicest ... ..	\$41 to \$45

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3 9½ to 4	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	71½
" Bank Bills on demand .....	3 8½ to 4	" Private 10 days' sight.....	72
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3 9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	90½
" " 6 " " .....	3 9½	" Private 30 days' sight .....	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight " " .....	4.73	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" Private 6 months' sight .....	4.84	" Private 30 days' sight .....	92
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	½ % prem.	KINSAITZ .....	43½ dis.
" Private 10 days' sight .....	½ % disc.	GOLD YEN .....	350 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The *s.s. Cleveland* left to-day for Nagasaki and Hongkong. The *Haze*, *Panay*, *Walkyre* and *West Glen* are free. The *Ellen Goodspeed* and *Parthia* are under despatch for Kobe.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,**

**HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF**

**VERY FINE GUN CANES,**

With Shot, Ball and Cartridges.

One New

**WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE,**

24 Inch Barrel, Half Magazine, Model 1873,  
extra finished.

An Assortment of **SILK VELVET FRAMES,**

Carte de Visite and Cabinet sizes; retailed at whole-  
sale prices.

**RUBBER STAMPS**

of every description made to order.

Single, *straight line*, NAME STAMPS, of not over 16 letters  
with outfit,

**reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00.**

Facsimile of any *Signature* made in Rubber Stamp.

Meerscham Pipes and Cigar Holders of best  
quality.

**SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,**

No. 80, Main Street.

Yokohama, 9th September, 1880.

## W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

**W. & A. GILBEY** have special facilities for carrying  
on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for  
many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose  
of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000  
Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally  
available for Export. These stores are by far the largest  
private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under  
the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially at-  
tached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them  
to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of  
the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is  
supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A.  
Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits,  
and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them  
daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same  
whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their  
Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The  
purity and genuineness of every article in this list are  
guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and  
39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the *standard of*  
Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government,  
namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain  
one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing  
W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing *quality and*  
*measure*, and the *strength* also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents for Japan.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

## WONDER OF MODERN TIMES HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will dis-  
cover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health  
for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be  
maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I  
"ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a  
"Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the  
"sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants,  
"to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are  
"most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative  
"properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which  
"satisfies him of their value."

## SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all  
kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin  
diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in  
1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I  
"gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude;  
"and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured  
"in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a  
"fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great  
"that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"  
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World  
May 17th, 1873.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKEY'S**

**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-  
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF  
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,  
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

**OAKEY'S**

**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO  
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKEY'S**

**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**

[NON-MERCURIAL],  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-  
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

**OAKEY'S**

**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 15. BOXES.

**JOHN OAKEY & SONS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET  
GLASS, &c.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ins.

## FOR SALE.

GILBEY'S CHAMPAGNE,  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Five Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERKINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

52 ins.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,

ENGLAND.

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,***CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following***EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876 VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, Trevoli, Magnolia, Jasmijn,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,***A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.***Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,***A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.***ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,***A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.***ATKINSON'S**

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
Cream,

*And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers.*

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed in seven colours.***ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 28, 1879.

12 in. 26 in.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

*CAMOMILE PILLS* are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- &amp; 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Guildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**

WILDEN WORKS.

STOURPORT ENGLAND.

**SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**

BRANDED "EP &amp; WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"

"ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.  
April, 1880.**H. MacARTHUR,**SHIP-BROKER AND CUSTOMS  
AGENT,

NO. 70, Yokohama,

(Opposite the Old British Post Office).

Yokohama, 4th May, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY EDITION, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c., &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

## SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
"..... Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

Vol. IV. No. 38.]

Yokohama, September 18, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

The Estimates .....	1,201
Postal Reform in China .....	1,202
Forecasts .....	1,202
Editorial Notes .....	1,208
Review .....	1,208
The Finance Minister's Report and Estimates for 1880-81 .....	1,205
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,213
Notes of the Week .....	1,214
Ecclesiastic and Missionary Notes .....	1,217
Paris Letter .....	1,218
Japanese News .....	1,219
The Japanese Press .....	1,222
Law Reports .....	1,223
M. Renan on Marcus Aurelius .....	1,224
Cheese Problem .....	1,228
Meteorological Report .....	1,229
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,229
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,230
Advertisements .....	1,231

## THE ESTIMATES.

IN another part of our present issue we publish a careful translation of the estimated revenue and expenditure of the Empire of Japan for the current fiscal year, beginning on the 1st of last July and ending on the 30th of June, 1881. Although somewhat later than usual in making its appearance, the delay, slight as it is, in the publication of the Finance Minister's report, is readily understood when we come to peruse the mass of figures brought to our notice, which bear evidence of the evident desire of the Japanese Government and financiers—to borrow their own expression—"to make the financial system as perfect as possible."

On looking through the tables we find that the total estimated revenue is 59,933,507 yen as against 55,851,979.054 last year. This increase is principally in the customs duties and rent of land, or as it is termed land tax, although as matter of fact the State is the sole landed proprietor as the word is understood in Western countries. In numerous other items a considerable increment is anticipated, the railways and telegraphs occupying a gratifying position in this connection.

A diminution in receipts is expected from nine sources, and is accounted for in the report principally from the items affected being transferred in these estimates under different headings. This decrease is, however, only the comparatively insignificant sum of 454,070 yen, and when set against the calculated increase of 4,282,127 yen, shews, as we have already mentioned, a nett estimated increase in the revenue of 4,282,127 yen over that of last year.

The estimated expenditure is, as in former years, precisely the same as the expected revenue. As there is an increase of 4,282,127 yen in the one, so also is there a correspondent augmentation of the other. This increase is principally apparent in the provision made for the War and Naval Departments. The Finance Minister explains

the addition to these items by the necessity which has arisen for the formation of a Land Transport Corps in connection with the Commissariat. In the Naval estimates the increase is owing to the new levy to be made during the current year, to the establishment of torpedo schools, and the purchase of a stock of those formidable appliances of modern naval warfare. In both items dealing with the armed forces of the Empire, a portion of the increased cost is attributed to the rise in the price of provisions.

The table which will, it appears to us, attract the most attention, is that dealing with the National Debt and Reserve Fund. This statement shows at a glance the condition of the liabilities of the Empire during the current and four previous years. The debt is estimated this year—excluding rin—at 858,047,290 yen, as against 863,827,974 yen in 1879-80, thus shewing a diminution of 5,280,683 yen, a very respectable and gratifying sum, but which sinks into comparative insignificance when we notice that, as compared with the year immediately preceding, that is 1878-79, the decrease is 17,208,065 yen. The figures for the fiscal year 1877-78 also shew that the National liabilities were then over five millions of yen more than this year, but the outbreak in the south-west in the year 1876-77 exercised a very unfortunate effect on the finances, as the table we are alluding to makes very apparent. From the report we learn that the whole domestic debt of the Empire amounts to 847,094,594 yen, inclusive of the paper currency and all the bonds issued on the commutation of the pensions payable in kind at the time of the restoration. To this Domestic Debt has to be added the Foreign Debt of 11,012,696 yen, which gives a grand total of liability amounting to 858,047,290 yen. The paper currency has been reduced during the past year by 4,744,788 yen either withdrawn from circulation or lost, but a very considerable addition to this cancellation will be necessary before the quotations for kinsatsu become settled at anything like a reasonable figure.

On the whole, the present estimates exhibit a very promising state of affairs. To us, it seems that the principal object with the Finance Minister should be the reduction of the floating paper currency. This can only be done speedily by negotiating a loan abroad, a proceeding for which the present time is eminently suitable. The credit of Japan stands well in the money markets of the world, and very justly so; there is a plethora of wealth in Europe—that is France and Great Britain more especially—seeking investment, and we feel no doubt that any reasonable amount Japan required could be readily obtained on favourable terms. If the money so borrowed be applied in the redemption of kinsatsu, the power of the Banks to issue notes curtailed, a judicious customs tariff established, and some other amendments in the policy of the country gradually adopted, there is nothing but a bright prospect for the future finance of Japan.

## POSTAL REFORM IN CHINA.

WE do not join in the popular cry that no real progress, in accordance with European standards, is even now discernable in China. Doubtless the Chinese may appear to move provokingly slow in these days of high-pressure action, but in their admirably organized and economically conducted Foreign Customs and Lighthouse establishments, in their efficient Coast steamer service, as well as in their promising mining developments, and now in the proposed postal reform, the thoughtful will find sufficient evidence to show how erroneous are the assertions so commonly indulged in.

The establishment of an effective and regular postal service in China is a further indication of the silent influence Japan is having on her sister Empire. The Chinese Government is not singular in recognizing the advantages of the efficient postal service of Japan so successfully established under the superintendence of Mr. Bryan, and although a somewhat slow, expensive and defective postal service has existed in China for years, it is possible that either the people themselves have begun to feel its insufficiency, or the Mandarins recognize that the time has come for improvement. The Russian difficulty has doubtless somewhat delayed carrying out the postal programme of Mr. Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, and his able lieutenant, Von Dehring, the Commissioner at Tientsin, but, as a matter of fact, a very comprehensive and perfect service has been designed, and we trust now will soon be in full operation.

If we only consider what a well organized postal service really means in a country, as yet, without one, and if we bear in mind the enormous benefits which, in spite of difficulties and outlay at the beginning, have everywhere resulted from the establishment of an efficient postal undertaking, we cannot be wrong in drawing the happiest auguries from this movement in China, whatever be the motives which inspire it, for it is at least a step, and a highly important one, in a direction which Chinese well-wishers must approve of.

Moreover it may be found possible, eventually, to combine the money order system with the post offices throughout China, if this can be done, it will have a most beneficial effect on trade generally, for the complicated currency prevailing in the different provinces, and even in cities of China but a few leagues apart, is a serious tax upon trade. To successfully accomplish this we are aware, will be a task of the greatest difficulty in face of the existing complication of currency, a complication which for their own ends and interests the Mandarins, and astute money dealers throughout the Empire, will naturally cling to.

We have stated at the outset that the example of Japan had doubtless been instrumental in bringing about the reform mentioned. For the last forty years and more, the nations of the West have vainly endeavoured by persuasion and menace to force modern improvements on China; the case under consideration almost seems to show that the key to the problem has at last been found. A neighbour, at China's very doors, closely akin to herself in language, religion and customs, has suddenly emerged from an exclusiveness which some 20 years ago was at least as rigid as her own, and is now fairly entitled to a place among the civilised nations of the world. By this, she is already reaping advantages to which the rulers of China cannot be blind, though the suddenness of the change may puzzle them, but with their minds opened to this fact there is every encouragement to hope that they will continue in the same direction, however slowly they may determine to move.

Slowly, quietly, yet not the less surely, has western medical science worked its way in China during the last half century, and without doubt has done something towards removing prejudices, its good is year by year becoming more evident to the officials and people of China, and, from a properly established postal service, with all its civilising influences and effects, we may confidently anticipate a greater stride in the path of progress than any yet known in the modern history of China.

## FORECASTS.

ADMIRAL LESSOFFSKY lost no time in proceeding from Hongkong to Shanghai. Probably, at this date, he is in Peking, so that the Prince Kung will, before many days pass, understand the bitterness of the Russian phrase: "an ill quarter of an hour." Russian diplomacy, especially when, as at present, it is backed up by iron clads and regiments, is not given to "longanimity." It will make itself understood, with perfect clearness. As for China, the enemy is at her gates, and there is no time left to unearth precedents from Puffendorf or Grotius.

An ominous phrase comes from St. Petersburg—"rectification of frontiers." What it means, we will know before long. However, it hardly applies to Corea, as Russia will enforce the Czar's will, without any formalities of discussions at Peking. The threatening phrase scarcely concerns Ili-Kuldja, as the Livadia treaty, which is to be enforced with addenda, gave to Russia all she wanted for strategic, political, or trading purposes, in fact made a Chinese re-possession of the rest of the country mere occupation on sufferance. The vague demand may include Ourga (or Urga) in Mongolia, the seat of the second Lama, as Russian troops occupied the town in 1870 for a while, to the great vexation of Peking. We think the rectifications more probably apply to the valleys of the Onon and Sungari rivers. If this should be the case, the desirability of such possessions will be apparent if a map is examined. In the hands of a colonizing people, whether Anglo-Saxon, American, or Dutch, the cis-Amur territory would quickly become extremely valuable. The forests are full of fine trees; the earth, when tilled, brings forth the best wheat and barley. In the rock strata, gold in plenty can be gained. In other formations there are thick veins of coal. The iron ore is equal to that of the Uralian ranges, and, it is known, there are abundant deposits of copper, tin, nickel, cinnabar, &c., &c., all of which would be sure and permanent sources of wealth to an industrious people. The Russian proper, that is the man of mixed Turanian and Slavic race, is not industrious, and generally fails as a colonist, because he is too much given to lean on the State, and depends too little on his own powers and enterprise. Russia, however, would not fail to profit by the new territory that seems destined to be hers, as she would benefit by an influx of the Manchurian peoples, who now live miserably under a bad government, tempered by brigandage. The Chinese Manchus are, physically, a fine race, and, if brought into orderly ways, would form a good population, from whom might be drawn what Asiatic Russia greatly needs, numerous and hardy labourers. There is already hope of improvement on the old ways, as economical reforms are promised by St. Petersburg, and Russia, in truth, with her discontents, her financial dilemma, her bad harvests, her frightful losses by insect plague, the ruin of her stocks and herds by pests, and general impoverishment, has no time to lose. She will do well to profit by the now dormant wealth of Manchuria. She

will do well, by encouraging immigration, to develop the riches of Siberia, whose gold yield should not be the chief or, in fact, only product. To no country have nature's gifts been more profuse, but the vast terrain is—as it was one hundred and fifty years since—away from the few worn tracks, a dreary, silent and deserted land. Then too there is Kamschatka, a vast, silent country, whose earth is full of silver. Nevada is not nearly so rich in precious metal, but out of all the incalculable inexhaustible wealth of the argentiferous soil, we think that probably the Czar's treasury has never profited by even five thousand roubles from the unequalled store.

That Russia is about to make large acquisitions of long-coveted territory, much of it of immense value, cannot be doubted. We trust that when she has obtained her heart's desire, a liberal commercial policy will be formulated rather than a future of war's alarms and aggressions. In Siberia, Manchuria and Korea, are all the materials for a great commerce. For instance, on the Pacific shores there are immense forests. Now disafforested China will take the fine woods of Manchuria and Korea in vast quantities, particularly as the plantations that furnished the pole rafts which cumbered the Min, the Han, and the Yangtze, are now almost exhausted. Then the vast wheat fields of the Volga valley and Tamboff, which of old gave Europe vast supplies, are now becoming exhausted and sterile. But in the coming years the world may get grain from the banks of the Obi, Lena, Yennessai, Amur, and Sungari. The merinos of South Russia thrive in many parts of Siberia, and many other noble industries are possible, if immigration is encouraged under liberal laws. In Russia, there is already an idea of the formation of a new and mighty empire in Asia. The idea has grounds for its existence. There is a general unrest among the peasants of European Russia, so that, with but little inducement, a great migration—of a race in whose veins there is much nomadic blood—might be directed towards Siberia and Manchuria. There are many reasons for thinking such an exodus is neither improbable nor undesirable. The once rich corn lands of Russia have for ever lost their fertility, as nature is revenging herself for perhaps a century of harvests grown on unmanured fields. If the Imperial Government would but encourage an influx of its own people into the Pacific coast possessions and Amur valley, and permit Chinese and Manchu immigration also, the sufferings of European Russia will be abated or healed, and a mighty nation will grow apace between the Uralian slopes and the Pacific shores.

Although our information is very imperfect, it would appear that as Admiral Lessoffsky will in no way soften the clauses of the Livadia treaty concerning Ili and Kashgar, Tso-tung-t'ang will, as soon as peace is made, retire with all his forces from both Kashgaria and Dzungaria. We have been assured on good authority, when Chung How left Peking for St. Petersburg, there was a consent amongst the Chinese councils that without Ili, Kashgar was untenable. Probably by force of circumstances, without treaty or invasion, Kashgar will become a Russian possession before long.

The turn of events is very surprising. In six months the entire political relations of Asia have undergone a change, whose reactions will disturb many coming years, but which ultimately may bring vast benefit to both the Western and Asiatic peoples.

WE commence with this issue the publication of "Ecclesiastic and Missionary Notes." No credit is claimed for this new feature on the score of originality, as

a similar course has been adopted by the *Friend of India* and *Statesman* for a long time. Christianity is exercising a constantly increasing influence in this Empire, and anything which tends to give prominence to the various missionary enterprises in the country must eventually be productive of good.

STORIES are frequently heard from gold producing countries of the accidental manner in which the precious metal is discovered. Not uncommonly children playing about the street of a mining township have lighted upon welcome nuggets, and there is a tradition in Victoria of the stones composing an old house being passed through a crushing machine with good results. New Mexico has recently afforded another example of how people may reside for years within reach of wealth, without in the slightest degree realizing the fact. We read that a sensation was created at Santa Fe lately by "the announcement of a rich mining strike in the Mexican village of Las Placitas, about thirty miles distant. The village is built of adobe huts and corrals, and the foundations of the houses are of rock. A prospector named Jesse Marin detected mineral in this rock, and pounded up and hammered some of it, and, getting a rich result in gold, he located the streets of the town from whence the gold rock was taken, and had assays made, with a result of \$4600 gold to the ton. The lowest grade of rock assayed \$43. Governor Hew Wallace has returned from the place. He panned off the lead, making it eighty-four paces in width. Its length is not known, but 9000 feet along the vein has been located. Subsequent assays in Santa Fe give from \$3000 per ton. The whole village is built on the ledge, and rock worth \$3 per pound has been thrown around as worthless."

OWING to the want of space, we are compelled to hold over other editorial matter until next week.

#### REVIEW.\*

The concluding chapters of Mr. Rocher's work are occupied with an account of the mineral resources of Yün-nan, and the different trade routes to that rich province. As regards mineral wealth, Mr. Rocher considers that Yün-nan cannot be over estimated. Iron mines—the most numerous—were worked in remote times, before the Chinese with their more advanced knowledge of metallurgy occupied the country. Iron is so generally distributed throughout the province that there is not a district, no matter how small, that does not contain it. The great cost of transport, however, renders it necessary to only work those mines which are near the large centres of population, or the banks of rivers which afford cheap water carriage. The method followed in the reduction of the ore is minutely described by Mr. Rocher, the letter press being aided with well-executed drawings of the apparatus mentioned. As Professor Lyman gave a very excellent account of the various processes employed in the reduction of ores in Japan, in his progress report of the Geological survey for the years 1878 and 1879, it may be interesting to compare Mr. Rocher's account of similar work in Yün-nan. Regarding the iron mines Mr. Rocher says that "the ore when brought to the smelting works, which are situated close to the mine itself, passes under a hammer with an iron stamper of six or seven centimètres in diameter to be crushed, and is then passed through a sieve. Two men—generally of the hill tribes—superintend this operation; one by the mere weight of his body raises the stamper and the other feeds it with the ore that requires crushing. Next

\* *La Province Chinoise du Yün-nan*, by Emile Rocher, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. Leroux, Paris; Kelly & Co., Yokohama.

the ore is passed through a sieve, the meshes of which are not more than four millimètres in diameter; any portions too large to pass are returned to the hammer. In this operation the workmen have to be careful to make as little actual dust as possible, as, according to the leading authorities on smelting, when the ore is too fine, instead of stopping among the charcoal it sometimes falls immediately into the corf. As it has then no time to become melted, when it falls to the bottom it tends to lower the temperature of the melted mass and the graphite becomes separated. The ore, when sifted and washed, is ready to be smelted. A section and ground plan of the furnaces used in all the smelting works in the province is given by Mr. Rocher and is thus shortly described:—"The exterior is square, and the interior presents the appearance of a quadrangular cone reversed. The bottom is furnished with a door as in enplan which is closed with infusible sand during the operation of smelting. By opening this door the metal in a state of fusion is let out, and afterwards all the refuse that is not sufficiently liquid to flow out by itself is raked out. The tweers, the most important part of the furnace, is made of infusible sand fitted for a certain distance with a wrought iron tube, which serves to support the sand and also to conduct the blast; the nozzle protrudes a long way into the furnace, and the position is such that the blast strikes the opposite angle of the bottom of the furnace. According to the opinions of the best smelters, the success of the operation depends greatly upon the angle at which the tweers is set, and they therefore bestow great pains on the making of it. The diameter of the tweers at the nozzle is from seven to eight centimètres, increasing towards the socket where it is attached to the bellows. The bottom of the furnace is lined with a composition consisting of four parts of powdered charcoal and one part of clay; this mixture is placed in layers of from two to three centimètres thick, up to the height required. This lining is placed there to prevent the slag and cinders—which only escape when the furnace is opened to let the ore run out—from adhering to the bottom of the furnace and thus to make the drawing of the charge easier. The bellows used in all the Yün-nan smelting works, is as simple as it is inexpensive. It consists of the trunk of a large tree, hollowed out into a cylinder and measuring from 1m. 50, to 1m. 75 long. In this there moves a piston the end of which is covered with feathers to prevent the air from escaping. Almost at the two extremities two openings are made, which give access to the sides of the cylinder, where a box is fastened which serves as an air-chamber. These two openings have valves which work in opposite directions, so that when one is open to admit air the other is shut, and *vice versa*. On the ends of the cylinder, which can be taken out at will, there are also two valves which admit the air when the piston is in motion, in either direction. The diameter of these bellows in the most important works is from 35 to 55 centimètres. As it is very difficult to obtain trunks of trees seasoned and without blemish, a round bellows of the dimensions given is worth from ninety to two hundred taels, which is a very high price. Although the round bellows are, as a rule, preferred by the workmen, it happens that in some places from motives of economy similar bellows are constructed of a square form out of planks. These cost but half the price of the others and are quite as effective." The details of the remainder of the process are very interesting and will well repay perusal. Before leaving the subject of iron smelting, Mr. Rocher gives some particulars of a peculiar description of cast iron pots and pans manufactured in the province. He says that:—"In Yün-nan this class of artisans appear to have settled themselves at Lu-feng-hsien in the department of Yün-nan-fu, and at Lu-nan-chou, a village in the department of Lin-nan-fu to the north of that city. In these places this industry is solely in the hands of a class of workmen who are called Kuo-chiang, or cast iron pot makers. They have but few apprentices and possess, so to speak, a monopoly. The pots of Lu-feng have a great reputation; they are a little thinner than those of Lu-nan and consequently require less fuel. They combine, with their economic advantages—qualities fully appreciated by the Chinese—a more graceful shape, and last longer. In spite of the difference between the two classes of goods each of unly is to be met with at all the markets, and both sell square, well. One meets these manufactures, as has been said before

near the mines or at a short distance from them, and, as a rule, in the mountains, where the cheapness of the raw material allows them to be sold at low prices." Before proceeding with the treatment of the more precious metals Mr. Rocher explains the methods employed in converting iron into steel. "The most renowned manufactory of steel in the east and south of Yün-nan is undoubtedly that of Lao-lu-kuan, both on account of the quantity and the quality of the metal produced. This village is situated some 250 lis from the capital, 80 lis from Hsin-hsing-chow, and 40 from Hsi-oh-hsien. In spite of the expense of transport, which is conducted entirely on the backs of mules, the article does not go beyond Yün-nan-fu. The ore used in the manufacture of steel is nearly the same as that employed in the blast furnaces, except that it is little duller and harder, and consequently of greater gravity. To enable us to judge of the loss in weight in manufacture we had several bags of ore treated in a blast furnace. The result showed about 67 per cent, and the product of the smelting operation was perfectly white and very brittle. The galleries, which we visited, are pierced in the sides of the mountains almost at their feet, and only about twenty lis from the village. Here mining presents several difficulties, but as the works are less active than the iron manufactories, and as the process of treatment is more lengthy and costly, the mine owners take out in fine weather, only just as much as will meet their requirements."

Copper mining is also a leading industry in Yün-nan, and ranks next in importance to iron. This mineral is found in different forms—pyrites, grey ore, and oxides—the latter being the most common. Mr. Rocher states that the great wealth of copper in Yün-nan has been the principal reason why the Chinese Government made such enormous sacrifices in order to quell the Muslim rebellion. "It is difficult," he says, "to indicate the spots where the lodes are most numerous, because they are everywhere, but perhaps the north-east would take the first place. The mines in the south are worked but little owing to the difficulty of transport. Although the rebellion caused the closing of a great number of the mines in the west, east and south; those of the north-east, and some in the centre of the province continued, just as before, to furnish to commerce, industry, and the Government, the required quantity of metal. These mines, situated in the districts of K'un-yang-chou and Tung-ch'uan-fu, are capable of producing a great quantity of copper. Unfortunately, pecuniary difficulties compel the industry to be followed only on a small scale." The Provincial Government exacts at least half the products of the mines by way of tax, but how much finds its way to Peking, and how much is absorbed by the ravenous officials, it is impossible to say. But another impost is added in addition to the one-half already mentioned.—"To the demands of the Government must be added the cupidity of the Mandarin Collectors, and thus an industry, which might be a source of wealth to the province, remains stationary and furnishes only a small proportion of what the returns could easily be made." Mr. Rocher mentions in a note that, in 1872, at the request of several merchants and Mandarins of capital "the governor authorized the formation of a society, at the head of which was a Mandarin of the grade of Tso-t'ai. The aim of this association was to encourage manufacturers, by lending them capital to develop their industries to a larger extent; in addition to which the society proposed to purchase all the copper produced, giving a higher price than that fixed by the Government and to discharge the taxes. The society was, however, formed with too limited a capital, and did not hold together, moreover peace was not thoroughly reestablished in the province at the time, and the metallurgists fearing fresh troubles, would not undertake any personal risks. The author goes on to say that "Of all the mines that we visited during our stay in Yün-nan those of copper are followed farthest into the bowels of the mountains. This metal is rarely found close to the surface. As a rule, it is discovered from various indications. Sometimes these are springs which leave a deposit of sulphate of copper on the ground they cross, and sometimes mountain torrents bring with them fragments of copper pyrites of a low quality." Tin is only met with in one portion of the province, Kuo-chiu—where the mines have been worked for over two hundred years. Gold, silver and quicksilver, are also to be found in quantities and are, according to Mr. Rocher, easily

obtained. In addition to these mineral riches are various kinds of precious stones, such as rubies, topaze, sapphires, and rock crystal, all of which are found in the southern portion of the province, while in the west the neighborhood of Ta-li furnishes a kind of marble, of which the veins assume all kinds of shapes. This is a beautiful stone, much esteemed by the Chinese, and was regularly sought for before the fatal rebellion which proved so ruinous to the welfare of this rich and highly favored country. Speaking of this marble, Mr. Rocher says he has himself seen specimens in which the veins assumed a perfect representation of houses, trees, and the profiles of cats and horses. Jade stone of magnificent quality is also found in the western district, and is celebrated throughout the whole of the Empire for its exquisite colour, which renders it more valuable than any description of the stone.

The remaining chapter of the work is devoted to the different trade routes to Yün-nan. As we have already drawn so largely from Mr. Rocher's text we shall merely remark that, after a careful examination of the various routes followed, he unhesitatingly accords the preëminence to that by the Red River or Song-Koi, for reasons which will well repay perusal by those who desire to gain full knowledge of the subject. This route enables goods to be brought from Saigon by water into the heart of the province, and probably explains the anxiety of France to possess Tonquin. She would then control the Red River route altogether, and with it a great influence in the vast undeveloped trade of south-western China. On the other hand, the English trade route is through upper Burma by way of Bhamo, being that followed by Mr. Margary. This route would necessitate a railway between Bhamo and Ta-li-fu, to the construction of which Mr. Rocher considers the Chinese Government would never willingly consent.

Notes on the great plague in Yün-nan, which was treated at length in a former portion, complete the text of Mr. Rocher's valuable work. These notes are meant for those readers who are specially interested in the subject.

Attached to the volumes are maps of the province showing the various routes followed by different travellers, and a plan of Ta-li-fu copied from a Chinese map, and showing the fortifications. This town was the head-quarters of the rebels and the scene of the frightful atrocities to which we have already alluded.

The two volumes are, as might be expected, admirably got up. Mr. Rocher's style is eminently pleasing, and altogether we consider "The Chinese Province of Yün-nan," one of the most sterling publications we have met with for a long time. To those interested in China and the development of her trade, it will be found of the utmost value.

## THE FINANCE MINISTER'S REPORT AND ESTIMATES FOR 1880-81.

[TRANSLATION.]

### NOTIFICATION, No. 44.

To the Council of State, Ministries, Senate, Colonization Commission, Cities and Prefectures.

It is hereby notified that, in accordance with the resolution passed at a special session of the Privy Council, the following Report and Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for the 13th fiscal year, beginning with the 7th month of the 13th year of Meiji (July, 1880), and ending with the 6th month of the 14th year of Meiji (June 1881), have been presented to me by the Minister of Finance, according to the prescribed form, and, after being audited by the Board of Auditors of the National Finance, have been found to be correct.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,  
Prime Minister.

Tokio, 30th August, 1880.

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE ESTIMATES FOR THE 13TH FISCAL YEAR.—1880-81.

Before proceeding to specify the causes of the increases and decreases in the various items appearing in these Estimates as compared with those of the preceding year, there is one important matter which requires consideration; it is as follows:—Although at the time the fiscal period was established, i.e., in the 8th year of Meiji, the regulations affecting Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Government service were considerably modified, and the various headings of Expenditure clearly specified, thus greatly improving the general aspect of our financial system, yet no definite rules were laid down for the arrangement and classification of the minute details. However, by Notification No. 50, issued in the 12th month of the 12th year of Meiji (December, 1879), the requisite rules were laid down, and consequently our financial regulations may now be said to have been brought almost to perfection. We are therefore now enabled to frame the Estimates from the records of each Public Department in accordance with the system provided by law, and to show the relation existing between the estimated and actual expenditure, and the general and specific items. In this way the easy comparison of the Estimates and Expenditures has been greatly facilitated, and there can be no doubt that the difficulty of furnishing exact statements, which proved so great a source of embarrassment in the past, has now been considerably overcome.

Speaking generally, the estimated Revenue and Expenditure for the current year so well balance each other as not to leave any difference whatsoever, but it is important to distinguish the ordinary accounts from the extraordinary, and show the increase and decrease which have occurred in them and the causes thereof. Accordingly we will state here first, the amounts of the Ordinary and Extraordinary Revenues and their proportion of the whole Revenue. We find them to be as follows:—

Ordinary Revenues ..... Yen 56,616,500.  
Extraordinary Revenues ..... „ 8,316,000.

Proportion to the whole Revenues:—

Ordinary Revenues ..... 94.5 per cent.  
Extraordinary Revenues ..... 5.5 „

If now we look into the similar proportions for the last fiscal year, we find the Ordinary Expenditures to be 94.7 per cent. and the Extraordinary 5.3 per cent. Thus comparing this proportion with that of the current fiscal year we will find some falling off of the ratio of the Ordinary Revenues, while there is some increase in the Extraordinary.

Secondly we will notice the amounts of the Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure and their proportions to the whole Expenditure. They are as follows:—

Ordinary Expenditures..... Yen 56,494,000.  
Extraordinary Expenditures ... „ 3,438,000.

Proportion to the total Expenditures:—

Ordinary Expenditures ..... 94.3 per cent.  
Extraordinary Expenditures ..... 5.7 „

Looking into the similar proportion for the last fiscal year, we find the Ordinary Expenditure was 93.8 per cent. and the Extraordinary 6.2 per cent. The ratio of the Extraordinary Expenditure for the current fiscal year shows therefore a great falling off, while that of the Ordinary Expenditure shows some increase. This is the result at which we have arrived after careful examination of the various items; at the end of the current fiscal year, however, if we find a surplus remaining from the estimated Ordinary Expenditure, the proportion to the whole may become the same as that of last year.

Out of the sum of 1,200,000 yen described in the last fiscal year's Estimates as subsidy to *Famine Relief Fund*, 360,000 yen has already been advanced as special relief to the distressed; the balance of 840,000 yen is to be reserved as the *Central Relief Fund*, and it has been resolved therefore to convert the same into Government bonds payable in gold. The funds for the same purpose are also estimated at 1,200,000 yen, but, since it was announced by Notification No. 31, issued in the sixth month of the present year, that the administration of the said Fund shall be con-

menced from the first month of next year (January, 1881) the sum of 600,000 yen, which is the proportion of the said Fund for the first half of the current fiscal year (from July to December, 1880) can be deducted from our estimates and be afterwards employed for relieving cases of special distress according to the old relief law. Although we cannot yet tell how large an amount may be required before the new law comes into force, whatever balance remains from the above-mentioned sum of 600,000 yen will be paid into the *Central Relief Fund*, in accordance with our usual custom.

The outstanding amount of the National Debt, both domestic and foreign, has been diminished by 5,283,583 yen since the returns of last year. This decrease is due to a diminution of 4,815,000 yen in the domestic debt, and of 816,000 yen in the foreign, against an increase of 350,000 yen on account of the capitalized pension bonds.

Again, the amount of paper in circulation, which is in fact a portion of the national debt, has been reduced by a sum of 4,744,788 yen, of which amount 2,000,000 yen was absorbed in the usual manner, 2,730,000 yen has been converted, and public bonds payable in gold (both principal and interest) issued, and 14,000 yen old paper money lost or destroyed. Again, if we estimate the amounts cancellable during the current fiscal year, we find, besides the sum of 2,000,000 yen already mentioned, a sum of 840,000 yen set aside as belonging to the Central Relief Fund to be converted into Government bonds payable in gold, and one of 2,205,000 yen authorized last year to be converted into the same securities during the current fiscal year. These make a total of 5,045,000 yen to be redeemed during the present fiscal year.

On the first day of the present fiscal year (July 1st, 1880) the *Reserve Fund* amounted to 51,325,515 yen which, compared with that of last year, shows an increase of 426,643 yen. The explanation of this is that, during the 11th year of Meiji, no actual accounts of the state of the finances were taken, and consequently there was no formal handing over of a surplus to the said Reserve Fund. However, when the accounts of revenue and expenditure for the 10th fiscal year were wound up, there proved to be an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to 3,909,808 yen, a most gratifying result. Of this sum, 3,200,000 yen was employed in withdrawing paper money during the 11th fiscal year, in which time no less than the sum of 7,166,186 yen was cancelled, and 709,808 yen was transferred to the reserve fund. In addition to this, there were various payments on account of advances made in previous years. Including all these there was a great increase to the fund; owing, however, to our financial regulations for the reduction of the National Debt, a sum of over 1,622,000 yen was drawn for this very purpose: this being withdrawn makes the net increase what was mentioned before. A few years ago when the regulations for the reduction of the national debt were put into force, a special sum of 20,000,000 yen was drawn from the reserve fund and laid aside for that special purpose, but that sum is amalgamated with the reserve fund in this report.

The total Estimated Revenue for the current fiscal year is 59,933,507 yen, showing an increase of 4,282,127 yen over that of last year. The cause of the increase in various items is explained below.

*Customs' Import and Export Duties.*—From this source an increase is expected in consequence of the general progress and gradual development of our external commerce, in spite of the effect produced by Decree No. 29, published in the 6th month of this year, freeing the duties on some articles of exportation, and consequently diminishing a portion of the revenue.

*In the Land Tax.*—In consequence of the yearly approach towards the completion of the new assessment, more accurate calculations have become possible: the yearly increase of the number of title-deeds of lands transferred, which augments the receipts of the Stamp Office, and the sum of 517,000 yen from the income under this head derived from Okinawa; have been transferred to this class of revenue.

*In the Mining Tax.*—On account of some increase of mines already rented having been made.

*In the Tax on the development of the Hokkaido.*—Owing to the great increase in the fishing industry.

*In the Tax on Alcoholic Liquors.*—In consequence of the increase both of the manufactories and the outturn.

*In the Stamp Tax on legal documents.*—A more extensive use of stamps is expected. The use of postage stamps, money orders, and private boxes at the post office has greatly increased.

*In the Ship Tax.*—As the number of ships has proportionately augmented with the increase of trade.

*In the Vehicle Tax.*—In consequence of the increased employment of vehicles owing to the improved condition of the roads.

*In Horse and Cattle Dealers' Licenses.*—In consequence of the increased number of persons who follow these callings.

*In Passport and other License Fees.*—Although the regulations of the mercantile marine were abolished by Notification No. 16, issued in the 5th month of the 12th year of Meiji, which caused a diminution of registration fees, yet the number of passengers, and mariners who have applied for leave to pass as pilots has greatly increased.

*In the profits of Industrial Works, Buildings and Manufactories under the Home Department.*—The establishment of the Senji woollen manufactory is of so recent a date that no profits can be said to have accrued. The high price of material required for the Shinmachi spinning factory has also diminished its profits. The amount of drugs sold at the Tokio medical manufactory has, however, increased. The opening of two spinning manufactories at Aichi and Hiroshima, and the woollen trimming branch of the Senji manufactory are expected to take place during the year.

*In the Profits derived from Shipbuilding.*—In consequence of the progress of maritime enterprise, this branch of industry has greatly increased.

*In the Profits derived from Coal Mines under Public Works Department.*—The calculation is based upon the increasing amount of production.

*In the Profits from Mines under the control of the Public Works Department* an increase is expected chiefly on account of the high prices realized for the ores, although all mines are not equally prosperous.

*In the Profits from Railways.*—The increase of expense caused by completing the waiting-rooms for passengers, and making alterations in the cars on the Tokio-Yokohama line will, it is expected, be cancelled by a corresponding diminution of working expenses. Moreover, the Kyoto and Otsu railway will commence to run this year and should therefore bring in some return. Independent of this fact, the number of passengers, and amount of merchandize carried, is steadily increasing year by year.

*In the Profits of Telegraphs.*—Owing to the increase and extension of the number of telegraph offices, the number of telegrams sent has greatly increased.

*In the Profits on different Industries.*—Hitherto all proceeds from the sales of products of various industries have been placed under the heading of receipts from the sale of public properties, but in the present estimates this new heading has been adopted.

*The Receipts from Woods and Forests.*—This is also a new item. In the last financial year a sum of 10,000 yen, which had accrued from the sale of the products of Woods and Forests was credited to the account of different Industries under the control of the Home Department, and a sum of 54,000 yen included under the heads of *Sales of Government Property*, and *Rents from Government Property*. These two sums amount to a total of 64,000 yen. The reason why the receipts in question show such an increase is, that the expenses of these industries have been brought under the Expenditure of the Departments to which the works belong, and all receipts from the Woods and Forests are collected together under the new head.

*In the Rents of Government Land* an increase is expected in the open ports, in consequence of the extension of the premises of the Naval Hospital for English seamen situated in Yokohama, and of the Foreign Concession there, and in consequence of new leases of land in Tokio.

*Repayment of Advances.*—An increase under this heading is expected in consequence of the many repayments of loans made last year, that are expected to be repaid in this year, and also of some whose term expired last year. Although a diminution has been caused by the fact that some advances

have already been paid up entirely, repayment of others has been deferred to some future occasion, and some have been waived altogether.

**In the Sales of Government Property.**—In consequence of some increase in the proceeds of sales of wool produced at the Shimosa Farm, which is included under the head of *Profits from Industries* in the Estimates of last year, and also in the proceeds of sale of soldiers' discarded uniforms by the War Department. An increase is expected in spite of a diminution caused by a separate heading for the receipts from the Woods and Forests, and also on account of the transfer of the receipts from the *Industries under the control of the Colonization Department* to the profits of that bureau.

**Miscellaneous Receipts.**—After deducting the sum expended on the erection of the Imperial Palace from the amount donated by the people for this purpose during last year, the balance has been put under this head. This causes a decrease of 63,000 yen, but on the other hand a sum of 254,000 yen is to be transferred to this head from the interest of the Fund for the reduction of the National Debt. A further increase of about 161,000 yen is expected from various other sources.

The causes of diminution under the several heads of Revenue as compared with last year are as follows:—

**In the Tax on Companies.**—These calculations are based upon their probable condition in future.

**The Tax on Official Salaries** was abolished in the 12th month of last year by Decree No. 52.

**In the Profits of the Mint**, under the control of the Finance Department.—Owing to damage to the machinery, the manufacture of sulphuric acid has had to be suspended until repairs can be completed.

**In the Profits of Industries** under the control of the Public Works Department.—A decrease has taken place in the profits of the branch factory at Hiogo; those of Akabane, Fukawa, and Nagasaki have, however, somewhat increased.

**In the Profits of Woods and Forests** under the control of the Home Department.—The sum actually received under this head has been transferred to the new heading of *Receipts from Woods and Forests*.

**Rents of Government Property.**—Although there was some increase in the number of Government buildings and the renting of Government lands, yet a considerable sum has been transferred from this heading to the *Receipts from Woods and Forests*, and to the *Profits of Industry under the control of the Colonization Department*.

The total diminution in the above six headings, added to that in the duties on the sale of medicines, and to two other items, amounts in all to a sum of 454,070 yen.

If the amount of these items of decrease be deducted from the increase, the net increase in the estimated Revenue for the current fiscal year will be found to be 4,282,127,966 yen, as already mentioned. The estimated expenditure for the current financial year is 59,933,507 yen which, when compared with that of the last fiscal year shows an increase of 4,282,127,966 yen. The causes of such increase are explained below.

**Domestic Debt.**—In the estimates for the last year, the pensions to the Shinto priests amounting to less than twenty-five yen each and payable in cash were included. In the current fiscal year there are no such sums to be paid, but the repayment commences of the debt contracted for the advancement of industry, and the debt contracted for the payment of the before mentioned pensions to the Shinto priests.

**Foreign Debt.**—Although the amount estimated for the reduction of the old Foreign Debt is the same as that of last year, yet according to our financial regulations that for the New Foreign Debt is increased in proportion as a decrease takes place in the interest payable on the same.

**Interest on the Domestic Debts.**—During the last fiscal year some reduction was effected in the domestic debt, but a new issue of bonds payable in gold took place for the reduction of paper money, and a grant of capitalized pension bonds was made to Shotai, the ex-Governor of Riu-kiu.

**Expenditure for the Imperial Household and Families.**—An addition to this item has been rendered necessary in order to provide for the maintenance of His Imperial Highness Prince Haru-no-miya, and for some increase in the expenses of the

Imperial Princes. The item has also been augmented by the transfer to this heading of the cost of the Imperial Garden, which formerly was included in the estimates of the Home Department.

**Annuities for Meritorious Services.** The number of persons to whom rewards have been granted after due inquiry has been increased. **Capitalized Pension Bonds** for the Shizoku in Okinawa Ken, have been issued to them in lieu of their landed estates and the rice subsidy they formerly received. This expenditure was not taken into account in the estimates for last year.

**Council of State.**—The expenditure under this heading is expected to increase in consequence of some alteration in its constitution, together with the establishment of the office for auditing the Public Accounts.

**Foreign Department.**—Under this item the expenses allowed for International Transactions have been increased.

**Home Department.**—Some decrease is produced in the estimates for this department owing to the Laboratory of the Bureau for Agricultural improvement, which was established under its control, being transferred to the Imperial Garden; by the abolition of the office for regulating the affairs of the late Riu-kiu Han and by transferring the salaries of the police to the Police Bureau, yet the expenditure for Prison Inspection, and for the Shinjikan (a kind of house of correction) have been transferred to this Department, and also the expenses for managing the Woods and Forests, the sheep farm at Shimosa and, finally, the expenses for maintaining old Shrines and Temples and of the Central Sanitary Board. This has caused an increase in the item.

**The War Department.**—The increased expenditure under this heading is in consequence of the creation of a Transport corps in connection with the commissary Department, the augmentation of the commissariat and also by the purchase of provisions and clothing.

**The Navy Department.**—The increased expenditure under this heading is in consequence of a new levy for the naval forces, the establishment of torpedo practice and the necessary machines and apparatus, the supply of torpedoes to vessels of war, and the increasing cost of provisions and other necessities.

**The Educational Department.**—The expenditure of the Department is expected to increase by the establishment of another industrial school.

**The Judicial Department.**—The increased expenditure in this department is in consequence of the opinion being held that much labour will be entailed in carrying into operation the new Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

**Imperial Household Department.**—The increase in this Department has been caused by the transfer to this heading from Home Department of the expenditure for Imperial Gardens.

**Senate.**—In the expenditure under this heading an increase is observable in consequence of an addition having been made to the number of Senators.

**Colonization Department.**—Although the expense of constructing factories has been transferred to another heading, yet as the tax on products and other receipts increase the general increase has also been maintained.

**Post Office.**—In consequence of the growing business transacted the wages of carriers, the commission paid to those charged with the management of the Post Office, and the expense of making postage stamps has been increased.

**Legations and Consulates.**—This estimate has been increased by the amendment of the rules regulating the expense under this heading, by the appointment of additional diplomatic agents, and finally by the establishment of certain new legations.

**Supplementary Grants for Mines** under the control of the Public Works Department have been increased because no income accrues from the two mines of Kaunishi and Nakaozaka, owing to the short time which has elapsed since they were opened.

**Supplementary Grant for Industrial Undertakings** under the control of the Public Works Department. The increase under this heading has been incurred by the establishment of a window glass manufactory in the premises at Shinagawa.

**Cities and Prefectures.**—The increase under this heading is caused by the addition to official salaries under notifications No. 16 issued in the 2nd month of this year and No. 53 issued in the 12th month of last year, by appropriations for the service of the two new prefectures of Okinawa and Tokushima, by the establishment of the second national exhibition, by the Liquors Inspection Commission, by the Sanitary Board, and finally by the natural increase of expenses owing to the general enhancement of prices.

**Police of Cities and Prefectures.**—This estimate has been increased in consequence of the augmentation caused by the transfer to this item of the cost of the construction and maintenance of the central and branch Police Station from the item of *Expenses for Construction and Repairs in Cities and Prefectures*, and also in consequence of the additional expense incurred in assimilating the police system of the prefecture of Okinawa to that of the rest of the Empire. The increase has taken place, too, notwithstanding that a decrease has been made in the supplementary expenses allowed for the four prefectures of Kumamoto, Oita, Yamaguchi and Kagoshima.

**Promoting Industries under the Home Department.** Although the Senji woollen manufactory has been completed, and the weaving establishments at Aichi and Hiroshima are nearly finished, yet the expense of the combing department of the Senji factory has to be provided for, and also the cost of the Sugar factory at Hokkaido, and of manufacturing arms under the Army Department. The construction of the cartridge and gunpowder factory authorized last year has not yet been completed, and some expenditure in respect thereof will be required this year.

**Shipbuilding under the Navy Department.**—Expenditure under this heading has been going on since the 11th year of Meiji. This year an increase is expected as caissons for the new dockyard gates will be required.

**Gunpowder Manufacture under the Navy Department.** As in the case of the Army Department, the gunpowder mills have not yet been completed.

**Mining under the Public Works Department.**—Although the expense of making tunnels and drifts at Aui is to be drawn from the fund for promoting industries, yet new tunnels and drifts have been made at Ikuno and Miike, a new machine has been erected at Sado, and an amalgamation establishment has been constructed. At Kamaichi a branch line of railway and an iron foundry has been constructed, and at Osaka and Nakazaka furnaces have been erected.

**Expense of Railways under the Control of the Public Works Department.**—The railway line between Kyoto and Kobe has been finished, but a number of freight cars are yet required:

**Industrial Undertakings under the Public Works Department.**—The branch factories at Fukagawa, Akabane, and Hiogo have been completed or nearly so. In the branches at Shinagawa and Nagasaki, the extent of the works and machinery employed, have been greatly increased.

**Extraction of Petroleum under the auspices of the Public Works Department:** In Tôtôni and Echigo petroleum wells are to be opened during the present fiscal year.

**Industrial Undertakings under the Colonization Department.** The expenses incurred in respect of these undertakings appear this year under a separate heading.

**The National Exhibitions** intended for promoting native industries, show an increase in these estimates, as the current year is that in which they are held.

**The Melbourne Exhibition** is to be held during the current fiscal year as announced in June 1879.

**In Miscellaneous Expenditure** a considerable increase is expected, in consequence of the expenses incurred in repairing buildings for the Council of State, in commissions for drawing up the codes of Criminal Law and Law of Criminal Procedure, the Military Code, Rules of Admiralty proceedings, &c., and also of some increase in the Supplementary Grants for Land-tax Reform, necessitated by the completion of the same Reform this year. The estimate is, however, decreased by the entire abolition of the visits of police-officers abroad.

The total increase in the thirty-four items above mentioned, together with the expenditure in connection with Foreign Debts and one other item, is 5,655,867.09 yen.

The decreases under the different items of expenditure as compared with the last year are explained as follows:—

**Interest on Foreign Debts.**—Some deduction of the principal has been effected during the last financial year.

**Gratuities to the Military.**—There is no reason to anticipate any expense being incurred for the treatment of wounded soldiers, or for temporary grants to the military. The pension fund is also considerably diminished.

**Finance Department.**—Some decrease is expected in consequence of the general economy practised, notwithstanding some increase necessitated by the appointment of distillery inspectors, and the commission payable on the purchase of articles of foreign manufacture.

**Public Works Department.**—In consequence of the rigid economy which will be practised in the expenditure of the Department.

**In the Land Tax Reform Bureau** a decrease is expected, in consequence of the diminution of the number of officials employed now that the work approaches completion.

**In Grants in Aid of industrial undertakings** under the Home Department, owing to the income from the silk factory of Tomioka having increased, although the Senji woollen factory still requires some additional aid.

**In Grants in Aid of the sheep farm** under the Home Department, because this item has been transferred to the ordinary expenditure of the department.

**In Grants in Aid of the extension of telegraphs** under the Public Works Department, a decrease is expected owing to the circumstances mentioned when dealing with the profits received from the Department.

**In the Police Bureau** some decrease is expected in consequence of the transfer of the expenditure for Prisons to the Home Department, and of the general economy practised; although some increase has been caused by the Bureau becoming liable for the salaries of the police who guard the premises of the Home and Navy Departments.

**In Constructions and Repairs** a decrease is expected in consequence of the transfer of the cost of repairs of police stations under the head of Police expenditure, and also owing to fewer new buildings being now required, notwithstanding the increased expenditure caused by the establishment of the Okinawa Kencho.

**In Engineering Works**, because the cost of repairs to the Shino Basbi in the city of Tokio has decreased, although some augmentation will be incurred for the repairs of roads, woods, arsenals and the Imperial Residence.

**In the Estimate for the Extension of Telegraphs** under the Public Works Department, because the necessity for constructing new lines has decreased.

**In the Expenditure for the Sheep Farm** under the Home Department, because this expense has been transferred to the ordinary expenditure of the Department.

**In the Expenditure for the Mint** under the Finance Department, a diminution is expected owing to the carbonate of soda factory being completed.

**In Rewards to Soldiers of the old Imperial Guard**, as the term of their service expired in the 1st month of this year.

**In Expenditure for Building and repairing the Imperial Palaces** a diminution is expected in consequence of facts explained under the head of *Miscellaneous Revenue*.

**In Supplies to the Militia at Hokkaido**, because the term during which the supplies were to be furnished expired last year.

The total of decrease in the above seventeen items, together with the allowances to Shinto priests and Temples, and four other items, is 1,873,729,124 yen.

If the amount of decrease on these items be deducted from the amount of increase, the nett increase in the estimated expenditure for this fiscal year will be found to amount to 4,282,127,966 yen, as already mentioned.

TABLE I.—REVENUE.—COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE NINTH, TENTH, ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH YEARS OF MEIJI.

SOURCE.	ESTIMATED		ACTUAL		ASCERTAINED		DIFFERENCE.			
	13TH YEAR.	12TH YEAR.	11TH YEAR.	10TH YEAR.	9TH YEAR.	12TH YEAR.	11TH YEAR.	10TH YEAR.	9TH YEAR.	Yen.
Taxes.....	54,558,304	51,982,829	50,908,978,582	47,910,261,717	51,730,633,629	3,275,475.	3,649,325,418	6,648,042,283	2,827,670,371	•
Customs.....	2,569,492.	2,181,310.	2,851,634,610	2,358,653,551	1,988,667,665	388,132.	217,827,390	210,808,449	380,794,335	•
Land Tax.....	41,301,441.	41,000,950.	39,883,463,909	39,439,246,120	43,023,425,704	900,452.	2,017,977,001	2,462,194,880	1,121,384,704	•
Mining Tax.....	12,544.	11,537.	10,568,367	9,330,098	8,908,346	1,007.	1,975,633	3,204,902	3,640,651	•
Tax on Product of Hokkaido.....	363,971.	363,971.	509,006,403	361,120,815	384,983,375	297,008.	131,972,597	299,858,185	276,369,925	•
Tax on Alcoholic Liquors, etc.....	5,965,029.	4,507,272.	6,098,200,689	3,050,316,677	1,911,689,261	1,457,757.	866,768,301	2,914,712,323	4,053,389,735	•
Tax on Tobacco.....	348,674.	348,674.	274,309,189	227,080,390	244,148,677	.....	74,361,811	121,593,610	104,265,323	•
Stamp Tax on Legal Documents.....	650,010.	539,168.	886,137,609	603,624,727	434,153,242	110,842.	63,872,391	144,385,273	215,854,758	•
Postage Stamps.....	1,110,000.	1,050,000.	948,900,073	809,832,563	680,228,603	360,000.	461,099,927	600,167,437	720,771,394	•
Tax on Railed Paper for Petitions, etc.....	85,415.	85,485.	78,759,995	76,482,456	80,174,150	2,930.	6,625,005	8,932,544	5,240,870	•
Lawyers' License Fees.....	10,000.	10,000.	7,400,000	7,400,000	4,420,000	5,000.	4,560.	2,600.	5,580.	•
Ship Licenses.....	146,270.	136,357.	132,730,782	194,738,203	133,119,012	7,913.	13,532,218	48,468,203	13,150,388	•
Tax on Carriages, etc.....	309,270.	270,348.	289,000,647	261,663,535	234,901,642	38,922.	20,269,333	47,606,465	74,308,358	•
Tax on Companies.....	300,000.	500,000.	400,722,218	113,728,198	45,733,635	200,000.	100,722,218	186,271,807	234,206,365	•
Shooting Licenses.....	45,917.	43,652.	48,541,448	42,405,236	46,631,171	265.	2,624,448	3,511,764	714,171	•
Horse and Cattle Dealers' Licenses.....	67,589.	63,778.	68,234,035	62,339,027	60,898,571	4,011.	645,055	5,249,973	6,690,429	•
Druggists' Licenses.....	66,879.	70,131.	74,247,025	87,089,173	28,454,712	13,252.	8,368,025	21,210,173	37,424,288	•
Weights and Measures.....	3,006.	2,925.	2,693,067	1,976,609	2,719,982	81.	312,993	1,020,301	986,038	•
Copyright Fees.....	3,556.	3,409.	3,830,184	3,377,914	2,469,285	147.	274,184	1,534,872	1,096,715	•
Passports and other License Fees.....	3,263.	2,570.	77,285,111	4,817,972	5,741,095	633.	77,285,111	70,596,435	2,178,695	•
Tax on Official Salaries.....	.....	81,992.	51,394,156	76,881,298	36,944,936	81,992.	31,394,156	42,814,578	36,944,936	•
Tribute from the Rikufu Han.....	.....	.....	11,071,425	42,814,578	.....	.....	11,071,425	.....	.....	•
Various Revenues that are derived from Untaxed Sources.....	.....	.....	179,618,443	.....	121,223,945	.....	.....	179,618,443	121,223,945	•
Stamp on silk-worm eggs, cards.....	.....	.....	2,130,187,252	.....	2,130,187,252	.....	.....	.....	2,130,187,252	•
Tax on Hereditary and other Pensions.....	.....	.....	31,456,366	.....	31,456,366	.....	.....	.....	31,456,366	•
Stamps for Raw and Filature Silk, etc.....	.....	.....	3,983,500	.....	3,983,500	.....	.....	.....	3,983,500	•
Filature Licenses.....	.....	.....	1,616,306,630	1,761,672,912	3,702,034,684	.....	208,659,530	354,025,912	2,294,387,984	•
Revenue from Public Works.....	1,407,647.	1,194,939,714	2,778,098	4,584,343	242,610,628	212,707,286	126,031	1,932,343	239,958,628	•
Manufactures under Home Department.....	2,652.	2,585.	910,495,749	834,284,861	1,152,037,245	72,000.	476,493,749	400,284,861	718,037,245	•
Mining under Finance Department.....	34,000.	30,000.	101,285,895	270,724,382	85,818,597	.....	71,285,895	240,724,382	53,818,597	•
Printing do. do.....	15,000.	8,145,500	50,568,059	1,503,705	175,025,396	.....	35,938,059	13,496,295	160,025,396	•
Dock Yards under Navy Department.....	923.	883,340	1,243,387	.....	.....	.....	362,387	923.	923.	•
Coals Mines under Public Works Department.....	241,269.	216,960.	69,835,221	149,982,829	610,832,948	.....	181,435,779	91,286,171	369,583,948	•
Mining do. do.....	616,762.	591,100,271	456,622,073	384,088,218	808,882,647	.....	160,139,927	232,673,782	192,120,617	•
Railways do. do.....	25,071.	.....	19,306,405	9,124,859	231,355,539	36,071.	5,704,505	15,946,141	206,284,539	•
Telegraphs do. do.....	8,899.	82,265,603	633,609	6,159,064	181,089,084	.....	8,193,391	2,669,336	172,274,084	•
Works do. do.....	35,141.	10,000.	9,000,000	.....	.....	.....	33,141.	33,141.	33,141.	•
Woods and Manufactures under Colonization Department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000.	.....	.....	•
Woods and Forests under Home Department.....	.....	.....	4,046,004	.....	.....	.....	4,046,004	.....	.....	•
Sheep Farm under Home Department.....	.....	.....	101,220,074	.....	216,368,000	.....	101,220,031	.....	216,368,000	•
Mines in Hiroshima Ken.....	650,956.	214,975,201	252,265,208	228,608,932	262,328,397	435,982,799	398,690,792	422,347,068	398,627,603	•
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	4,204,6.	.....	63,440,402	63,440,402	94,502,802	452,046.	452,046.	388,699,598	357,343,198	•
Income from Woods and Forests.....	116,642.	142,160,031	252,265,208	105,159,590	137,825,595	25,514,031	135,623,208	48,517,550	41,183,595	•
Rent of Government property.....	82,268.	72,817,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,268.	82,268.	82,268.	•
Rent of Government lands at open cities and ports.....	56,616,907.	52,692,741,915	52,777,550,320	49,900,543,561	55,684,996,710	3,921,165,085	3,839,358,680	6,716,363,439	931,910,290	•
Totals of Ordinary Revenue.....	.....	.....	707,778,066	1,099,699,898	1,042,828,160	.....	108,499,914	283,364,838	226,523,160	•
Repayment of money due to the Government.....	.....	813,304,440	707,778,066	709,361,701	607,907,544	30,846,423	130,267,328	236,154,701	134,790,544	•
Refund of loans made to Imp. Princes, Kwazoku and Shizoku.....	588,207.	532,800,577	432,659,072	198,204,831	232,220,062	17,584,255	14,081,941	15,438,331	49,490,962	•
Refund of rice loans.....	70,760.	200,890,285	185,831,941	102,073,806	112,603,654	10,291,578	8,076,459,295	31,771,866	42,301,654	•
Other Miscellaneous.....	2,500,825.	2,145,532,679	8,376,784,298	1,444,120,047	2,753,211,314	854,992,321	5,876,459,295	1,066,204,953	252,866,314	•
Sales of Government property.....	500,563.	497,688,970	954,202,285	240,231,647	849,253,762	3,066,080	4,334,49,285	250,401,353	318,600,762	•
Sales of Government property.....	1,900,072.	1,647,745,709	7,422,582,008	1,203,868,400	1,003,957,552	5,423,957,552	5,423,957,552	795,803,600	95,714,448	•
Sundries.....	8,316,000.	2,036,087,119	9,084,559,879	2,548,789,885	8,706,089,474	357,002,881	5,767,950,879	772,840,115	479,139,174	•
Totals of Special Revenue.....	.....	.....	61,802,100,669	52,444,303,446	60,481,030,184	4,282,127,906	1,928,002,099	7,480,203,554	452,470,816	•
Grand Total of Revenue.....	59,938,507.	55,653,870,684	61,802,100,669	52,444,303,446	60,481,030,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	•

Signifies Increase. Signifies Decrease.

TABLE II.—EXPENDITURE.

OBJECT.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF 13TH YEAR.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF 12TH YEAR.	ACTUAL ACCOUNT OF 11TH YEAR.	ACTUAL ACCOUNT OF 10TH YEAR.	ASCERTAINED ACCOUNT OF 9TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 13TH AND 12TH YEARS.	DIFFERENCE 13TH AND 11TH YEARS.	DIFFERENCE 13TH AND 10TH YEARS.	DIFFERENCE 13TH AND 9TH YEARS.
Reduction of National Debt.....	Yen. 5,817,538.	5,560,535.368	10,789,244.825	1,839,040.906	1,941,638.148	Yen. 231,002,632	Dec. 4,971,706,825	Inc. 3,978,497,094	Inc. 3,873,899,852
Domestic Debt.....	2,978,178.	2,700,627.168	2,700,627.168	1,010,557.373	1,167,726.140	Inc. 214,066,632	Dec. 277,520,832	Inc. 1,967,620,627	Inc. 1,810,451,860
Foreign Debt.....	839,360.	816,424.	922,401.657	828,483.533	778,912.008	Dec. 22,936.	Dec. 83,041,637	Inc. 10,876,467	Inc. 65,417,392
Redemption of Paper money.....	2,000,000.	2,000,000.	7,166,186.	...	...	...	Dec. 5,166,186.	Inc. 2,000,000	Inc. 2,000,000.
Interest of National Debt.....	15,631,369.	15,619,743.312	15,850,891.556	14,933,557.184	3,009,158.999	Inc. 11,623,688	Dec. 219,522,555	Inc. 677,811,816	Inc. 12,622,210,001
Interest of Domestic Debt.....	14,832,127.	14,754,058.200	14,769,244.859	13,888,703.378	1,925,481.466	Inc. 78,068,800	Dec. 62,882,141	Inc. 943,423,622	Inc. 12,606,645,531
Interest of Foreign Debt.....	790,409.	857,318.400	1,070,659.745	1,034,902.656	1,073,735.506	Dec. 66,909,400	Dec. 280,250,745	Dec. 264,493,656	Dec. 283,320,506
Miscellaneous expenses of Foreign Debt.....	8,833.	8,368.712	10,986.951	9,951.150	9,942,024	Inc. 464,288	Dec. 2,153,951	Dec. 1,118,150	Dec. 1,169,924
Expenses of Imperial Household.....	960,100.	877,000.	980,202.996	909,792.348	827,500.	Inc. 83,100.	Dec. 20,101,996	Inc. 50,307,652	Inc. 132,600.
Annuity and Pensions for Meritorious Services. Shirone, &c.....	596,744.	543,763.	550,414.227	122,909.419	17,736,906.644	Inc. 52,981.	Inc. 46,329,773	Inc. 473,831,581	Dec. 17,140,162,644
Annuity for Meritorious Services.....	152,772.	152,280.	143,349.	...	...	Dec. 292.	Inc. 9,223.	Inc. 152,572.	Inc. 152,572.
Farouced allowance to Soldiers.....	178,162.	266,202.	282,353.840	...	...	Dec. 88,040.	Dec. 104,193,840	Inc. 178,162.	Inc. 178,162.
Pensions to Shrines and Temples.....	164,400.	125,281.	124,769.387	122,909.419	120,332.054	Dec. 20,881.	Dec. 20,399,387	Dec. 18,309,419	Dec. 15,932,654
Hereditary Pensions to Soldiers of Okunawa Ken	161,610.	...	...	...	17,616,574.590	Inc. 161,610.	Inc. 161,610.	Inc. 161,610.	Inc. 161,610.
Rewards and Hereditary Pensions.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 17,616,574,590
Expenses of Kuwan, Sho, In, Shi and Kioku.....	23,051,409.	19,736,444.178	18,923,368.707	18,479,476.599	25,771,703.495	Inc. 3,314,964,825	Inc. 4,128,040,293	Inc. 4,571,932,401	Dec. 2,720,294,405
Council of State.....	50,000.	300,860.	341,326.113	376,980.419	442,902.389	Inc. 99,140.	Inc. 158,673,867	Inc. 129,019,581	Inc. 77,097,611
Foreign Department.....	261,000.	170,960.	202,852.680	146,886.440	153,912.593	Dec. 130,040.	Dec. 1,432,680	Inc. 54,113,569	Inc. 47,187,407
Home Department.....	1,647,150.	1,275,500.	1,043,874.236	1,155,293.126	2,977,994.164	Inc. 371,650.	Inc. 603,275,764	Inc. 491,856,874	Dec. 1,330,844,164
Finance Department.....	1,487,700.	1,505,300.	1,167,943.169	874,502.998	1,660,391.365	Dec. 17,600.	Inc. 319,756,831	Inc. 613,107,002	Dec. 72,091,365
War Department.....	8,151,000.	7,190,100.	6,424,145.841	6,126,351.450	6,904,828.991	Dec. 960,900.	Inc. 1,726,834,139	Inc. 152,877,604	Inc. 1,246,171,009
Navy Department.....	3,015,000.	2,636,300.	2,817,459.301	3,167,877.096	3,424,997.721	Dec. 378,700.	Inc. 197,340,689	Dec. 85,392,972	Dec. 499,997,721
Educational Department.....	1,181,100.	1,139,970.	1,138,782.311	1,164,297.843	1,695,311.006	Inc. 41,130.	Dec. 42,317,689	Dec. 485,441,219	Inc. 399,540,660
Public Works Department.....	515,800.	591,300.	709,612.506	629,392.972	4,843,295.483	Dec. 45,440.	Dec. 163,732,506	Dec. 85,392,972	Dec. 3,797,435,483
Judicial Department.....	1,785,000.	1,314,800.	1,213,950.100	1,289,558.781	1,985,450.340	Dec. 470,200.	Dec. 571,039,900	Inc. 8,506,281	Inc. 57,362,807
Imperial Household Department.....	348,000.	308,700.	322,545.115	339,493.719	290,637.193	Inc. 41,320.	Inc. 25,454,865	Inc. 44,029,688	Inc. 9,474,648
Sennie.....	184,000.	142,480.	142,325.927	139,070.312	174,525.352	Inc. 321,024,825	Inc. 115,097,360	Dec. 387,425,258	Dec. 69,669,495
Colonization Department.....	1,834,199.	1,513,174.178	1,719,171.640	1,496,773.707	1,903,468.395	Inc. 321,000.	Inc. 395,323,791	Dec. 431,465,722	Dec. 439,768,446
Legations and Consulates in Foreign Countries	821,000.	500,000.	425,676.209	389,594.278	381,231.554	Dec. 6,600.	Dec. 38,257,880	Dec. 41,067,011	Dec. 15,658,730
Land Tax Reform Office.....	90,400.	97,000.	128,627.880	131,467.011	105,458.780	Dec. 210,000.	Inc. 134,954,721	Inc. 4,428,818	Inc. 1,260,000,000
Post Office.....	1,260,000.	1,650,000.	1,125,066.219	1,056,517.119	...	...	Dec. ...	...	...
Assembly of Local Governors	...	...	...	4,428,818.	46,980,219	...	...	...	Dec. 46,989,219
Religious Department.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Supplement to Deficiency of Capital for maintaining Public Industries and Works.....	103,172.	240,490.792	154,070.298	143,497.524	...	Dec. 137,318,792	Dec. 50,898,288	Dec. 40,325,533	Inc. 103,172.
Manufactures under Home Department.....	30,000.	50,000.	1,574,342	29,431.647	...	Dec. 20,000.	Inc. 28,423,658	Dec. 565,353	Inc. 30,000.
Mines under Public Works Department.....	44,211.	29,355.792	65,842.485	21,293.568	...	Dec. 14,858,208	Dec. 11,691,485	Inc. 22,917,432	Inc. 44,211.
Public works under do.....	28,961.	30,958.	4,643,611	23,260.801	...	Inc. 119.	Inc. 24,317,489	Inc. 5,710,699	Inc. 28,961.
Sheep Farm under Home Department.....	...	30,958.	23,164,865	20,704.510	...	Dec. 30,958.	Dec. 23,164,865	Dec. 20,704,510	...
Telegraphs under Public Works Department.....	...	101,335.	43,336.180	48,814.507	...	Dec. 101,335.	Dec. 43,336,180	Dec. 48,814,507	...
Government Forests under Home Department.....	...	...	25,508.905	...	...	Dec. 25,508,905	Dec. 25,508,905	...	...
Expenditures of Cities and Prefectures.....	4,530,280.	3,786,700.	4,266,570.502	4,391,543.140	3,709,338.641	Inc. 752,580.	Inc. 272,709,498	Inc. 147,736,860	Inc. 829,941,359

TABLE II.—EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

OBJECT.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF 13TH YEAR.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF 12TH YEAR.	ACTUAL ACCOUNT OF 11TH YEAR.	ACTUAL ACCOUNT OF 10TH YEAR.	ASCERTAINED ACCOUNT OF 9TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE			DIFFERENCE		
						13TH AND 12TH YEARS.	13TH AND 11TH YEARS.	13TH AND 10TH YEARS.	13TH AND 9TH YEARS.		
Expenditures for Police	Yen. 2,676,696.	Yen. 2,486,452.400	Yen. 2,919,366.198	Yen. 3,048,362.282	Yen. 2,081,203.736	Inc. 89,143,600	Dec. 343,790.198	Dec. 472,763.282	Inc. 494,392.264		
Police Office	1,261,500.	1,316,820.400	1,451,542.392	1,419,316.147	1,246,758.006	Dec. 56,320.400	Dec. 190,042.362	Dec. 137,816.147	Inc. 14,741.934		
Two Cities and all Prefectures	1,314,096.	1,169,632.	1,467,843.856	1,629,043.135	834,445.730	Inc. 144,464.	Dec. 133,747.836	Dec. 314,947.135	Inc. 479,630.270		
Expenditures for Shrines	135,000.	135,000.	124,767.056	109,114.304	193,360.792	Dec. ...	Dec. 10,222.944	Dec. 34,114.304	Dec. 63,260.732		
Repairs, Constructions and Dykes in Fu and Ken	1,684,415.	1,987,200.	1,925,478.015	1,743,991.887	1,539,615.236	Dec. 109,785.	Dec. 41,063.015	Dec. 140,423.113	Inc. 344,799.764		
Repairs and Constructions	450,000.	540,700.	443,323.999	360,445.214	139,621.380	Dec. 90,700.	Dec. 6,676.001	Dec. 89,554.786	Inc. 310,378.620		
Dykes	1,434,415.	1,446,500.	1,482,154.016	1,383,546.673	1,399,993.856	Dec. 12,085.	Dec. 47,739.016	Dec. 50,868.927	Inc. 34,421.144		
Miscellaneous Expenditure, Subsidy to Famine Relief Fund	1,200,000.	1,200,000.	...	...	...	...	Inc. 1,200,000.	Inc. 1,200,000.	Inc. 1,200,000.		
Total Estimated Ordinary Expenditures	56,494,623.	52,193,331.050	56,484,393.369	45,801,282.602	56,815,325.691	Inc. 4,301,291.950	Inc. 10,229.631	Dec. 10,693,340.398	Dec. 320,702.691		
Expenses for Creation of Industries of Public Works	1,331,559.	764,593.	617,321.805	809,188.054	...	Inc. 566,966.	Inc. 714,237.195	Inc. 531,370.316	Inc. 1,331,559.		
Manufactures under Home Department	83,314.	40,328.	54,706.211	192,921.282	...	Inc. 42,986.	Inc. 163,300.	Dec. 109,607.282	Inc. 83,314.		
Ship-building under Navy Department	106,646.	70,200.	16,493.719	...	...	Inc. 36,446.	Inc. 90,152.271	Inc. 106,646.	Inc. 106,646.		
Manufacture of Ammunition under Navy Dept.	127,059.	...	...	...	...	Inc. 127,059.	Inc. 127,059.	Inc. 127,059.	Inc. 127,059.		
Mines under Public Works Department	443,840.	232,798.	218,443.230	218,071.108	...	Inc. 211,042.	Inc. 225,396.770	Inc. 225,768.892	Inc. 443,840.		
Railroad under Public Works Department	63,000.	33,300.	...	...	...	Inc. 29,700.	Inc. 63,000.	Inc. 35,187.817	Inc. 63,000.		
Telegraphs under Public Works Department	139,000.	140,000.	129,049.667	193,770.402	...	Dec. 1,000.	Inc. 9,950.133	Dec. 54,770.402	Inc. 139,000.		
Public Works under Public Works Department	175,100.	165,992.	115,842.323	83,522.659	...	Inc. 9,598.	Inc. 59,257.677	Inc. 91,577.311	Inc. 175,100.		
Manufacture of Oil under Public Works Dept.	15,000.	...	...	...	...	Inc. 15,000.	Inc. 15,000.	Inc. 15,000.	Inc. 15,000.		
General Industries under Colonization Dept.	13,300.	...	...	...	...	Inc. 13,300.	Inc. 13,300.	Inc. 13,300.	Inc. 13,300.		
Sheep Farm under Home Department	...	32,465.	32,797.435	43,659.650	...	Dec. 32,465.	Dec. 32,797.435	Dec. 43,659.650	...		
Mint under Finance Department	...	50,000.	49,068.990	...	...	Dec. 50,000.	Dec. 49,068.990	Dec. ...	...		
Printing under Finance Department	...	...	...	40,431.370	...	Dec. ...	Dec. ...	Dec. 40,431.370	...		
Miscellaneous Expenditure	607,325.	1,193,434.984	2,513,493.504	1,933,023.666	2,493,630.777	Dec. 586,129.984	Dec. 1,906,168.504	Dec. 1,325,698.686	Dec. 1,884,305.777		
Contingency Funds	1,700,000.	1,500,000.	...	...	...	Inc. 1,500,000.	Inc. 1,500,000.	Inc. 1,500,000.	Inc. 1,500,000.		
Total Estimated Extraordinary Expenditure	3,438,864.	3,458,047.984	3,130,815.309	2,733,212.350	2,493,630.777	Dec. 19,161.984	Dec. 308,008.691	Dec. 705,671.650	Inc. 947,273.223		
Grand Total Estimated Expenditure	60,933,507.	55,651,379.034	59,615,203.678	48,534,494.952	59,308,956.468	Inc. 4,282,127.966	Inc. 314,298.322	Inc. 11,399,012.048	Inc. 624,550.532		
Excess of Revenue	...	...	2,246,501.021	8,909,808.494	172,079.716	Dec. ...	Dec. 2,246,501.021	Dec. 3,509,808.494	Dec. 172,079.716		

Revenue and Expenditure for the 10th and 11th fiscal years given in the above table show only the actual accounts as they stood in the 1st of the 7th month of this year (1st July, 1880). Some of the items in the same are not properly arranged and denominations for the same thing are not arranged in exactly the same manner in each year. For example, in the 9th year, every profit and proceeds derivable from the public industries and works is merely comprised under the name of profit, although there was no representation of such a heading as profit on account of the regulations for the public industries being not yet in effect during the year, and the expenditures in such works have been debited to the account of the Ordinary Expenditures of the Department to which the works happened to belong, therefore no amount of money is stated under the items of *Supplement to Deficiency of Capital for maintaining Public Works, Industries and Works, and Expenses of Creation of the Industries of Public Works*. The Excess of the Revenue over the Expenditure every year is to be transferred into the Reserve Fund as soon as the general account is arranged and balanced.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NATIONAL DEBT AND RESERVE FUND FOR THE NINTH, TENTH, ELEVENTH, TWELFTH, AND THIRTEENTH YEARS OF MEIJI, SHOWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE SEVERAL ITEMS.

Items.	13th Year.	12th Year.	11th Year.	10th Year.	9th Year.	Difference 14th and 12th Years.	Difference 13th and 11th Years.	Difference 13th and 10th Years.	Difference 13th and 9th Years.
Domestic debt bearing interest	229,189,615.	228,031,130.	232,039,815.	218,938,465.	30,682,150.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.
New Debt	11,152,650.	11,327,975.	11,694,250.	11,450,950.	11,801,750.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
Bonds payable in Gold	4,603,300.	1,925,700.	2,105,950.	2,238,550.	2,388,550.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.
Capitalized Pension Bonds	11,821,950.	14,168,000.	16,196,375.	16,204,725.	16,641,650.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
Voluntarily Capitalized Pension Bonds	173,638,390.	173,287,530.	174,219,915.	174,141,840.	174,141,840.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
Bonds for pensions granted to Kin Shin	423,325.	423,325.	423,325.	423,325.	423,325.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.
Loan for public works	12,500,000.	12,500,000.	12,500,000.	12,500,000.	12,500,000.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.
Money borrowed for subjugation of the south-western Rebellion	15,000,000.	43,000,000.	15,000,000.	15,000,000.	15,000,000.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.
Domestic debt without interest	9,211,776.	9,439,732.	9,659,260,500.	9,808,465.	10,032,720.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
Paper Money in Circulation	108,683,203,600.	113,427,992.	120,927,209.	121,034,731.	134,054,731,055.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
Total of Domestic Debt	347,034,594,600.	351,498,854.	362,626,284,500.	349,826,661.	4,744,788,400.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
Foreign Debt (Old)	976,000.	1,464,000.	1,952,000.	2,440,000.	2,928,000.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
Foreign Debt (New)	10,036,696.	10,365,120.	10,672,072.	10,939,016.	11,227,123,300.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
Total of Foreign Debts	11,012,696.	11,829,120.	12,624,072.	13,399,016.	14,155,123,300.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
(Grand total of Domestic and Foreign Debts)	358,047,290,600.	363,327,974.	375,250,356,500.	363,225,677.	428,924,124,265.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
Reserve Fund	51,325,513,134.	50,808,871,601.	51,266,381,138.	39,031,338,059.	148,924,124,265.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
Sundry Loans due to Government	7,306,811,083.	7,435,220,162.	8,102,393,451.	8,067,293,749.	9,382,485.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.

TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1880-1881.

REVENUE.		Yen.
I.—Taxes.		
Customs' duties	2,569,462	
Land Tax	41,901,441	
Mining Tax	12,544	
Tax on products of Hokkaido	660,979	
" " Alcoholic Liquors, etc.	5,965,029	
" " Tobacco	348,674	
Stamp Tax on Legal Documents, etc.	650,010	
Postage Stamps	1,410,000	
Tax on Ruled Paper for petitions, etc.	85,415	
Lawyers' License Fees	10,000	
Ship Tax	146,270	
Tax on Carriages	309,270	
Tax on Companies	300,000	
Shooting Licenses	45,917	
Horse and Cattle-dealers' Licenses	67,589	
Druggists' Licenses	65,879	
Weights and Measures	3,006	
Copyright Fees	3,558	
Passports and other License Fees	3,263	
		54,558,304
II.—Profits of Industrial Works.		
Building and Manufacturing establishments under the Home Department	2,652	
Mint under the Finance Department	434,000	
Printing Office under the Finance Department	30,000	
Dock-yards under the Navy Department	15,000	
Coals under the control of the Navy Department	923	
Mines under the Public Works Department	241,269	
Railways under the Public Works Department	616,762	
Telegraphs under the Public Works Department	25,071	
Workshops under the Public Works Department	8,829	
All Industrial Works under the Department for the Colonisation of the Hokkaido	33,141	
		1,407,647.
III.—Miscellaneous Receipts.		
Receipts from Government Woods and Forests	452,046	
Rents of Government Property	116,642	
Rents of Government Land at Foreign Concessions and Open Ports	82,268	
		650,956.
Total of Ordinary Revenue	Yen 56,618,907.	
EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.		
Yen.		
IV.—Refunds.		
Refund of advances	563,207	
Refund of loans made by the Imperial Princes and old Hans to the people	182,766	
Refund of Estate-rated Loan	70,302	
		816,275.
V.—Miscellaneous Receipts.		
Sales of Government Property	500,653	
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,999,672	
		2,500,325.
Total of Extraordinary Revenue	Yen 3,316,600.	
Grand Total of Revenue	Yen 59,935,507.	

## EXPENDITURE.

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

		Yen.
I.—Reduction of National Debt.		
Principal of Domestic	2,978,178	
" " Foreign	839,360	
Reduction of Paper-money	2,000,000	
		5,817,538.
II.—Interest on National Debt.		
Interest on Domestic Debt	14,832,127	
" " Foreign	790,409	
Sundry expenses in connection with Foreign Debt	8,833	
		15,631,369.
III.—Expenditure of Imperial Household and Family		
		960,100.
IV.—Pensions for Meritorious Services, Shrines, Temples, etc.		
Annuities attached to the Order of Merit and for Meritorious Services, etc.	152,572	

Gratuities to the Military .....	178,162	
Pensions to Shrines and Temples .....	104,400	
Capitalized Pension Bonds to Shizoku of Okinawa Ken .....	161,610	396,744.
<b>V.—Council of State, Ministries, Senate, Colonization Department, and other Bureaux</b>		
Council of State .....	500,000	
Foreign Department .....	201,000	
Home " .....	1,647,150	
Finance " .....	1,487,700	
War " .....	8,151,000	
Navy " .....	3,015,000	
Educational " .....	1,181,100	
Public-Works Department .....	545,860	
Judicial " .....	1,785,000	
Imperial Household Department .....	348,000	
Senate .....	184,000	
Colonization Department .....	1,834,199	
Legations, Consulates, &c. ....	821,000	
Land Tax Reform Office .....	90,400	
Post Office .....	1,260,000	
		23,051,409.
<b>VI.—Supplementary grants of Capital for maintaining Public Industries and Works.</b>		
Factories under the Home Department	30,000	
Mines under the Public Works Department	44,211	
Works under the Public Works Department	28,961	103,172.
<b>VII.—Expenditure of Cities and Prefectures</b>		4,539,280.
<b>VIII.—Police.</b>		
Bureau of Police .....	1,261,500	
Two Cities and all Prefectures .....	1,314,096	
		2,575,596.
<b>IX.—Shrines</b>		135,000.
<b>X.—Constructions, Repairs and embankments in Cities and Prefectures.</b>		
Constructions and Repairs .....	450,000	
Embankments .....	1,434,415	
		1,884,415.
<b>XI.—Relief fund for Agricultural Distress and encouragement of saving</b>		1,200,000.
<b>Total Estimated Ordinary Expenditure.....Yen</b>		<b>56,494,623.</b>
<b>EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.</b>		
<b>XII.—Fund for Industrial undertakings.</b>	Yen.	
Factories under the Home Department	83,314	
Manufacture of arms under the War Department	165,300	
Dockyards under the Navy Department	106,646	
Manufacture of Gunpowder under the Navy Department	127,059	
Mines under the Public Works Department	443,840	
Railways under the Public Works Department	63,000	
Telegraphs under the Public Works Department	139,000	
Works under the Public Works Department	173,100	
Petroleum Works under the Public Works Department	15,000	
Industries under the Colonization Department	13,300	
		1,331,559.
<b>XIII.—Miscellaneous Expenditure.</b>		
Pensions to soldiers of former Imperial Body-guard .....	785	
For construction of the Ueno museum	26,832	
For construction of the Kanagawa barracks	36,254	
For Constructing the Imperial Palace	200,000	
National Industrial Exhibition	104,890	
Melbourne Exhibition	33,014	
Sundries .....	205,550	
		607,325.
<b>XIV.—Contingency Fund</b>		1,500,000.
<b>Total of Estimated Extraordinary Expenditure</b>		<b>3,438,884.</b>
<b>Grand total Estimated Expenditure.....</b>		<b>59,933,507.</b>

#### NATIONAL LIABILITIES. DOMESTIC DEBT.

Bearing Interest	Yen.	
New Loan at 4 per cent. ....	11,152,650	
Bonds in exchange for Kinsaten at 6 per cent. ....	4,603,300	
Voluntarily capitalized Pension Bonds at 8 per cent. ....	11,821,950	
		27,577,900.

#### Capitalized Pension Bonds :—

At 5 per cent. ....	31,412,555	
At 6 per cent. ....	25,001,120	
At 7 per cent. ....	108,131,090	
At 10 per cent. ....	9,093,625	
		173,638,390.
Bonds for Pensions granted to Kinshin Kuwan (old Shrine priests) at 8 per cent. ....		423,325.
Loan for Public Works at 6 per cent. ....	12,500,000	
Loan for suppression of the south-western Rebellion at 5 per cent. ....	15,000,000	
		27,500,000.
Old Loan bearing no interest .....	9,211,776.	
Paper Money in Circulation .....	108,683,203.600	
		117,894,979.600
<b>Total of Domestic Debt</b>		<b>347,031,594.600</b>

#### FOREIGN DEBT.

Old Loan at 9 per cent. ....	976,000	
New " " 7 per cent. ....	10,036,696	
		11,012,696.
<b>Total of Domestic and Foreign Debt.....</b>		<b>358,047,290.600</b>

#### The Reduction in the Foreign Debt in addition to the amount stated in the Estimates for 1879-80 has been :—

Old Loan .....	488,000	
New " .....	328,424	
		816,424

Included in the above total is the increase of new Bonds by final arrangement, in excess of the amount stated in the estimates for the year 1879-80, as follows :—

Bonds payable in Gold .....	2,730,000	
Capitalized Pension Bonds .....	200,000	
" " " by settlement of final accounts included in preceding estimates .....	150,860	
A decrease has taken place owing to reductions of estimated liabilities for the year 1879-80, as follows :—		
New loans .....	164,000	
Bonds in exchange for Kinsaten .....	50,400	
Voluntarily capitalized Pension Bonds	2,346,960	
Old Loans .....	219,328	
		2,780,678.

#### Decrease of debt owing to final settlement of accounts :—

New Loan .....	11,025	
Old " .....	8,628	
		19,653.

#### Decrease in paper money :—

Withdrawn from circulation .....	4,730,000	
Lost .....	14,788,400	
		4,744,788.400
<b>Yen</b>		<b>7,545,119.400</b>

#### RESERVE FUND.

Actual Amounts .....	Yen 51,325,515.134	
Including :—		
Reserve Funds held by Government Departments .....	659,739.311	
Capital supplied for Industrial undertakings under control of Government Departments .....	4,430,261.155	
Sundry loans due to Government .....	7,506,811.830	

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 1st September, 1880.

The Chinese Government desires to substitute Kuldja in the treaty convention ceding Ili. The Russian Government requires a rectification of frontier and has decided to negotiate at Peking.

LONDON, 11th September, 1880.

In the engagement with General Roberts Ayub Khan fled. The enemy were defeated with great slaughter and a loss of thirty-two guns. The British loss is only two hundred and forty-eight. No prisoners were taken.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1880.  
JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 9TH MONTH, 18TH DAY,  
DO-YO-RI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The English mail of July 30th came to hand per the Mitsui Bishi steamer *Sumida Maru*, on Monday last. The *City of Peking* arrived from Hongkong on Wednesday, and is circulated to leave for San Francisco, at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. The home mails, via Hongkong, went forward in the M. M. steamer *Menzelsh*, on the 15th instant.

The s.s. *Benedi* arrived on Thursday night last. She made the passage from Singapore in the remarkably quick time of twelve days and half an hour.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Stentor*, from London, left Singapore on the morning of the 4th instant for Hongkong.

The Japanese corvette *Ili-Yei Kan*, Captain Ito, arrived at Singapore on the 25th ultimo, from Muscat, on the return voyage to Japan.

If the Singapore paper be correctly informed, there are several more vessels now en route for this station. The *Straits Times* says:—"The following Russian men-of-war, now on their way to Vladivostock will shortly pass through this port—The *Europa* cruiser; *Plocstun*, corvette; *Strelack* corvette; *Askold*, large corvette; *Shestchik*, corvette; *General-Admiral* ironclad frigate; *Duke of Edinburgh*, ironclad frigate; *Westnik* cruiser; *Opretschnuk*, cruiser."

We hear that the Chevalier Wittewaal von Stootwegen, the Dutch Minister, is about to return to Europe. The Chevalier's stay in this country has been of more limited duration than that of any other Minister within our recollection, and his sudden departure has excited considerable conjecture.

Sir Harry Parkes' return to Japan is still uncertain, for we regret to hear that the state of his health continues such as to necessitate a trip to Sweden and Norway for its benefit. It is not generally known that the Home Government, in recognition of Sir Harry's arduous labours in the East, was desirous of giving him relief, and offered to transfer him to the Legation at Stockholm, and it is possible that, during Sir Harry's present sojourn there, he may become so enamoured with the enchantments of that delightful country, as to decide on resting on his laurels in that peaceful retreat of European diplomats. The Ambassadorship at Stockholm is also promotion, and we shall rejoice if it contributes to Sir Harry's speedy restoration to health and a long life of happiness.

On Saturday last, the 11th instant, the foreign employés of the Mitsui Bishi Mail S. S. Co. gave a complimentary dinner to Mr. Frederick Krebs, the foreign director of the Company and Mrs. Krebs, at the Seiyoken. Ueno, on the occasion of their return from Europe. Mr. Iwasaki, the other Japanese directors and their wives, and about 35 guests were present. Mr. Bramsen occupied the chair and in proposing the toast of the evening expressed the gratification that the employés of the company felt in seeing Mr. Krebs back restored to health and ready to resume his former position. The speaker concluded with a complimentary allusion to the bride and called on the company to drink to the health, and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Krebs, which met with a most enthusiastic response. Mr. Krebs made a suitable reply and other toasts followed. The Naval Band was in at-

tendance and after dinner an impromptu dance was got up, so that altogether a most agreeable evening was spent.

An absurd rumour was circulated in Yokohama on Sunday last of the death of His Excellency Sano Tsunetami. We have done all in our power to trace this vicious report to its source, but without avail.

The many friends of Mr. Masfen will be glad to learn from the advertisement in another column that he has returned to Japan, and resumed charge of the Yokohama branch of the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

We are informed that on the 16th of August the Honble. Mr. Seward presented his letters of recall, and the Honble. Mr. Angell his credentials, to the Tsung Li Yamen. Messrs. Swift and Trossett, the two commissioners, have by this time reached Peking, and a meeting of the commission taken place.

The Société Suisse de Tir held their first meeting of the new season on Saturday last, and are to be congratulated on its being a complete success. A better day for shooting as regards wind and weather could not have been chosen. The conditions of the match were ten shots at four, and ten at five hundred yards, three trial shots at each range being allowed. Prizes were given for the six highest scores, the first of which fell to Colonel Murata. Telescopic sights were not allowed.

### SCORE.

Names.	400 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Colonel Murata .....	47	43.....	90
Mr. Mottu .....	41	36.....	77
" Gilbert .....	44	30.....	74
" Beretta .....	34	39.....	73
" A. Dare .....	32	37.....	69
" Guissani .....	34	34.....	68
" Grob .....	35	33.....	68
" Dubois .....	34	31.....	65
" Hurlimann .....	41	23.....	64
" Schinnc .....	36	26.....	62
Captain Suyekawa.....	37	24.....	61
Mr. Feyerabaud.....	30	25.....	55
" H. Abegg.....	31	23.....	54
Admiral Kawamura .....	43	10.....	53
Mr. Schoene .....	39	12.....	51
" Wienberger .....	24	25.....	49
" Wolff .....	31	15.....	46
" Stingelin .....	24	15.....	39
" Rohde .....	4	35.....	39
" Deck .....	8	25.....	33
" Stiebel .....	22	8.....	30
" Ziegler .....	23	5.....	28
" Grunwald .....	9	3.....	12
" Sagel .....	2	6.....	8

Messrs. Guissani and Grob shot off no less than five ties to decide their positions; it was not until the sixth shot that Mr. Guissani gained by one point. Owing to a misapprehension about the sights allowed, Admiral Kawamura made a far less score than was expected, as he had to alter the back sight of his rifle.

Shortly after two o'clock on last Saturday afternoon stumps were pitched and play commenced between the First Eleven c. Twenty-two other members of the Y. C. C. Milne having won the toss sent Stephens and D'Almeida to the wickets, Abbott and Strange bowling; the former was carelessly run out by D'Almeida, who tried by careful play to make amends for the mistake but only added six singles to the score. The next two wickets fell very quickly, Ritchie, being stumped while on a quiet walk over the crease. Davies followed and, after being let off by Dodds at long off, was clean bowled. The next bat, Litchfield, was more successful. After a single, he sent the ball clear over the pavilion. Hard hitting was the order of the day, and not before his partner was nearly "finished" was he bowled by Abbott for sixteen, the top score. Cope and Herbert batted very well, the latter being cleverly caught at point. Wheeler here took up the bowling and wickets fell rapidly, the innings closing for forty-eight runs, or one less than they scored in the former match. The twenty-two were quickly in the field, Dodds sending out his Tokio men first to the bat. Trevelthick scored one when Hearn held a ball that rose a little. Barrow took his place and runs came quickly till Stephens sent a ball under Strange's bat, and

then bowled both Wheeler and Mollison; five wickets for fifty-three runs. Abbott sent the ball all over the field, one hit for four over the fence, and the balance of his thirty-three runs in singles and twos, the fielding of the twenty-two, who were well generated, making it difficult to get many runs at a time. Sutter after two singles drove a hot one to point which was well held, and point on the opposite side closed the next bat's career. The three last wickets fell for four runs, Hutchison carrying his bat out for this number; total 72. The bowling and fielding on both sides were good. Stephens for the twenty-two bowling eighty-two balls, and taking eight wickets for thirty-four runs. Wheeler for the eleven bowled forty-seven balls, taking seven wickets and only ten runs.

The twenty-two winning by twelve runs will necessitate a return match. The following is the score:—

## THE TWENTY-TWO.

Stephens, run out	3
D'Almeida, b. Abbott	6
Hearne, b. Abbott	1
Hitchie, s. Cobden	0
Davies, b. Strange	7
C. D. Moss, b. Abbott	1
Litchfield, b. Abbott	16
E. J. Moss, c. Sutter, b. Strange	1
Cope, b. Abbott	9
Herbert, c. Sutter, b. Wheeler	5
Milne, b. Wheeler	4
Kilby, b. Wheeler	0
Uloth, b. Wheeler	0
Vivanti, c. Trevethick, b. Wheeler	5
Shand, c. Cobden, b. Sutter	3
Boag, b. Sutter	0
Maxwell, run out	4
Talbot, b. Wheeler	2
Hodges, run out	1
Richmond, c. Thomson, b. Sutter	1
Powys, not out	2
Loxton, b. Wheeler	1
Byes	2
Leg Byes	4
Wides	6
Total	84

## THE ELEVEN.

Strange, b. Stephens	10
Trevethick, c. Hearne, b. Stephens	1
Barlow, b. Stephens	14
Wheeler, b. Stephens	1
Mollison, b. Stephens	0
Abbott, c. D'Almeida, b. Hearne	33
Sutter, c. Hearne, b. Stephens	2
Dodds, c. Kilby, b. Hearne	3
Thompson, b. Stephens	0
Hutchison, not out	4
Cobden, b. Stephens	0
Byes	3
Wides	1
Total	72

The principal, and by far the most popular attraction among the shows in the quarter just over the Yoshida bashi, is the trained yamagara which are now being exhibited. The Japanese are famous for the patience and ingenuity they exhibit in teaching birds to perform various tricks, and the yamagara now on view are wonderful examples of what they can accomplish in that direction. "These birds, ladies and gentlemen," said the showman to his audience, who were packed close as sardines in the booth, "are perfectly acquainted with the Japanese language, and this one"—here he held up a cage with a yamagara in it—"will, when I order him to do so, take those coins from the table, place them in that box, and then go to the little temple on the edge of the table, and say his prayers." He then spoke to the bird who hopped out of the cage and went through the announced performance, returning to the cage at the word of command. Another very good trick was done by two birds: one mounted a small wooden horse, while the other seized the halter in its beak and dragged the horse round the table. The birds seem perfectly to understand what the showman says, and he impresses that fact upon the audience from time to time. A row of letters are placed on a piece of wood resting on the table, and the showman states that, although all his birds are well acquainted with the language, "still this one surpasses the others in knowledge, having been eight years at school. He will therefore spell any word I mention." Words are then named, and the bird knocks off the

wood the characters which represent them. There are several other tricks, pulling bells, shooting off an arrow, mounting and descending a ladder, walking—or rather hopping—the tight rope, &c. &c., all of which are very cleverly gone through. Altogether the performing birds are well worth a visit. That the natives think so is evident from the crowds who are unable to gain admittance at every representation.

The U. S. corvette *Ticonderoga* carrying the flag of Commodore Shufeldt has, we are told, received orders to leave this station, as the attempt to open relations with Corea has evidently failed. The *Ticonderoga* will, in the first instance, go to San Francisco. It is considered that to open Corea, if such a step be desirable, will require a land force of three or four thousand men to cooperate with a fleet.

The race between the two barges from the U.S.S. *Scotara* and *Richmond*, which came off yesterday, resulted in an easy victory for the former. The course was a straight run in past a boat moored near the American flagship, from a point four miles down the bay. There was a very rough sea on which must have tested the men's powers of endurance considerably. Owing to incessant shiftings of position and delays which seem to us inexplicable, the boats got away with a fair start at 6.38 p.m., so that in spite of the moon it was hard to see anything from a launch even, while the anxious friends on board the ships and ashore could have perceived nothing. The *Scotara*, pulling a steady stroke of 30 to the minute, at once forged ahead and gained more and more ground every moment. Off Treaty Point they were pulling 31 per minute and were at least 250 yards ahead. They then slowed down to 27 per minute, the *Richmond* crew pulling 29. Near home, the *Scotara* men put on a grand spurt of 33 to show that there was plenty left in them, and pulled past the goal, amid the enthusiastic shouts and hurrahs of their shipmates, winners by one minute and a half. The time was thirty-three minutes, which, considering the heavy sea, is remarkably good. Both crews pulled so well that it is a pity so few people could have seen the race.

We believe the following address was the cause of the race coming off:—

## OLLAPODRIDA.

Dedicated to the

RICHMOND'S RACING CREW.

We have heard of the Olga, the Dauntless, and Daring,  
The Magic, and all flying craft of their kind;  
How, in days past and gone, the good names they've been wearing,  
But we have the boat that could leave them behind.

She was built long ago, by a famous old builder,  
Named Rigby, her keel was first laid at the Hub;  
If I had the money, all over I'd gild her,  
Though some people call her a miserable tub.

She came on this station without fame or glory,  
Our craft is quite nameless, but we mean to try  
Before we go home to win her a story,  
And also a rooster on her bow to fly.

The "Richmond" has got one, but their bird's history  
To us is a problem, to tell whence he came,  
Whether he was won fairly, or bought is a mystery;  
Some say 'tis the latter, because he's not game.

We saw him but once, then his head, it looked drooping  
As if he'd caught pip, or a very bad cold.  
While after him came, on our saucy prow swooping,  
A broom, which had swept something—"Better untold."

We are not cast iron, and yet we are willing,  
To meet in a friendly bout all compeers.  
This waiting here now for the challenge is killing,  
So we hope soon to hear from the champion of years.

But if they should beat us, we will never grumble,  
As long as the rooster is under our flag.  
So hoping the "boys" over there will soon tumble,  
And challenge, to stop all the outsiders' brag.

"BOW OAR"—"SWATARA'S" CUTTER.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* states that "the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has issued a notice warning the public against receiving certain notes of the Corporation which have been stolen. The notes are all of the value of five dollars, and are numbered consecutively from 122,001 to 122,500." As it is not improbable that attempts will be made to dispose of the notes elsewhere than in Hongkong, such of the public as have occasion to handle bank notes these hard times should be on their guard.

In the U.S. Consular-General Court on Wednesday last, charges of cruelty against the master and first mate of the American barque *Ellen Goodspeed* were dismissed, the Consul-General remarking that if he had thought fit he could have fined the complainants \$10 each for having failed to prove their cases.

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun* a merchant vessel has been recently built for some Russians, at the Hirano dockyard at Ishikawa, Osaka. The vessel has given such satisfaction on account of its fine model and the good workmanship displayed, that the purchasers have, it is reported, given orders for the construction of a man-of-war at the same place.

From the same source we learn that a telegram has been received to the effect that Kobe was visited by a heavy gale, which began suddenly at 9.30 a.m. on the 16th instant. Great anxiety was felt as to the safety of the shipping which were severely tried by the violence of the gale. A foreign barque is said to have gone ashore.

We learn from a vernacular journal that the *Chitose Maru*, with the Korean Embassy on board, arrived at Kobe on the 10th instant. The Embassy at once landed and H.E. Ambassador Kin visited the Kencho. Six members of the Embassy left for Kioto, and en route visited Osaka. On the following day, H. E. Vice Ambassador Ri went from Kioto to Osaka, where he inspected the Mint and Arsenal, and then paid a visit to the Fuchō.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that a well known private gentleman, recently interviewed a member of the Senate upon various political subjects, when the Senator expressed himself as follows:—"In compliance with the Imperial edict issued in 1876, the Senate has commenced the compilation of a constitution, but various questions having arisen the work was stood for a while. It is owing to the progress of the Empire and the general desire of the people for the establishment of a National Assembly, that political agitators have sprung up this year. The national finances are in a very critical condition, and there can be no better method of extricating them from their present state than that of establishing a National Assembly. It is therefore necessary to comply with the Imperial edict and compile the constitution as soon as possible: this is what has been communicated by the Senate to the Cabinet, who replied in terms of approval. Accordingly a private meeting of the Senate will be held about the 15th instant, and it is believed that their decisions will be forwarded to the Cabinet about the 20th instant. The constitution now being compiled will be after the French model."

The same paper says:—"We learn that two or three Senators who hold liberal views insisted that as constitutional laws were a matter of the greatest importance both to the Government and the people, they ought not to be revised carelessly; and that therefore it would be far better to choose able personages out of all the Government officials and to publicly establish a special bureau for the compilation of the work, than to leave it in the hands of a committee of five or six. The proposal was, however, rejected."

We read in a native journal, that large quantities of matches, manufactured in the prison of the Hiogo prefecture, are being exported to China.

The *Wall Street Daily News* says that "Jay Gould's winnings during the last year are variously estimated, but, on any reckoning, his capital has been rolling up like a snow-ball. A year ago he sold 100,000 shares of Union Pacific for about \$7,500,000. Then he bought a controlling interest in Kansas Pacific, which was at 12, for about \$600,000, and in the next six months the stock rose to 32, netting \$4,000,000. Wabash was at 18 when Gould bought, some say, two-thirds of the stock, and it rose to 68½. His profits on the consolidation of the St. Louis Northern (which he bought at 7½ and saw rise to 47) and Wabash are put up at \$4,850,000. In all by spending about \$3,850,000 for stocks, Gould has netted \$11,000,000, if he were to sell out."

The following description of the Herat troops appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, and, as they were probably the most

formidable of General Burrows' opponents, it will be interesting at the present time:—"The Herat regular force was originally organized by Sultan Djan, and consists of five regiments of infantry of 500 men each, five detachments of cavalry—one in each district—of 450 men each, and eight guns. The whole forms a total of about 5,000. There is a Commander-in-Chief subject to the personal commands of the sovereign. The artillery is under the direction of a special commander, the Toptelio Bashi. The regiments are divided into companies; officers' titles are taken from the English army. The djernal, the koronel, and midjir answering respectively to the general, colonel, and major. Discipline is exceedingly strict, commanders have unlimited power, and may kill subordinates with impunity. The infantry are provided with flintlocks, modern rifles, the crooked Afghan sword, and kindjales from 1 foot to 1½ feet long. The cavalry are armed with pikes, matchlocks, kindjales and crooked swords. Drill, as a rule, is entrusted to Anglo-Indian deserters, and carried on in accordance with English rules. There is a great deal of regimental service going on with a fair degree of success in tactics and manœuvring capacity. The word of command is given in English."

Every one knows the voracious Captain Kearney's description to Mr. Peter Simple, of his uncle's kitchen where the salmon were pickled alive in strong brine, and killed when wanted. But *La Nature*, a French scientific publication, gives a still stranger—yet, according to the old proverb, a more truthful—account of a lacustrine volcano which has recently burst up from the bottom of Lake Ilopango, in the Republic of San Salvador, Central America. The new crater, which, seen from a distance as in the illustration, appears a small islet, rises above the surface of the water, however, about twenty metres. An attempt was made to approach it in a boat, but the waters were in a state of ebullition from contact with the burning rock, and gave off torrents of steam. An abundant column of smoke rose in the air, assuming the aspect of an immense cloud, which was seen from a great distance, and formed an imposing spectacle. The Consul of France in Guatemala, M. de Thiersant, states that Lake Ilopango has now a temperature of 38° C. on its shore, and is in complete ebullition round the volcano. All the fishes are cooked and float upon the surface, with a great number of shell-fish and other aquatic animals.

The *Hiogo News*, quoting the *Osaka Nippo*, says that "the gale of the 25th ultimo, has been severely felt throughout the whole Empire. A letter from Hakata states that the gale was very violent there, and on the sea off Hakata five junks disappeared from sight in a few minutes. Seven or eight days later, thirty-six bodies were washed up on the shore, and it is said that the bodies of a woman and a child of three years of age were found tied together; while the body of man lashed to a mast was also washed ashore."

The *Friend of India* mentions that "the Acting-Resident at Aden reports, under date July 13th, that the *President Troplong*, under French colours, went ashore near Ras Hafoon. She was at once boarded by hordes of Somalis, who proceeded, as usual, to help themselves to everything portable, including a box of specie. In the midst of their depredations the vessel gently glided off, and the Somalis at once leaped overboard with their booty. The captain, however, had some Winchester rifles ready loaded, and he is said to have succeeded in killing and wounding upwards of twenty Somalis whilst swimming ashore. The vessel eventually reached Aden in safety."

We read in another paper that the politicians of the seven Northern provinces recently held a meeting in the town of Kanazawa, to consider the advisability of establishing lecture halls in the towns of Niigata, Toyama, Nanao, Kanazawa, Fukui, Kohama and Aikawa.

The same paper mentions that the politicians of the whole province of Chikuzen in the Fukuoka prefecture met at the Muriaji temple, in the town of Kurume, on the 30th of last month, and established a society under the name of *Chikuzen Kiwai*. The members of this society are bound to observe the three following rules. 1st. To respect the Imperial House and do their duty as its faithful servants. 2nd. To use their best

efforts to develop the national resources and to promote the sovereign rights of the people. 3rd. To strive after the real interests of the community and endeavour to bring about the fair treatment of each individual.

The *San Francisco News-Letter* says that "there is to be a conference of American ship-owners very shortly in the east. The object of the conference is to inquire into the causes of the depression in, and to devise means, if possible, to improve the condition of our shipping interests. No nation on God's earth has a finer seaboard than we have, and yet we occupy but a fourth or fifth rate position with respect to our mercantile marine service. The law which forbids the transfer of foreign-built vessels to our own flag is out of date now and must be abolished. We have suffered enough from such a short-sighted system of 'protection.' If we cannot build vessels in this country as cheap as other countries can, by all means let us buy from them and, at least, get the profits out of the sailing and management of our own ships. Our mercantile interests have suffered enough through our dependence upon foreign flags for our steam and sail-ship service. It is high time that we should be able to walk upon our own legs. Why our shipping interests, limited as they are, should now be so depressed, as it is claimed they are, we do not quite understand. Freight is tolerably good all over the world, and the cost of running American vessels is decidedly much less than it was in former years. We can remember the time when to visit an American ship was a treat like visiting at the house of a hospitable man. The wine, the lunch and the cigar were always at our disposal. Now, when one visits an American ship, everything looks mean and poverty-stricken on it, and we hasten off to call at the nearest foreigner for a dram to wash away the chilly effects of the cool reception which we have received on the American. Extravagance, therefore, in the way of food and wine bills certainly does not add to the cost of running our mercantile marine. The cause lies deeper, and we hope that the members of the proposed conference will succeed in probing the matter to the bottom. Bright times for our own port seem to be in prospect for us. If the scheme of Messrs. Fair & Scott is carried out of starting large iron ship-building yards here, California will owe the gentlemen connected with the undertaking a debt of gratitude which we hope the people will remember. We must all sincerely wish them success in their efforts to obtain the Japanese contracts which they are looking for. Apart from this, there is commerce enough on this coast to support a very large fleet of American steamers and sailing vessels, and if our capitalists would only give a little more attention to ship-building and ship-owning, they would not only solidly and materially benefit themselves, but also their countrymen at large."

"Most people" says the *Pall Mall Gazette* "know the story of the mob of Irish rebels who made diligent search for the notes issued by a certain unpopular Orange banker, and solemnly burned the securities *coram publico*, with the avowed intent of 'ruining the blagyard's business entirely.' The banker, it may be assumed, was less ruined than refreshed by this wholesale extinction of his promises to pay. Almost as logical a mode of injuring the Saxon has been suggested by an angry 'Dublin Merchant of Forty-five Years' Standing,' who writes to a contemporary to complain that on arriving in London, and dining at the restaurant of the St. Pancras terminus, neither the young ladies behind the bar, nor the station-master himself would have anything to do with a note for £3 of the Bank of Ireland which he proffered for change. The angry merchant thinks this a poor compliment to Ireland, and announces his retaliatory determination, when he gets home, sternly to refuse any payments tendered to him in notes of the Bank of England. He also recommends every man, woman, and child in Ireland to do likewise. If the angry merchant, before penning his indignant letter, had taken counsel of any business man in London he would have been told that the grievance of which he complains is one to which every holder in the British metropolis of a Scotch or even an English provincial note is liable. Tavern-keepers, waitresses, and railway officials are not expected to know anything about the validity of these documents, and even an ordinarily intelligent shopkeeper might hesitate before he gave change for a 'country note' tendered by a total stranger. The only remedy for such an evidently inconvenient state of things would be a large increase in the number of money-changers. London is more poorly provided with 'bureaux de change' than any other metropolis in Europe."

## ECCLESIASTIC AND MISSIONARY NOTES.

ON SATURDAY the 11th of September instant, the American Methodist Episcopal Church Mission, dedicated their new Church, at No. 11, Akashi-cho, Tokio. There was a very large attendance of both Japanese and Foreigners, and among the visitors we noticed The Honble. J. A. Bingham, United States Minister. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. M. Donald, and the church formally dedicated by the Rev. Dr. MacLay, of Yokohama. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Pastor of the Congregational Church, the Rev. Mr. Kozaki, the Rev. Mr. Hirawa, of the Methodist Church of Canada Mission, and S. Tsuda Esq., who is President of an Agriculture School in Tokio, and also editor of two journals principal devoted to agricultural subjects. The services throughout were very interesting and profitable.

THE CHINESE RECORDER:—This Missionary Journal, now in its eleventh year, is a worthy successor of the *Chinese Repository*, and will no doubt in due time win much of the same enviable reputation. It has just passed under the editorship of Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D., the Presbyterian veteran of Canton—a fact that ensures its being conducted with vigor and special reference to missionary work. The "Open Letter to Max Müller," in the May-June number, regarding Dr. Legge's use of the word "God" in his revised translation of the Chinese Classics, is worth the subscription of the year, to any student of Oriental Religions. The number for July-August, just received, has several articles giving missionary news and statistics, and an interesting memorial of the late Mrs. Edkins of Peking, whom none knew but to love. We are glad to see in it a republication of "The Missionary's Call," from the pen of our veteran fellow townsman, the Rev. Nathan Brown, D.D., which stirred the heart of many, long before he became a Missionary to Japan.

THE REV. W. C. DAVISON, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Hakodate, has recently completed a new school-house in Hakodate, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire in October, 1879. He opened school in it on the 2nd of September instant with an attendance of twenty scholars and six more have recently entered the school. Mr. Davison has also completed a new Church edifice in Hakodate, on the site formerly occupied by the Church swept away by the disastrous conflagration of last October. He now conducts public religious service in the building. During the latter part of August, Mr. Davison visited the city of Fukuyama—or Matsumage, as it is sometimes called—in the island of Yesso, and was permitted to address large audiences comprising many persons who listened respectfully and apparently with considerable interest to the truth. Three adults, who had been under Christian instruction for some time were baptized.

OSAKA:—A General Convention of all native Protestant Churches was opened on the 13th of last July. At this meeting, a committee of five was appointed to draw up and present to the Government, a petition that the privilege of Christian Burial be allowed to such natives as desire it. The cemeteries are controlled by Buddhists, private burial places are forbidden, and it is annoying when burying our dead, to be obliged to wait and listen to repugnant heathen services. In the open ports we can usually avoid this by paying the priest a bribe larger than his fee, which leads him to have business in another place, or to be sick at the time of the burial.—*Chinese Recorder*, July-August.

THE METHODIST MISSION SEMINARY (Bi Kuwai Shin Gakko) opened for the second year's work on the 15th instant. The branches taught during the present term in the Theological Department are: Exegesis, Systematic Theology, Haven's Mental Philosophy, Wayland's Moral Science, and the Life of Christ. In the Academic Department; Algebra, Arithmetic, Physical Geography, Geography, History, English Grammar, Reading and Spelling, and also exercises in composition and speaking. All the students are expected to study Chinese, and no students are admitted under the age of thirteen years. The Seminary is designed for Japanese young men who desire to study Theology, or to pursue a course in English. In the Theological Department the students are taught, so far as is practicable, in the vernacular. The number of students at the present time is twenty-six, and there is accommodation for nearly forty boarders. Instruction is given by five foreign and two native teachers. A circular, containing further information, together with the rules of the Seminary, may be obtained by addressing the President, at No. 221 Bluff, Yokohama.

THE NUMBER of Christian CONVERTS connected with Protestant Missions in Japan, according to statistics reported towards the close of 1879, was 2701, being an increase of 1064 over the number given in the previous statistics reported in July, 1878.

THE REV. MR. SHESHADRI from north-western India, recently passed through Japan on his way to attend the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which meets next month in Philadelphia, U.S.A. Mr. Sheshadri is a native of India, of the Brahminical

caste, but many years since became a Christian, in connection with the work of the Free Church of Scotland. He is an active and efficient Missionary among his countrymen, and excited great interest in Great Britain and America in 1873, by his interesting speeches. He uses the English language with ease and power. His several addresses in Tokio and Yokohama, before native audiences during his short stay in Japan, were productive of much good. His expositions of the real nature of Brahminism and Buddhism, and his comparisons of them with Christianity were very telling.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS of Church members in Japan, for all purposes during the year 1879, amounted to \$3,189.36 making an average contribution of \$1.18 for each member.

MR. ROBERT F. KERR, of Indiana, U.S.S., has just completed a term of successful service as teacher in the High School of Hirotski, Awamori Ken, Hondo, and is now about to return to the United States. Mr. Kerr is a graduate of the Indiana Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana.

SIXTY-SIX CHRISTIAN CHURCHES have been organized by Protestant Missionaries in Japan since 1872, making on an average, eight Churches a year. Of these Churches, thirteen are wholly self-supporting, others receive on account of pastor, salary, chapel rent, &c., &c., more or less help from the Missions with which they are connected.

THE LOCAL CORRESPONDENT of the *China Mail* writing from Canton on the 27th of last August says:—"After a stay of more than ten years in China and after treating about fifty thousand Chinese patients" (using thus his own words in his report upon the work in the Hospital, recently to hand)—the worthy Dr. D. W. Osgood, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has died at Sharp Peak, near the mouth of the Min, of brain fever. Like Dr Brown, whose death in New England I noticed on the 3rd instant, Dr Osgood suffered severe injuries (some years ago) from native violence; and it was his purpose to retire from the scene of his arduous and constant ministrations to the needy,—spiritual and physical,—of the people of Foochow and its neighbourhood, for a visit to America, to regain his impaired strength. Dr Osgood was a much younger man than Dr Brown, and it is with great and general regret that our community learns that his career of eminent usefulness has thus been prematurely and suddenly ended."

THE RECEIPTS of the Church Missionary Society the past year attained the grand total of £221,723, a magnificent sum. Its expenses were £200,307; "this large expenditure" says the Report, "has compelled the Society with poignant regret to draw in its thin line and diminish the number of European Missionaries employed; notably in Oudh, in China, and in a part of America."

It further says, regarding this repressive policy which has been adopted in Peking, in Lucknow, in Calcutta, "as regards Peking, the importance of concentration has led the Committee to a decision to abandon it with every probability and hope that the work so abandoned will be taken up by others, and that where they have sown others may reap; the same reason has led to a decision to withdraw the European Missionaries from Oudh; as regards Calcutta, the Committee have resolved no longer to continue the Cathedral Mission College as an institution for training students for university degrees, but to utilize the buildings for holding Theological Classes."

It speaks also of an encouraging advance in Native Christian character "evidenced in Ceylon by Native Catechists voluntarily electing that their own salaries should be diminished rather than that any part of the work should be abandoned. In China, two Native Christians having been falsely imprisoned, impressed their jailor so much by their behaviour and words that before very long he openly embraced Christianity; one of their fellow-prisoners shortly following his example. The converts generally seem to have shown great firmness under trial. In India there are very bright exceptions to that unsatisfactory side of Native Christian character which we in Calcutta and Bengal generally have the misfortune to have more prominently brought to our notice."—*Lucknow Witness*.

THERE ARE SIXTY-THREE Sunday Schools conducted by the Christian Churches in Japan. The number of pupils in attendance during the year 1879, was 2511.

THE RANGOON correspondent of the *Friend of India* writing on the 23rd of last July says:—"We have just received the sad intelligence that the brave Baptist Missionaries at Bhimo have had their mission-house and almost the whole of their property destroyed by an accidental fire. A subscription is being got up here for them, and if any of your readers care to send their mite, I am sure it will be accepted by their confrères in Bhimo." The fire was so sudden and fierce that beyond the clothes they were in, and a few of the lighter articles in the house, the poor Missionaries were unable to save anything."

A CALCUTTA paper learns that the Church Missionary Society has received £1,000 from the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth to start a mission among the Bhils in the hills of Central India.

THE REV. J. HECTOR, speaking in Calcutta recently of the progress of Protestant Missions generally, pointed out that the number of Native Christians in India, Ceylon, and Burmah, had risen in the past 50 years, from 27,000 to 500,000. In India proper there were now at least 400,000, a number almost equal to the population of Calcutta; and it was increasing with every decade at the rate of over 50 per cent.

THE *Star in the East*, the new religious paper published at Calcutta, urges reform in funeral arrangements, observing that "the hideous incongruities, emblematical of sorrow that has no hope, and the tyranny of a custom that crushes bereaved and helpless survivors under the weight of a heavy debt, are felt by all alike; and no one could move in the matter more appropriately, or would have more general sympathy in his endeavours to secure a reform than the Bishop of Calcutta."

THE REV. J. A. Spurgeon, of Croydon, brother to Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, has just become entitled to a legacy amounting to about £15,000, bequeathed to him by a member of his former congregation at Notting Hill.

A MANUSCRIPT of the Gospels, written on purple parchment in silver ink, and adorned with miniatures, was recently discovered in Calabria by Messrs. O. von Gebhardt and A. Harnack. A set of reproductions of the miniatures has just been published at Leipzig, and a collation of the text is promised. The Ms. contains St. Matthew and St. Mark. The discoverers would fix as early a date as the end of the fifth century or beginning of the sixth for both the miniatures and the text.

THE FOLLOWING is the testimony of Sir Bartle Frere, given in an official communication to the Secretary of State, from Government House, Cape Town, December 1st, 1879, with regard to the character of the Missionaries in South Africa:

"Here, as everywhere else, there are many different types of Missionary; but the worst are more potent in their influence on native races than most men who are actuated by avowedly selfish and worldly aims. Christian Missionaries generally combine many qualities which make them not only acceptable to the untutored savage, but most influential in modelling his future. Among Missionaries in South Africa, as in every other profession, may be found unworthy professors, political busybodies, sordid traders, and idlers, but the great majority are, at their worst, superior in influence over savages, to their countrymen who, as hunters, or traders, may enter the country; and many are worthy to be ranked with the noblest of their profession, or of human kind, who in 2000 years have Christianised and civilised Europe. All, as a rule, are in favor of the nearest sovereign civilised power, in this case the English; all, in profession at least, are friends of the best interests of the native races, and a large proportion are their true friends, long tried and much trusted."

## PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 24th July, 1880.

The revolution broke out partially on the 13th, but certainly the next day. It differed from preceding *émeutes* in continuing for a week instead of three days. It was devoted to rejoicings and love feasts, and bottles were cracked in place of skulls. Even children were placed, as usual, in the front rank of the happy *mêlée*. The reactionary journals are positively leaving insanity for insanity. At no period do I remember such an exhibition of party rage. No language is too coarse, no news too outlandish, no misstatement too gross, for their columns. And this frenzy is the best testimony that can be borne to the solidity and success of the Republic. To believe the Clerical and Monarchical journals, France has only a few days to live. This is the more regrettable, as never were her public funds so high and her surplus revenue so great. Two theatres have even had the audacity to bring out new pieces, and provincials, ordinarily cautious people, were so reckless as to arrive by thousands daily to witness the revels. Hotel-keepers cannot be approached except with hat in hand, and they have let apartments at fancy prices. At the railway not a single old maid is to be encountered scudding before the storm, and better proof still, never were so many pet pugs and Angora cats to be seen promenading tranquilly in the public squares and gardens, led by a string.

The truth is, the adversaries of the Republic cannot provoke a row, still less a division among the Republicans. All the scenic preparations made to invest the dispersed Jesuits with the halo of martyrdom have failed; the stones of Paris did not rise in mutiny; citizens only saw in the departure of that militant Order of the Church individuals who desired the monopoly of not subscribing to the law, but no case of tampering with individual right or personal creed. Then great expectations were built upon a conflict between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the general amnesty. Incited by some cherished hates, Jules Simon led the Senators to throw out the bill, and he was openly and covertly sup-

ported by colleagues, who will never forgive the Republic for dispensing with their services. Gambetta, as usual, came to the rescue, and under his practical guidance the Deputies took up a conciliatory attitude towards the Senate, and as the differences were only needle points, matters of twocelledum and tweedledee, a satisfactory solution may be considered as effected, by which all the communists will be amnestied, without the measure bearing the name of amnesty. When the employment of the lion's skin is questionable, it is prudence itself to prefer that of the fox.

Public opinion is pleased at the unexpected voluntary purification of the judicial bench. Some magistrates have resigned rather than associate themselves with the legal proceedings against the Jesuits, and this movement is not unnaturally seized as evidence of the decadence of the institution of Justice itself, by allowing politics and religion to have connection with the scales. Simple-thinking people conclude that a judge's duty is to apply laws, not to discuss them, and that the last of his cares ought to be concerning popular sympathy. The resigned were Vicar of Bray republicans, so their departure will be a gain to the existing regime. However, the higher judges—there are six classes in all, and notorious—having unhappily given but too many proofs under poor old MacMahon's Presidency—of their anti-republican and ultramontane sympathies, hold on to office like limpets to a rock. It is to get rid of such tritons that the new law for recasting the bench is being prepared. The *Figaro*, ever foremost in matters farcical, proposes that the minnow Judges who have resigned, be presented with a gold medal to commemorate the most glorious day of their life. Why not a peacock's feather?

It will not be the fault of letter-press and engravings if any one in France henceforth remain ignorant of the building, the existence, and the destruction of the Bastille. The fly-sheet recitals appear by millions, and are rapidly bought up. Three journals have been specially founded to concentrate all particulars connected with the national holiday of the 14th. As if France were inadequate to meet the demands for tri-color or bunting, Belgium, and, it is said, even Germany, are supplying the demand. The latter having received a pretty considerable stock of tri-colors, thanks to Bazaine, might afford to sell cheaply. Costermongers apparently find it more profitable to trundle republican emblems—infinite in their variety, and as tasteful as ingenious—than vegetables, fruit, stale fish and fly-bitten meat. Every day brings out some new device, certain to sell. The favorite lantern in paper, is a model of the Bastille. The candle is placed in one of the towers, and windows of the latter then appear with white, red and blue panes. This is rather taking a liberty with historical glazing. Henry IV. boasted that his darling wish was, that every subject could have a fowl in the pot on Sundays; the Republic desires all citizens to have a tri-color for the fête, and to meet the leanest purses old newspapers have been dyed red and blue; these, with a white sheet, look as imposing at a distance as a stage painting. Pastry cooks sell a *panache* ice, as well as numerous cakes, in red, white and blue, and by muffling the street lamps with similarly colored paper, the expressive effect is secured. Toilet articles, of course, represent the fête; corsets and sleeves blue, scarf white, and flouncies red; not only are there tri-color parasols, hats and caps, but even stockings and garters. Shirts, too, are to be had in the same colors. Imitation jewelry is very extensively made to do duty in combinations of rubies, turquoises and diamonds. The shades of Linnaeus and Hooker might be excused for starting at the multitude of tri-color flowers; but it has been observed that after that Heaven, France is the nest kingdom. The pocket electric light is the size of a five-franc piece, is composed of magnesium wire, burns like a squib, but more slowly, and can be extinguished at will; an expectant nephew could puzzle an old uncle to death with the new invention. Shop-keepers patronized gas festoons liberally, and the trees along the boulevards had Venetian lamps hung among the branches. The Chinese Ambassador may be excused for believing himself at the fête of the lanterns.

The students had called a meeting of their Order to arrange for observing the national holiday. Three hundred put in an appearance, which is not many, when the total student colony in Paris is 6,000. One hoary-headed student proposed that their banner be veiled in crape as a sign of regret for the Senate's not voting the entire amnesty. Many students were surprised to learn their Order had a banner, and on being asked where it was, received for reply, "At my uncle's." One orator, a socialist, with a very German-looking name, took ground that there is no such thing as nationality. He was welcomed with a round of healthy hisses, and retired, with a dissecting book and a few human bones wrapped in a real newspaper, to his attic home.

Among the dispersed Jesuits of Paris was one named Forbes. This is also the name of the pastor of the church of the English Embassy, and who has just been presented with some silver souvenirs on his leaving for England. The subscribers indignantly inform a French journal, which made a confusion in the names, that their Forbes has no connection with the house over the way. Jesuit Forbes was once an officer in the Indian

army, who, during a serious illness, promised his mother, a Catholic, to become a Jesuit if he recovered.

The French publishers have followed the inauguration of their new Club by an exhibition of printing and binding. Books published recently are contrasted with the binding of former years, and the artistic effect is very striking. Perhaps the greatest curiosity is the catalogue. Every leaf is printed by a separate leading printer, in ink by a different manufacturer, and on different colored paper, supplied by a different fabricant of paper.

The Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals publishes a rare communication from the French Consul at Japan. The Japanese, he says, have great respect for animals, that almost live in common with the people. The fox is held in special respect, on account of being more cunning than his masters. Horses and bullocks wear straw shoes, in order not to hurt their feet; they only travel at a walking pace, so as to escape fatigue. On the other hand, men draw vehicles, and their pace is a grand trot. An ass is unknown; however, one had been imported by an Englishman, for nursery purposes. The natives were highly amused at Noddy; said its ears resembled those of their god, and its voice that of their popular singers. A rabbit is half sacred, and fetches a price varying from 5,000 to 10,000 francs each. The dogs are pets, and mostly associate with their young mistresses. The cat is a friend of the family, and thanks to its associations with the rabbit, escapes being stewed. All this will, perhaps, be new to your readers as they live in Japan itself!

In 1789, a member of one of the clubs proposed that Louis XVI. be styled "Emperor," as the designation King was commonplace. This was promotion at a moment when his Majesty was hardly certain of his crown. Other oddity: A Henri de Goyon proposed that Louis XVI. instead of expelling the Jesuits, ought to put himself at their head as "General."

A splendid bronze medal of Gambetta has appeared, representing him not as President of the Chamber, but as the energetic orator.

M. Challemeil-Lacour's discourse on "New France" has been as enthusiastically welcomed here as in England.

One editor challenged another; the staff of the journal replied that the former was "too great a blackguard, and was only to be approached with a kick." This is the only interlude in the duel season.

At a recent examination in history, a pupil wrote an answer: "Louis XVI. being decapitated, died from the wound."

A robber begged a policeman to go softly with him, as, were it for him and his pals, the bobbies would die of hunger.

"The events of 1870," observed a friend of a statesman, "have made him almost a fool." "Then he has improved," chimed in a friend, "as he was wholly one previously."

## JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Mr. Adachi, Superintendent of the Mining Department on the island of Sado, who has recently been staying in Tokio on official business, left for his post on the 3rd instant.

Mr. Choyo, Superintendent of the Board of Health, returned to the capital on the 9th instant.

Mr. Yama-no-uchi, Chief Secretary of the Colonial Department, started for his post at Sapporo on Saturday last, the 4th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that "between the months of January and June, no less than ninety-eight petitions were presented to the Senate. Of these thirty were on the subject of the establishment of a National Assembly. Twenty-three of that number were forwarded to the Cabinet for consideration, and the remainder either rejected or sent back.

Shimadzu Hisayoshi, fifth son of the wellknown Shimadzu Saburo, was presented in audience to His Majesty the Emperor on the 11th instant.

Governor Iwamura, of the Miyo prefecture, has left on a tour of inspection for the Shimosa farm. After the completion of his visit he will return at once to his post.

The ex-sakan Nomura, who, as it was previously reported, accepted a large bribe in the Komme Mura case, was sentenced on the 11th instant to a year's imprisonment.

Governor Narazaki, of Nagano, returned to his prefecture on the 12th instant.

According to the native papers the special committee engaged on the revision of the land-tax is now very busily engaged, as its labours are rapidly drawing to an end.

Mr. Makino, sakan of the 1st class of the Banking Bureau of the Finance Department, who recently paid a visit of inspection to the various banks in the Ibaraki prefecture, returned to Tokio on the 11th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that His Majesty the Emperor attended the sitting of the Cabinet on the 13th instant at 10 a.m., and took a personal part in the discussion of the administration of political affairs.

The same paper states that the 23rd instant being the *Shinki-Korei-Sai* (a religious festival held in honour of the departed souls of the imperial family) will be observed as a general holiday. Their Majesties the Emperor, and two Emperesses, attended by the Princes of the Blood, the Prime Ministers, the Privy Councillors, nobles, and other dignitaries, will perform the customary religious rites.

A native journal states that H. E. General Yamagata, Privy Councillor, returned to the capital from Nikko on the 13th instant.

H. E. Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, resumed his office on the 13th instant, and Admiral Ito has therefore ceased to act in his place. On his return from his trip to Yesso, Admiral Enomoto was granted an audience with his Majesty the Emperor to report the result of his inspections.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that Mr. Iwamura, Superintendent of the Statistical Bureau, has been ordered to the Okinawa Ken (Loochoo.)

A native contemporary states that the revision of prison rules by the Senate has been completed, and the draft forwarded to the Daijo Kwan by H. E. President Oki.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* reports that His Excellency Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister, paid a visit to His Excellency Privy Councillor Okuma, at about 2 p.m. on the 12th instant, and did not return until after midnight. His Excellency Saio, Finance Minister, accompanied by several secretaries, visited His Excellency Okuma on the 13th instant, when a secret conference was held. The *Mainichi Shinbun* commenting upon the subject suggests that the conference may have been respecting the proposed new foreign loan.

According to a native paper Mr. Kennedy, the British Chargé d'Affairs, paid a visit to the Foreign Department on the 11th instant, where he had a private interview with the Minister and Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs. The subject of the discussion may, says the journal, have been treaty revision.

H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa visited the branch office of the Colonial Department on the 3rd instant, and was received by H.E. Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, Mr. Tokito, Secretary of the Colonization Department, and many others. His Royal Highness was entertained by them at the Asada-ro restaurant, and they were in return entertained by the Duke on the *Vettor Pisani* next day, on which occasion H. R. H. made a speech congratulating them on the peace and welfare of the Japanese Empire. This was suitably acknowledged by Admiral Enomoto in English.

Diplomas were distributed on Tuesday last among those successful students who have completed their education at the Agricultural College at Komaba, in the presence of H. E. Matsukata, Minister of Home Affairs, and H. E. Shinagawa, Superintendent of the Agricultural Bureau.

His Majesty the Emperor, according to a native paper, will attend a rifle match to be held at the Military College on the 16th and 17th of next month.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that a few days ago three or four Ministers sent in to the Cabinet reports of the exact state of the official affairs of their respective Departments from which it is inferred that some changes are impending.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that considerable correspondence has recently been forwarded by the Government to its Representatives at various Courts, but more especially to those at London, Paris and Washington. It is presumed they refer to the subject of treaty revision.

The *Hochi Shinbun* announces that Shimazu Tadayoshi, ex-daimio of Satsuma, and Moori Motonari, ex-daimio of Choshu, were presented in audience to His Majesty the Emperor, at 10 a.m. on the 14th instant.

H. E. Privy Councillor Ito Hirobumi will pay an official visit

of inspection to the Tomioka silk factory, about the middle of next month.

Judge Nagaoka, President of the Osaka Joto Saibansho, arrived in Tokio on the 14th instant.

A native journal states that at 3 p.m. on the 14th instant, H. E. Sano, Minister of Finance visited H. E. Okuma at his private residence and held a private conference which lasted until 11 p.m. On the following day H. E. Okuma visited H. E. Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* announces that His Majesty the Emperor will attend the military review, to take place on the Narashino plains in the middle of next month.

The same paper states that the German Minister, while staying at Hakone, received some very important news, which necessitated his immediate return to the capital.

A native paper says that the Civil Code has been completed, and a copy sent to each of the Japanese Legations abroad.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that Their Excellencies Hoffer de Hoffenfels, Minister for Austro-Hungary, and K. von Eisen-decker, Minister for Germany, have applied to the Police Authorities for permission to inspect the Tsukuda prison.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* announces that on the 16th instant, H. E. Iwakura, Udaijin, celebrated his birthday by entertaining about twenty relations and friends at a banquet, followed by theatricals.

H. E. General Kuroda, Chief of the Colonial Department, has recovered from a recent indisposition.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

According to a native paper the *Rinjo Kan*, with a number of naval cadets who have completed their course of instruction at the college, will leave shortly for India and Australia on a cruise for practical training.

The cadets of the Military Academy are to practise field manoeuvres on the Narashino plains after the 11th proximo. The Imperial Guard will commence a course of instruction at the same place on the 15th proximo.

The field artillery and mountain batteries of the Osaka Garrison, are to have two weeks practice at Nobuta in the province of Idzumi.

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun*, when the Korean Embassy witnessed the manoeuvres of the Tokio garrison, held in their honour on the Hibiya parade ground, on the 4th instant, they were greatly impressed by the completeness of the military system, and thus addressed one of the Generals:—"When we return home we shall report upon the state of the Japanese military system to our king, and will borrow military officers from you in order to introduce the same system into our own country." The General replied that any such request would be promptly complied with, and officers sent.

A native paper says that a torpedo boat, now in course of construction at the naval yard Yokosuka, will be completed by about the end of the month, and experiments will be made.

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun* H. E. Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, has addressed a memorial to the Daijo Kwan, suggesting the establishment of Admiralty stations at Otaru and Hakodate; in Yesso.

A telegram has been received that the *Fuso Kan* left Hakodate on the 7th instant for Nemuro, where she will remain for the next month.

There is a very current report that the revised military code will come into force next November.

A native paper states that the budget of the Military Academy is estimated at 138,696 yen; of which 54,465 yen is for the salaries of officers; 25,509 yen for employees; 23,080 yen for school expenses; 25,642 for cadets; and 10,000 yen for practising field manoeuvres.

A native journal writes:—"Recently we published a report that the War Department intended to re-organize the artillery of the whole Empire and established brigades of field and mountain artillery equipped with Krupp guns. This scheme was discussed at a meeting of artillery officers, with whose approval it met. It was resolved to save the time, trouble, and expense, of importing the ammunition from abroad, to manufacture it here. Some trials at Shimo-shitsu, with ammunition made according to the system adopted in the Austrian service, proved

very successful and orders to commence the manufacture have been given to the arsenals at Tokio and Osaka."

The *Settsu Kan*, belonging to the Naval college, is to be converted into a training ship.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the Translation Bureau of the War Department, has commenced the translation of the Swiss military system, on which it is proposed to reorganize of the Japanese army.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* announces that the report of the actual amount of income and expenditure for the 9th year of Meiji (1876,) has been completed and forwarded to the Daijokwan by the Minister of Finance. It has now been published.

The same paper states that foreign merchants trading in silk-worm eggs are paying visits to all the producing districts in the interior to purchase direct from the dealers. It is reported that they have already bought 20,000 cartons, the price for Shimamura cartons being from 300 to 360 yen per hundred; for Midorins from 200 to 250 yen, for Kokurio about 300 yen. The Italian merchants who recently arrived here, it is said, brought bills of exchange amounting to \$700,000.

The silk trade in Yokohama is gradually getting worse and worse, no purchasers being found except at very low prices. In the producing districts, however, silk is very dear, and there is a difference of \$50 per picul between the price at the manufactory and the price obtained in Yokohama, which to native dealers is a serious state of affairs.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that as salt is very scarce in the prefecture of Okinawa (Loochoo), Mr. Murayama and other residents of Ako, in the province of Bausiu, a place celebrated for the good quality of its salt, intend to establish a salt company in that locality.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states, in reference to the intention of the Government to raise a new foreign loan, that a special bureau for this purpose will shortly be established in the Finance Department.

On the subject of the financial estimates a native contemporary writes as follows:—"The actual expenditure of all the public departments was intended to be in accordance with the estimates, but additional grants were frequently required, owing to unforeseen circumstances. These were, as a rule, allowed after due consideration, but in future no such course will be adopted under any pretext whatever."

A native paper gives the following statistics of the imports and exports at the open ports of Japan for the month of July last:—

Imports .....	3,117,975.90 yen.
Exports .....	2,120,079.28 "
Excess of imports .....	997,895.62 yen.
Customs duties .....	214,815.39 yen.
Export of specie and bullion .....	999,427.24 yen.
Import " " " .....	27,853.33 "
Excess of exports .....	971,573.91 yen.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* contains the following:—"Government is about to issue some regulations respecting the specie exchange banks, which will result in making Japan a veritable 'Golden Empire' in the space of twenty-two years."

The *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes a report that the Government has advanced 2,000,000 yen in paper to the Yokohama Specie Bank, and that the Bank will employ this sum in purchasing exportable goods in the producing districts, and send them to foreign markets where they will be paid for in specie. The truth of this rumour is not guaranteed.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Tokio Facho Authorities intend to take a census of the population and number of houses of Mikura-jima, one of the seven islands off the coast of Izu.

The *Heiji Shinbun* states that before their departure, the Korean Embassy asked the Japanese Government to sell them arms and ammunition, and that the request was complied with.

It is stated in a native paper that the company of nobles who propose to purchase, if possible, the Government railways, is now in treaty for the purchase of the telegraph lines also.

The cultivation of land in Yesso by various purchasers has proved so very successful, that H. E. Iwakura, Udaijin, has recommended the further carrying out of the project to several of the nobles.

A school for the blind, deaf and dumb is shortly to be opened the prefecture of Tokushima, upon the model of that now existing in Kyoto.

The Japanese settlement at Fusan, Corea, is to be extended, and a new road constructed over the mountains in the neighborhood of the port.

A fire recently took place at the Shimayenobori sulphur mines, at a village in Kunishiri-gori, one of the Kurile isles. About 250 koku of sulphur, which had been dug out and stacked, was set on fire and not extinguished for ten days.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes the following extract from a letter from Fusan (Corea): "Of late there has been a rumour of an impending visit of three French men-of-war in March or April next year; the rumour appears to have been confirmed, and is a source of great pleasure to those native Coreans who hold the tenets of Christianity.

The railway between Otaru and Sapporo, Yesso, now in course of construction, is expected to be completed before the coming winter. All necessary machinery and apparatus will be manufactured during the winter, so that the trains can be put in running order about March or April next year.

A native journal states that from the 1st of last June to the 31st of August, no less than 20,468 persons, of whom 411 were women, made the ascent of Fuji-yama.

The *Choya Shinbun* states that a proposal is being considered to establish a school for the blind, deaf, and dumb, at Kanazawa, in the Ishikawa prefecture.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that an English firm in Yokohama is considering a proposal to start a line between here and Vladivostok with one or two steamers. The paper remarks that the near approach of the winter season would render any such project difficult to accomplish this year.

A native papers state that owing to the amount of tea, silk and cocoons now being brought into Yokohama from the producing districts, traffic on the railway has increased greatly, and the trains run eight or nine extra cars every day.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that Professor and Mrs. Hennicks, now performing in Yokohama, have applied to be allowed to give a performance before His Majesty the Emperor. They produced the various medals and testimonials presented to them by different potentates.

Another native paper states that on the proposed line of railway between Nagahama and Tsuoka the country is very mountainous, and in several places high rocks will have to be levelled to the ground. There are four places where tunnels will have to be constructed of eighty, two, nine, and two chains long respectively. Owing to the extremely rocky character of the country, a large amount of labour will be required. At the construction of the Osaka-yama tunnel two hundred coolies were employed, who excavated an average of six feet per day. In the present tunnels it would require at least three hundred coolies to excavate a foot and a quarter per day.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 12th Sept., 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,502.22
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,438.84

Total..... Yen 9,941.06  
Miles open 18.

##### Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 5,981.23
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 837.68

Total..... Yen 6,818.91  
Miles open 18.

## KORE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 12th September, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 14,896.94
Merchandise, &c. ....	„ 3,349.96

Total .....	„ 18,346.90
-------------	-------------

Miles open, 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 9,884.99
Merchandise, &c. ....	„ 2,377.22

Total .....	„ 12,262.21
-------------	-------------

Miles open 47.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

## THE FINANCIAL ESTIMATES OF THE 13TH FISCAL YEAR.

(Translated from the *Hochi Shimbun*)

THE estimates of the national revenue and expenditure for the 13th fiscal year, which the public have been anxiously expecting for some time, have been inspected by the Daijo Kwan and notified to all the Government departments by official notification No. 44 of the 30th August. From the beginning of the year the financial administration of the country has very much occupied public attention, and has greatly interested all those who think of the national welfare. The delay in issuing the report this year has consequently been strongly animadverted upon, and it is earnestly to be hoped that no further delay may occur. The finances of a country have such an important bearing upon its general welfare, that it is absolutely necessary for any one who reasons on political matters to take them into consideration. Most of the reforms and revolutions we read of in past history took their origin from the question of national finance, as this is the great boundary line between the Government and the people. The politicians of to-day demand the establishment of a National Assembly because they will thus gain the legislative power, which will enable them to control the income and expenditure of the country. This being a really patriotic motive, we must say that it is a matter of great congratulation for a country when the people turns their attention to such a topic. As long as the Government issues its financial report fully and openly, the people can form their opinions on the matter, and having once done so, will express them. We ourselves can criticize and make our remarks and queries on the annual estimates, but have no right to advise about it; so that whatever opinion we might express would have no weight with the financial administration. However, the public, by examining these estimates, will form the opinion that they can manage the national finances themselves. As it would be quite impossible to carry this feeling into practice it seems almost useless to pass our observations upon the report. However, if we wish to comment upon political matters, to express our regret at the critical condition of our finances, and to interfere actively with this subject, we must pay the greatest attention to the present financial administration, so that we may be enabled in the future to put our arguments into practice. It is therefore, as we said before, quite correct for any true patriot to investigate the financial administration and to comment on it accordingly.

The subjects of the administrative power, and popular rights have recently occupied the attention of our countrymen so much, that it was but seldom that we heard financial matters discussed; therefore we consider the fact of this question having now arisen to be a matter of great congratulation. At the present too, now that political ideas have taken such a strong hold upon the minds of the people, it is very necessary to bring about accurate habits of thought. However, we would deprecate such an occurrence as that the members of each local assembly in the different Fu and Ken should discuss the affairs of the nation as they would those of their own districts, because not only is the internal economy of a district different from that of a country, but the manner of conducting it is also entirely different. It is not a proper plan, for instance, to falsify the returns of the national revenue, as has been done before now in the case of local finances. The increase or decrease

of the revenue affects the progress of the country, so that in making our calculations for estimating the annual income and expenditure we must take the progress of the country into our most careful consideration. Thus when we examine the present estimates and consider how to administer the finances of a country with a revenue of over 56,616,000 yen, and make enquiries into the different items of revenue and expenditure with the same idea as if we had taken the actual administration into our own hands, we shall certainly be able to gain some practical skill with regard to fiscal operations. The establishment of a National Assembly is now close at hand, and it will not be long before legislative rights are put in the hands of the people. If this is then the case, it is most imperative that we should give the estimates a thorough examination to discover whether they are in order otherwise; we can then carry our theories into practice in the future. After having made this examination of the estimates, we shall venture to pass our humble opinion upon them.

## ON THE PROPOSED PAYMENT OF THE FOREIGN LOANS.

(Translated from the *Fuso Shinski*.)

“ACCORDING to statistics compiled in January 1879, the indebtedness of our Government on account of foreign loans amounted to 11,012,692 yen, of which 976,000 yen is the original loan, and 10,036,692 yen the new one. If the total amount be divided among the entire population, which numbers 35,768,584 souls, it shows an average of only 30 sen 7 rin 8 mo per head. Some patriotic people considering therefore that it would not be difficult to pay off the debt by such a system of division, if the nation were to imbibe a true patriotic feeling, are about to explain this idea and to enrol subscribers. Thus the whole population would pay off the loan on behalf of the Government, and could then ask in return the establishment of a National Assembly. There are 7,469,120 houses in Japan; this number, divided by the total of the foreign debt, would bring the amount to be subscribed to an average of 1 yen 47 sen 4 rin 4 mo per house.” This is what has been stated in one of the recent issues of the *Hochi Shimbun*. What good tidings! We congratulate those of our politicians who are agitating for the establishment of a National Assembly for their prudence, and careful method of considering the existing state of affairs. When they wished to form a league in their various places of abode they were prevented by the regulations controlling public meetings, and by the tyranny of the local officials. Did they come up to the capital with petitions to the Genro-In or the Daijo-Kwan, their requests were always refused. Still they were never wearied by all these slights, but the more they found obstacles placed in the way, the more their determination became fixed and the more they sought after new methods of compassing their wishes. They now propose to form an association for paying off the enormous foreign loan of over 10,000,000 yen, on behalf of the Government, and, in return for this, to urge the establishment of a National Assembly. How far preferable is this scheme for obtaining representative institutions to the manner in which both England and France shed blood like water to procure the same privileges! How happy is our lot as compared with theirs! The action of these true patriots cannot be too highly commended. It should not be forgotten, however, that the Japanese are human beings, and that patience and forbearance have their limits. When these are reached our hearts will be filled with uncontrollable anger, and violent measures might possibly be resorted to. Warnings of such a disaster should not be neglected.

## LAW REPORTS.

## IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before T. B. VAN BUREN Esq., Consul-General, Judge.

Messrs. P. HUSSEY and G. FARLEY, Jr., Assessors.

Tuesday, the 14th day of September, 1880.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY vs. THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(Continued from the 11th instant)

This was an action to recover the sum of \$5000 for the carriage of the American mails between Shanghai and

Yokohama by the steamer *Nevada* in the month of January, 1878, and for the detention of the said vessel in Shanghai for the purpose of conveying the said mail. The plaintiffs also claimed interest on the said sum of \$5,000 at ten per cent.

Mr. Kirkwood again appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Hill for the defendants.

The Court opened at 10 a.m.,

His Honour said he supposed that the question this morning was the granting of the commission, unless either side had further evidence to produce.

Mr. Hill said respecting the copy of the original contract under the whole issue, that the contract, a copy of which he had offered to put in before, was a private one and that therefore under Rule 179 the Court could not help admitting the copy. A special Act of Congress provided that the contract between the United States Government and the Pacific Mail Company should be made. This was done and the document filed in the office of the proper public department. Rule 179 provides especially for such documents. The one he now held purported to be, as the seals show, a true copy of the original contract, which was not duplicated as it requires to be kept at a public office. He would ask the Court once more to examine the certificates as to its being genuine. The rule he quoted refers to the inspection of documents and writings, and the production of copies when (paragraph 3) the original is a record or other document in the custody of a public officer of the United States of America.

Mr. Kirkwood raised an objection; this was a contract between the Government and a private individual and no doubt was made in duplicate. He knew, of course, that public records are proved by copies, to save the risk of their being lost, and because they may be required in more than one place at the same time. The Court should remember that the contract expired a long time ago and could surely therefore be produced. If the Pacific Mail Company had a copy they ought to produce it.

Mr. Hill:—I am prepared to prove that only one copy existed.

His Honour:—I will hold this copy under advisement subject to proof that only one contract was made which is that filed in the office of the U. S. Postmaster-General. If this be proved the paper will be held in evidence.

Mr. Hill asked to have his most respectful objection noted.

His Honour:—Well, now let us take up the question of the commission, unless you have first of all any witnesses to call independent of the commission.

Mr. Hill:—We have some to call to show Mr. Center's intentions, from his correspondence and telegrams.

His Honour:—The Court decided to hear all legal evidence to save, if possible, the expense and trouble of a commission. The question is, was it intended to carry out the contract to its actual end, or, whether it was ended or not, to cease the service on December 31st. All evidence on these points the Court is anxious to hear, and it might result that it would be unnecessary to issue the commission.

Mr. Hill proposed to introduce Mr. Center's correspondence and telegrams on the subject.

Mr. Kirkwood objected on the grounds that as long as Mr. Center's actual testimony was available, the correspondence could not be brought in as evidence.

His Honour sustained the objection.

Mr. Hill:—I offer them not on the whole issue of the case, but on the ruling of the Court that all legal evidence should be produced. These are contemporaneous letters and telegrams from the agent of defendants in Yokohama to his superiors in New York, such agent being at the time Mr. Alexander Center, who was the agent to accomplish the sale of the steamers to plaintiffs, and made the contract as to the *Nevada*; and also telegrams and correspondence from defendants at New York to their agent Mr. Alexander Center, connected with his correspondence.

Mr. Kirkwood objected to the introduction of any correspondence between defendants and their agents.

Mr. Hill explained that he only adduced them to show by contemporaneous evidence the intentions of Mr. Center.

Mr. Kirkwood said that the Court could not take evidence as to intentions, but only as to what actually took place.

The objection was sustained.

His Honour asked if Mr. Hill had any further evidence.

Mr. Hill said he had one witness to call now, to give evidence as to when the mail contract began, and summoned

John W. Brown, sworn, stated:—In 1866-67 I lived in San Francisco. I remember well the first P. M. S. S. Co.'s ship leaving for Japan. It was on New Year's day, 1867. She was the *Colorado*. I was on the wharf myself. There was a number of people there. The ships left monthly after this. I came out on the next ship and have been acquainted with their sailing ever since.

Mr. Hill:—Counsel saw fit to make some remarks upon the way in which I examined his witness Mr. Iwasaki, but I did this only as it affected the subject of the commission. The legal maxim that a delegate cannot appoint a delegate applies to this point, and I ask that the little slip sworn to as a correct specimen of the manner in which Mr. Iwasaki Yataro wrote his official designation may be attached to the exhibit, I do not remember the mark, (the contract). Mr. Ness has no power to testify on a commission. Mr. Iwasaki is here and could be called. As to Mr. Center's evidence—well, it is perfectly clear that all parties were mistaken as to dates.

His Honour:—It may be possible that if you were to submit the correspondence to Mr. Kirkwood's inspection, it would be the means of saving both money and expense, and a commission might not be needed.

Mr. Kirkwood said that he could not agree to that. It was not proved that Mr. Center might not have told his superiors a different account from what he had told the Mitsui Bishi Company.

His Honour advised Mr. Kirkwood to look the papers over to which he eventually agreed. After inspection he said there was only one letter which he could consent to being put in. It was dated April 25th, 1876, and was from Mr. Center to his principals:

Mr. Hill read the letter which was as follows:

*Colorado*.—No. 1,473.

Office of Agency Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Yokohama, April 25th, 1876.

J. B. Houstoun, Esq.,

Second Vice-President P. M. S. S. Co., New York.

Dear Sir,—By the City of Peking we received a letter from our San Francisco Agent quoting as follows:

"New York, March 29th, 1876.

"To A. P. Bacon, Agent, San Francisco.

"Write Agent at Yokohama by City of Peking that Japan Government at instance of Mitsui Bishi Co. have asserted to Post Master General Irwell the ownership of the steamer *Nevada*, which endangers our subsidy. We understood that the steamer *Nevada* is reserved as our steamer under the United States government flag, to perform mail service to satisfaction of Post Master General Irwell, and if not so satisfactory, we shall either not ratify contract as to *Nevada*, or shall put one of our other steamers on the Shanghai line to carry mail and to inform Mitsui Bishi Co.

(Signed.) J. B. Houstoun.

Second Vice-President."

The dispatch certainly caused us great surprise, but at the same time knowing that no ground existed for such a claim being put forward, we felt no uneasiness on the subject.

"On the 22nd inst. we replied as follows: "Bonfides"—(City of Peking arrived the 21st (should have been 22d, A. C.) *Nevada* under American register and flag until expiration charter January next as per contract. No question as to status. Mail service thoroughly protected."

By a reference to clauses 3 and 4 of the contract for transfer of line to the M. B. M. S. S. Co., it will be seen that the *Nevada* stands thus:

1st.—We let and hire her for a period of fifteen months from October 1st, 1875, (which carries her up to January 1st, 1877—or the day after expiration of our mail contract).

2nd.—That the M. B. Co. agree to run her exclusively between the ports of Yokohama and Shanghai and intermediate ports, and carry "all and carry the mails which the said Pacific Mail S. S. Co. is now bound to convey by its agreement with the United States Government at the time and between the places stipulated in the said contract between the said Pacific Mail S. S. Co. and the United States Government," &c., &c.

3rd.—The M. B. M. S. S. Co. agree to indemnify the P. M. S. S. Co. "against all loss they may sustain arising out of any claims brought against the said P. M. S. S. Co. in connection therewith after the said steamship has been chartered to the M. B. S. S. Co. as aforesaid, and in case the said S. S. *Nevada* shall be lost before the expiration of the said term of 15 months from the 1st of October current (1876), the said M. B. S. S. Co. will, at their own expense, provide another steamship, under the United States flag, for the proper carrying on of the said service for the remaining portion of the term of 15 months from 1st October current."

\* Explained by Mr. Foster, in Court, to mean, "P. M. S. S. Co., New York."

Section 4 sets forth that *subject to said charter* and at the expiration of it we agree to transfer the *Nerada* to the M. B. M. S. S. Co. without any further payment. This of course means that their getting the ship depends upon their carrying out of the charter as provided for in page 3 (of this letter) article 2, and that their doing so is one of the considerations, and that should they fail so to do, the steamer would revert to us, or rather no bill of sale would be executed.

The *Nerada* now carries her American register and American flag and will continue to do so until the expiration of our mail contract, and is in every way an American vessel.

In a personal interview with the managing Director of the M. B. S. S. Co. as to the contents of your dispatch, he expressed the greatest surprise and assured me that no such steps to a claim had been taken or even thought of by their Co., that when they chartered the *Nerada* they knew perfectly well what they were doing, and that they stood ready and anxious to carry out all their contracts and agreement with us to the letter.

Again, a reference to their advertisement will show that they always advertise the M. B. S. S. Co.'s chartered steamer *Nerada*—(advertisement enclosed). This is done at all ports.

To get their reply in writing a letter has been addressed to them, and should their reply reach us before departure of bearer it will be sent to you.

The M. B. M. Co.'s managing Director thinks (as does the writer) that any misunderstanding as to the status of the *Nerada* arises from the fact of the Japanese Post Office Department having requested the U. S. Post Office Department to allow the U. S. mails to be carried in Japanese vessels over the Shanghai Line. The great object of this was to save the expense entailed upon the M. B. Co. by running the *Nerada*, thereby compelling them to run five ships instead of four on the Shanghai Line. The U. S. Post Office Department properly would not allow it. Their action had a political significance to it, they looking to the future, to thwart (I think) us in any future subsidy for letters to Japan ports and Shanghai. It would never do to concede that principle to them.

From the very best information I have been able to gather from the best source in the short time I have had, I feel quite sure that a misunderstanding of instructions or dispatches exists somewhere.

Again the government enforces the head tax which has lately been imposed on foreign vessels or on passengers (native) who travel by them. Although the *Nerada* is run by the M. B. Co., the tax is rigidly enforced by her, and she is considered by them in all transactions the same as the *City of Peking* would be if put on the line. The enemies of the Co. may also have been at work at Washington, but I feel quite convinced that no alarm for any such claim to ownership can be attributed to the Japanese at this end.

As it is a matter of very great importance, I beg you will advise me fully on the subject, for if any underhand work is going on at this end, I desire to get at the bottom of it. Having heard nothing from you by telegraph since you sent the one in question to Mr. Bacon for transmission, I trust that all cause for alarm on the subject of the subsidy will have been removed.

Yours very respectfully,

ALEX. CENTER,  
General Agent.

His Honour:—Now as regards the commission only. Do you object to Mr. Ness's evidence?

Mr. Hill:—Yes. I object to a commission for the examination of Mr. Ness, as the parties for whom he was acting were delegates only, and because he was legal counsel to both plaintiff and defendant. That was the extent of his agency.

His Honour said he did not see how Mr. Ness's position was affected.

Mr. Hill:—The commission itself is to explain the question. Each individual was a delegated agent of a corporation, and as such had no power to delegate to any one else. This precludes Mr. Ness's evidence, and it is on this account that I was so particular about Mr. Iwasaki's evidence as to his actual status. As to Mr. Center, I hardly see the value of his evidence, as all the correspondence adduced shows his intentions and ideas fully. That is all I have to say on the subject.

Mr. Kirkwood:—The Court has before it plenty of evidence of the intentions of the parties, both of their actions and their conversations, from which their intentions can be judged. I called as a witness Mr. Irwin, who distinctly said that the contract was to be determined on the 31st December, 1877, and the *Nerada* to be handed over on the 1st January, 1878. It would have been useless to call Mr. Iwasaki Yntaro: he has once experienced the sweets of law and was so bullied and roughly handled, that he would rather lose any case than come into court again. Besides, he was simply present at the conversations. I next called Mr. Iwasaki Iwanosuke, who said that Messrs. Center and Irwin both promised that on the 1st January, 1878, the ship was to become the property of the Mitsu Bishi Company and that nothing was said about making fifteen round trips. If Mr. Center made a mistake, that did not concern the Mitsu Bishi Company. If they had not required the ship on a certain day

why was any mention made of the 31st of December? It was mentioned because Mr. Center said that the contract should determine on that day. If the agreement was for a mail service only to the 31st December, as I believe I have proved, and if the time fixed affected the mail service, that was the fault of the Pacific Mail Company, not of the Mitsu Bishi Company. If Mr. Center did not protect himself, his Company must suffer. If the Court does not find for me now on these points, I must still ask for a commission. The defendants have brought no evidence to contradict that of Messrs. Center and Irwin, and the course to pursue seems to me quite clear.

His Honour:—In the present state of affairs we must have all possible evidence as to the making of the contract, to see if it actually ended on the 31st December, or when the contract with the U. S. Government ended. I shall consequently grant the commission. It is ordered therefore that plaintiffs' counsel prepare interrogatories, and serve them on defendants' counsel naming the commissioners in each case; that said interrogations will be settled at chambers of this Court at a day fixed, at which time, not being more than five days after said service, the defendants' counsel is to serve the counsel for plaintiffs with his cross-interrogatories at least two days before the time of settlement and the interrogatories to be served within ten days from date.

Mr. Hill:—I should like to know about my offer about the contract.

His Honour:—You may examine the agent of the company in New York through the same commission. It is only necessary to ask if there is but one original in the office of the Postmaster General. The only objection there is to admitting this document is the question whether the Pacific Mail Company has no original. If that were proved the document would be at once admitted. If my advice was taken counsel would agree to it.

Mr. Hill:—We ask for nothing whatever from the plaintiffs' counsel. We consider we have proved all that is required.

His Honour:—I will make this further order that the commission to take the testimony of Mr. Center be also empowered to take the testimony of the President of the defendant company as to whether the contract between the United States Government and the defendants, as to the carriage of mails to and from China and Japan, was made in duplicate or only one original; and, if the latter, whether that original was filed in the office of the Postmaster General of the U. S. A. at Washington and defendants are not in possession of an original, if the document were made in duplicate.

The Court then adjourned to await the return of the commission.

#### M. RENAN ON MARCUS AURELIUS.

ON the 16th of last April, at the weekly evening meeting of the Royal Institution, held in its theatre, Albemarle-street, M. Renan delivered in his own language before a crowded audience a lecture on "Marcus Aurelius," in anticipation of the publication of his eagerly-looked-for monograph on that great Roman Emperor. He was warmly greeted on making his appearance, and was repeatedly applauded throughout. He said he had accepted with great joy the invitation to visit this country and exchange ideas with us. He also was a Briton, but from French-Brittany, and of all the races in France the Britons were, perhaps, the most seriously religious. Even when on reflection we find we have to make changes in articles of belief at first held certain, we never break with the symbol under which we have first tasted of the ideal. For faith is the work of the logic of the heart. Shunning, therefore, subtleties which divide, and looking out for a subject dear to the soul, he wished to speak to them about the book, sparkling with divine thought, which he held in his hand—the manual of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. There had been men exerting a more profound and lasting influence, but none had been so perfect as he. It is the glory of Sovereigns that the most blameless model of virtue should be found in their ranks.

The hereditary descent of wisdom upon the Throne is ever very rare. I see, said M. Renan, but a couple of striking examples; in India, the succession of the three Mongol

Emperors, Baber, Humayoun, and Akbar; at Rome the two admirable reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. Of these last two, he thought Antoninus the greater. His goodness did not make him commit faults, he was untortured by the inward sore ever gnawing at the heart of his adopted son, who was the victim of unreasonable scrupulosity and feverish self-inspection. The finest thoughts are those left unwritten, and on this score Antoninus had the better of Marcus Aurelius, but it ought to be added that we should know nothing of Antoninus but for the exquisite portrait painted by his adopted son, as if his humility urged him to depict one better than himself. In the first book of his "Thoughts," we find the pure and noble figures of his father, of his mother, of his grandfather, of his masters. Thus we get an insight into those old Roman families which lived under the bad Emperors, but had kept their Republican virtues. They were admirers of Cato, Brutus, Thrasea, and the great Stoics whose souls had not bent under tyranny. Domitian's reign was hated in those circles. The sages who had passed through it without yielding were honoured as heroes. The accession of the Antonines was at bottom only the gaining of power by the league of indignant sages, described by Tacitus, whom the despotism of the first Cæsars had revolted. M. Renan observed that the wholesome principle of adoption had made the Imperial Court of the second century a nursery of virtue. The noble and able Nerva, by this device of his, gave mankind a hundred years of the greatest happiness and progress known to history. The working of the system was illustrated by the instance of Marcus Aurelius himself. The throne was reached without canvassing, but also without appeal to birth or to any kind of right divine; not, however, without the most elaborate and painful preparation. The Empire was a civil burden to be accepted when the hour struck, and without dreaming of hastening that hour. Marcus Aurelius was destined for it at so early an age that the idea of reigning had hardly any beginning with him so as to lead him astray for a moment. He was but eight, though already *præsul* of the Salian priesthood, when Hadrian noticed this sweet child of sad mien and loved him for his inborn goodness, his docility, his incapacity for lying. At 18 the Empire was assured to him. He waited patiently for it 22 years. The evening on which Antoninus, when he felt he was dying, after having given to the tribune on guard the watchword *Æquanimitas*, caused to be carried into his adopted son's room the golden statue of Fortune, whose proper place was always the Emperor's apartment, the new ruler was neither surprised nor rejoiced. He had long been surfeited with all delights without having tasted them, his profound philosophy had shown him their absolute vanity. The great drawback which makes practical life unbearable to the man of high principle is that if he brings to it his ideals, his best qualities are changed into such glaring defects that the egoist or the man of routine often succeeds better in that line. Three or four times the virtue of Marcus Aurelius was on the point of ruining him. It led him to make a first false step by persuading him to take as his partner in the Empire Lucius Verus, to whom he was under no obligation. Verus was a worthless frippler. Prodiges of kindness and address were needed to hinder him from committing disastrous acts of folly. The wise Emperor, serious and diligent himself, used to drag with him into his cell the doltish colleague he had chosen. He always persisted in treating the man as serious; he did not once mutiny against this tormenting partnership. Like people who have been very well brought up, Marcus Aurelius felt everlastingly listless; his manners were the result of a determination to be polite and dignified. Souls of this kind, whether for fear of paining others or through their respect for human nature, are not willing to own that they see the evil. Their life is a perpetual course of dissimulation. According to some, he was himself the victim of his own dissimulation, since in his intimate converse with the gods on the banks of the Gran, speaking of a spouse unworthy of him, he thanked them for having given him "a wife so compliant, so affectionate, so simple." M. Renan believed he had shown that the weakness of Marcus Aurelius as to Faustina had been somewhat exaggerated. He sketched the line of argument which had led him to this conclusion. Historians more or less imbued with that sort of statesmanship which plumes itself on its superiority because it is not suspected of any philosophical tinge have naturally sought to prove that a man so accomplished was a bad administrator and a middling Sovereign. It seems, in fact,

that Marcus Aurelius sinned more than once by being too indulgent. But never was reign more fruitful in reforms and in progress. The scheme of public succour founded by Nerva and Trajan he admirably developed. New colleges for gratuitous education were established; the alimentary procurators became functionaries of the first rank, and were chosen with the utmost care; provision was made for the education of poor women by an institution named after Faustina. The principle that the State has duties of a somewhat paternal kind towards its members was proclaimed for the first time by the Antonines. Neither the childish pomp of the Oriental monarchies nor the pedantic pride of the Mediæval kingdoms could give us any idea of the quite republican sovereignty of Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius. Nothing of the Prince by birth or by divine right, nothing of the military chief, it was a kind of grand civil magistracy, without anything which resembled a Court, or which stripped the Emperor of his private character. This was shown in detail to hold good of Marcus Aurelius especially, who was in no usual sense of the word a King, but whose fortune was industrial, consisting in brickfields, and whose aversion for "the Cæsars," whom he regards as debauchees of the Sardanapalus order, is always flaming forth. It was when encamped on the banks of the Gran in the middle of the monotonous plains of Hungary that he wrote the finest pages of the exquisite book which has revealed to us his whole soul. He seems to have kept when still very young a diary of his thoughts. He wrote down in it the maxims to which he had recourse to fortify his mind, reminiscences of his favourite authors, passages from the moralists who spoke most to his heart, the principles which had sustained him during the day, sometimes the self-reproaches prompted by his scrupulous conscience. M. Renan quoted numerous instances. One evening all the images of his pious youth came back again to his memory, and he passed some delicious hours in recounting what he owed to each of the good beings who had environed him. "Examples set by my grandfather Verus: sweetness of manners, immutable patience. Qualities found in my father, reminiscence which he has left me—modesty, manly disposition. To imitate my mother's piety, her kindness, to refrain as she did not only from doing evil, but even from thinking it, to lead her frugal life, which was so unlike the habitual luxury of the rich." Afterwards appeared to him in turn Diogenes, who inspired him with a taste for philosophy and rendered agreeable in his eyes the truckle-bed, the coverlid formed of a simple skin, and all the apparatus of the Hellenic discipline; Junius Rusticus, who taught him to avoid all affectation of elegance in style, and lent him the volume of Epictetus; Apollonius of Chalcedon, who realized the Stoic ideal of extreme firmness and of perfect gentleness; Sextus of Chersonese, so grave and so good; Alexander, the grammarian, who reproved with such refined politeness. As a prince he learnt from Fronto "what envy, duplicity, hypocrisy, can be found in a tyrant, and how hard can be the heart of a patrician;" from his brother Severus, "who made him acquainted with Thrasea, Helvidius, Cato, Brutus, who gave him the idea of what a free State is, whose rule is the natural equality of the citizens and the equality of their rights, and that of the realm which puts before everything else respect for the liberty of the citizen." Towering above the rest by reason of his immaculate grandeur was Antoninus, the father who had adopted him, whose image he traces with redoubled gratitude and love. He thanks the gods for these blessings and confesses his own shortcomings. This divine candour breathes in every page. Never did any man write with more simplicity of himself, with the single aim of unburdening his heart, with no other witness than God. There is not a shadow of any system. Properly speaking, Marcus Aurelius knows no philosophy; though he owed well-nigh everything to Stoicism, transformed by the Roman spirit, he is of no school. For our taste, he has too little curiosity, for he does not know all a contemporary of Ptolemy and Galen ought to know; he holds certain opinions as to the system of the world which did not rise to the highest science of his time. But his moral thinking, so emancipated from every fetter of system, thereby rises to a singular sublimity. Even the author of the "Imitation of Christ," although keeping very much aloof from the janglings of the schools, does not climb so high; for his manner of feeling is essentially Christian; take away the Christian dogmas and his book retains but a part of its charm. The book of Marcus Aurelius, having no dog-

matic base, will keep its freshness for ever. All men, from the atheist, or the man who fancies himself such, to the man most entangled in the particular beliefs of each mode of worship, may find in it fruits for edification. It is the most purely human book there is. It decides no controverted question. In theology, Marcus Aurelius floats between pure deism, polytheism interpreted physically in the Stoic manner, and a sort of cosmical pantheism. He does not adhere much more to one of these hypotheses than to the other, and he avails himself indifferently of the three appellations—deist, polytheist, pantheist. His thoughts have always two faces, according as God and the soul are real or not. It is the way we reason every hour; for if it be the most thorough-going materialism which is in the right, we who shall count among believers in truth and goodness shall be no more dupes than other folks. If idealism should turn out right, we shall be proved to have been the truly wise, and we shall be seen to have been so in the only way becoming us, that is, without being in the least biased by interest in the result, without having reckoned on any fee. We here touch on the great secret of moral philosophy and religion. Marcus Aurelius had no speculative philosophy; his theology was altogether made up of contradictions; he had no fixed idea as to the soul and immortality. How was it that he was a profoundly moral man without those beliefs which are now regarded as the foundations of morality? How came it that he was eminently religious without having professed any of the dogmas known as natural religion? That is the question we have to study. The doubts which from the point of view of speculative reason hover over the truths of natural religion are not, as Kant has admirably shown, accidental, susceptible of removal, incident, as is sometimes imagined, to certain moods of the human mind. These doubts are inherent in the very nature of these truths, and it might be said without paradox that if these doubts were removed the truths themselves which they attack would vanish by the same stroke of the pen. Let us suppose, in fact, future punishment and rewards to be proved directly, positively, in a manner evident to all; where would be the merit of well-doing? None but madmen would light heartedly hurry on to their damnation. A crowd of ignoble souls would win their salvation with the ears on the table; they would force, in a manner, the hand of the Deity. Who does not see that on such a system there is no longer any morality or religion? In the moral and religious order of things it is indispensable to believe without demonstration; there is no longer a question of certainty, but of faith. This, you see, is what Deism forgets with its way of rash affirmation. It forgets that too precise beliefs as to the destiny of man would sweep away all moral merit. As for ourselves, the moment anybody should tell us of a peremptory argument of this kind we should do as St. Louis did when somebody spoke to him about the miraculous wafer. We should refuse to go and see it. What need have we of these brutish proofs, which have no application save in the grosser order of facts, and which would cramp our freedom? We should be afraid of becoming like those speculators in the virtues or those vulgar weighers of scruples who carry into the affairs of the soul the coarse egoism of practical life. In the first days which followed the beginnings of faith in the resurrection of Jesus this came to light in the most touching manner. His true friends at heart, the tender souls, loved; belief without proof better than sight. "Blessed are they who have not seen and yet have believed" was the watchword of the situation. Charming watchword! Eternal symbol of tender and generous idealism, which feels a horror of touching with the hands what should be seen with the heart only! Our good Marcus Aurelius, in this as in all else, was in advance of the centuries. Never did he cease to put himself in harmony with himself as to God and the soul. As though he had read Kant's "Criticism of Practical Reason," he saw right well that when the Infinite is in question no formula is absolute, and that in matter of that kind we can only get a chance of having seen the truth once in one's life if one is much exposed to contradiction. He took the high ground of loosening the bond between moral beauty and all fixed theology; he did not grant the dependence of duty upon any metaphysical opinion as to the First Cause. Never was innocent union with the hidden God pushed to more unheard-of depths of tenderness. "Pay as tribute to the government of the god within thee a manly being, ripened by age, a friend of the public good, a Roman, an Emperor, a soldier at his post awaiting the trumpet's signal, a man ready

to quit life without regret. There are many grains of incense destined for the same altar; one falls into the fire sooner, the other later, but the difference is nothing. Man is bound to live according to nature the few days given him on earth, and when the moment for withdrawal is come, to render sweet submission, like the olive, which as it falls blesses the tree that has borne it, and gives thanks to the branch which has carried it. O man! thou hast been a citizen in the great city: what matters it whether thou hast been so five or three years? What is according to law is unequal for no man. What, then, is there to grieve over in being banished from the city, not by a tyrant, not by an inequitable judge, but by nature herself, who enrolled you therein? It is but the lot of a comedian, who is dismissed from the theatre by the same prætor who engaged him. But you will say, 'I have not played the five acts; I have played but three.' You say well, but in life three acts are enough to make the piece a whole. . . . Depart content, then, since He who dismisses thee is content." Is it to be said, then, that he did not sometimes revolt against the strange destiny which was pleased to leave alone face to face with one another man with his eternal needs of devotion, of sacrifice, of heroism, and nature with her transcendent immortality, her supreme disdain for virtue? No. Once at least the absurdity, the colossal unfairness of death strikes him. But soon his completely chastened and mortified temperament gets the upper hand, and he becomes calm. "How happens it that the gods, who have ordered all things so well and with so much love for men, have neglected one single point—to wit that men of approved virtue, who throughout life have held a kind of converse with the divinity, who have rendered themselves beloved by their pious deeds and their sacrifices, do not live again after death, but are extinguished for ever? Since the thing is so, know well that if it ought to have been otherwise they would not have failed so to order it; for had it been right it would have been possible; if such a thing had been conformable to nature, nature would have allowed it. Consequently, by the fact that it is not so, strengthen thyself in the view that there was no need it should be so. Thou thyself seest that to push speculation so far is to dispute with God about His right. But we should not thus dispute against the gods did we not hold them to be sovereignly good and sovereignly just; if they are that, they have allowed nothing in the ordering of the world which is contrary to justice and reason." Ah! that is carrying resignation too far, dear master. Were it in truth so, we have a right to complain. To say that if this world has no counterpart the man who sacrifices himself for goodness and truth ought to leave it contentedly and to absolve the gods is too naïve. No, he has a right to blaspheme them! For, why so cruelly abuse his credulity? Why implant within him deceptive instincts of which he has been the honest dupe? Why this premium granted to the fribble or the scoundrel? It is he, then, who is not cheated, who is the wise man? . . . But in that case, cursed be the gods who choose their favourites so ill! I want the future world to remain a riddle; but if there be no world to come, this world is a frightful ambushade. Remark, in fact, that our wish is not that of the coarse crowd. What we want is not to gloat over the chastisement of the culprit nor to draw the dividends on our virtue. What we want has nothing egoistical about it; it is simply to be and to stay connected with God, to carry on our thinking as we have begun, to get more knowledge out of it, to be rejoiced one day with the sight of that truth we are seeking with so much travail, the triumph of the goodness we have loved. Surely nothing could be more legitimate. The worthy Emperor, moreover, keenly felt so. "What! the light of a lamp shines brightly down to the moment when it is quenched and loses nothing of its brilliancy; and the truth, justice, temperance, which are within thee are to be quenched along with thee!" All his life he passed in this noble hesitation. If he sinned, it was through too much piety. Less resigned, he would have been more just; for surely to ask to have a friendly and sympathizing spectator of the battles we fight for goodness and truth is not to ask too much. It is also possible that if his philosophy had been less exclusively ethical, if it had comprised a more inquisitive study of history and of the universe; it would have avoided certain excesses on the side of rigour. Like the Christian ascetics, Marcus Aurelius now and then pushes self-denial to the extreme of dryness and subtlety.

One feels that the calm which never fails to come at last is obtained by an immense effort. Assuredly evil never had any attraction for him; he had not to wrestle with any passion: "Whatever men do or whatever men say, I must be a good man, just as the emerald may say, 'Whatever men do or whatever men say, I must be an emerald and keep my colour well.'" But to keep his footing always on the icy peak of Stoicism he was forced to inflict cruel acts of violence on his nature, and to cut away more than one of its nobler elements. This perpetual repetition of the same reasonings, these images by the thousand under which he seeks to represent to himself the vanity of all things, these proofs, often naïve enough, of universal frivolity, bear witness of the battles he had to fight to extinguish in himself all desire. Sometimes we are a little soured and saddened by this; the reading of Marcus is bracing, but not consolatory; it leaves in the soul a void which is at the same time delicious and cruel, which one would not give in exchange for complete satisfaction. Humility, abnegation, severe self-judgment, have never been pushed further. Glory, that last illusion of great souls, is annihilated. He must do good without troubling himself whether anybody will know of it. He sees clearly that history will speak of him; he sometimes dreams of men of the past with whom the future will associate him. "If," he says, "they have played the part of tragic actors only, nobody has condemned me to imitate them." The absolute mortification to which he had attained had extinguished self-love in him to the last fibre. The result of this austere philosophy might have been rigidity and hardness. It is here that the rare kindness of the nature of Marcus Aurelius breaks forth in all its lustre. His harshness is for himself only. The fruit of this great tension of soul is a boundless benevolence. All his life was a study how to return good for evil. After some sad experience of human perversity, all he finds to write in the evening is what follows:—"If thou canst do so, correct these people; in the contrary case, remember that it is for the purpose of exercising it towards them that benevolence has been given thee. The gods themselves are benevolent towards these beings; they help them, such is their kindness towards them, to acquire health, riches, and glory. It is permitted thee to do like the gods." On another day men were perverse, for this is what he wrote in his tablets: "Such is nature's order; people of this kind are impelled by necessity to act thus. To wish it were otherwise is the same thing as to wish that the fig-tree did not produce figs. Be mindful, in a word, of this; in a very short time thou and he will die; soon afterwards your very names will no longer survive." These reflections on universal pardon incessantly recur. Now and then an imperceptible smile hardly blends with this ravishing kindness: "The best way of avenging ourselves upon the bad is by not making ourselves like them;" or there is a slight accent of pride: "It is something kingly when we do good to hear ourselves spoken ill of." One day he has to reproach himself thus: "Thou hast forgotten what a sacred kindred unites every man with the human race; kindred not by blood and birth, but by sharing the same intelligence. Thou hast forgotten that the reasonable soul is a god, an emanation from the Supreme Being." In the intercourse of life he was wont to be refined, though a little simple, as very good men commonly are. The nine motives for indulgence which he impresses upon himself (Book xi, Art. 18) show us his charming *bonhomie* in presence of family difficulties which, perhaps, were chargeable to his unworthy son:—"If, under the circumstances," he says to himself, "thou wert to exhort him peaceably and to give him without anger, when he is working himself up to do the harm, lessons like this: 'No, my child, we are born for something else. It is not I who shall feel the evil, it is thou who art inflicting it on thyself.' Show him skillfully by a general consideration that such is the rule, that neither the bees act as he does, nor any of the animals whose nature it is to live banded together. Do not put into the lesson either mockery or insult, but let it breathe a true affection, springing from a heart stung by anger; do not speak like a pedant to invite the admiration of the bystanders, but keep in view him alone." Commodus (if it is he who is in question) was doubtless very little moved by this good, fatherly rhetoric. It was one of the maxims of the excellent Emperor that the bad are unfortunate, that nobody is bad save in spite of himself and from ignorance. He pitied those who were not like himself; he did not think he had the right to thrust himself upon them. He saw clearly men's baseness,

but he did not own it to himself. This habit of blinding themselves voluntarily is the defect of choice souls. The world not being all they could wish, they lie to their own hearts in order to see it otherwise than it is. Thence comes the slight conventionalism in their judgments. In the instance of Marcus Aurelius this conventionalism now and then sets our teeth a little on edge. If we chose to believe it, his teachers, several of whom were men of sufficiently middling abilities, must without exception have been superior men. One would have to say that everybody about him was virtuous. This sort of thing goes to such lengths that it might be asked whether the brother on whom he pronounces such a grand eulogium in his thanksgiving to the gods was not his brother by adoption, Lucius Verus. That is not very likely. But it is certain that the good Emperor was capable of great illusions when it was a question of lending another his own virtues. This quality, according to some criticisms written by the ancients, especially by the pen of the Emperor Julian, caused Marcus Aurelius to commit an enormous fault—that of not having disinherited Commodus. We see there are things which it is easy to speak of at a distance, when the hindrances are no longer there, and to reason far away from the facts. In the first place, it is forgotten that the Emperors, from Nerva downwards, who made adoption into so fruitful a political system had no sons. Adoption, with disinheritance of the son or grandson, is seen in the first century of the Empire, but has no good results. Marcus Aurelius was, on principle, evidently in favour of hereditary descent, in which he saw the advantage of preventing rivalries. From the birth of Commodus, in 161, he presented him alone to the legions, although he had a twin brother; often he took the little one in his arms and renewed the act, which was a kind of proclamation. In 166 it is Lucius Verus himself who demands that the two sons of Marcus, Commodus and Aonius Verus, shall be made Cæsars. In 172 Commodus shares with his father the title Germanicus; in 178, after the repression of the revolt of Avidius, the Senate, in order to recognize in some way the disinterestedness as to his family shown by Marcus Aurelius, demands by acclamation the Empire and the tribunitial power for Commodus. Already the bad natural disposition of the latter had been betrayed by more than one sign known to his tutors, but how could the future of a child of 12 be fairly prejudged on the strength of some bad marks? In 176 and 177 his father makes him Emperor, Consul, Augustus. This was certainly an imprudent course; but one was bound by anterior acts; besides, Commodus kept himself still under restraint. In the last years the evil quite threw off the cloak; on each page of the last books of the "Thoughts" we trace the inward martyrdom of the excellent father, of the accomplished Emperor, who sees a monster growing up at his side, ready to succeed him, and resolved to take in everything, by antipathy, the opposite course to that which he had seen followed by good men. The thought of disinheriting Commodus must then have occurred more than once to Marcus Aurelius. But it was too late. After having associated him with himself in the Empire, after having so many times proclaimed him perfect and accomplished before the legions, to go the length of declaring him unworthy in the face of the world would have been a scandal. Marcus was taken in the snare of his own phrases, caught in the formulas of a conventional benevolence but too habitual to him. At first Commodus evinced the intention of following the counsels of persons of merit with whom his father had surrounded him. The reproach, then, chargeable on Marcus Aurelius is not that of not having disinherited his son; it is that of having had a son. It was not his fault if the age was not capable of bearing so much wisdom. In philosophy the great Emperor had lifted so high the ideal of virtue that nobody felt bound to trouble himself about following it; in regard to policy, his benevolent optimism had enfeebled the public services, especially the army. In religion, through having been too much attached to a State religion whose weak points he was well aware of, he paved the way for the violent triumph of a worship not officially sanctioned, and he allowed a reproach to settle upon his memory, unjust it is true, but the shadow of which ought not to have been met with in a life so pure. We here touch on one of the most delicate points in the biography of Marcus Aurelius. It is, unhappily, certain that death-sentences against Christians were pronounced and executed during his reign. The policy of the Antonines was uniform in this respect. They saw in Christianity

a secret, anti-social sect, which dreamt of the overthrow of the Empire; like all men attached to the old Roman principles, they believed it necessary to put it down. No special edicts were needed for this: the laws against the *catus illiciti*, the *illicita collegia*, were numerous. The Christians fell in the most formal manner under the stroke of these laws. No doubt it would have been worthy of the wise Emperor, who introduced so many reforms inspired by humanity, to suppress the edicts which inflicted cruel and unrighteous penalties. But it must be remarked at the outset that the true spirit of liberty, as we understand it, was then comprehended by nobody, and that Christianity, when it got the upper hand, did not reduce it to practice better than the Pagan emperors. In the second place, the abrogation of the law against illicit societies would have been the ruin of the Empire, which was essentially based on the principle that the State ought not to receive into its bosom any heterogeneous society. The principle was a bad one according to our ideas, but it is none the less certain that it was the corner-stone of the Roman Constitution. Marcus Aurelius, far from exaggerating it, softened it down to the best of his ability, and one of the glories of his reign is the extension which he gave to the right of association. Meanwhile he did not go down to the root; he did not completely abolish the laws against the *collegia illicita*, and the result in the provinces was some applications of that law which are infinitely to be regretted. The reproach which can be brought against him is the same which might be addressed to the Sovereigns of our days who do not suppress with a stroke of the pen all the laws restrictive of the right of public meetings, of association, of the press. At this distance of time we see clearly that Marcus Aurelius would have been wiser had he been more thoroughly liberal. Perhaps Christianity, if left free, would have developed in a less disastrous fashion the theocratic and absolute principle inherent in it. But one ought not to reproach a statesman for not having evoked a radical revolution with a view to events which were not to happen until many centuries after his days. Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius could not know the principles of general history and political economy which have not been perceived until our own times, and which our latest revolutions could alone have brought to light. In any case, the good Emperor's mildness was in this matter above all reproach. One has no right in this matter to be more morose than Tertullian. "Consult your annals," said he to the Roman magistrates, "you will see in them that the princes who have raged against us are those whom one holds it an honour to have had as persecutors. On the other hand, of all the princes who have been acquainted with the laws, divine and human, let a single one be named who has persecuted the Christians. We can even cite one of them who declared himself their protector, the wise Marcus Aurelius. If he did not openly repeal the edicts invoked against our brethren, he destroyed the effect of them by the establishment of severe penalties against their accusers." It must be remembered that the Roman Empire was ten or twelve times as large as France, and that the Emperor's responsibility for the judgments passed in the provinces was greatly attenuated. Above all, it must be remembered that Christianity did not simply claim freedom for the various forms of worship; all forms of worship which were tolerant towards others were left quite at their ease within the Empire; that which placed Christianity and Judaism in an altogether exceptional position was their intolerance, their exclusive spirit. Liberty of thought was absolute. From Nerva to Constantine, not a thinker, not a scholar, was disturbed. Men whom the Middle Ages would have burnt, such as Galen, Lucian, Plotinus, lived in peace, protected by the law.

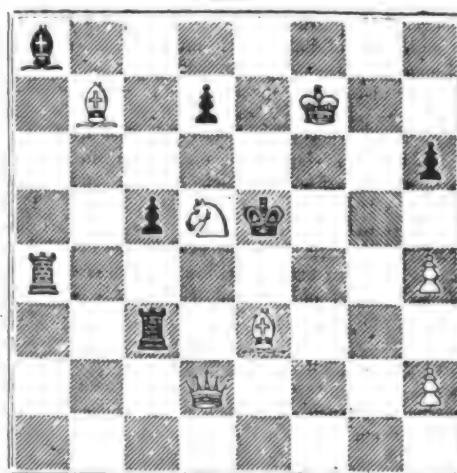
Behold the reason why we all lay to heart the mourning for Marcus Aurelius! In his person philosophy reigned. For a moment, thanks to him, the world was governed by the best and greatest man of his age. Frightful periods of decay followed, but the little casket which enclosed the thoughts which passed through his mind on the banks of the Gran and his philosophy were saved. There came forth from that casket this incomparable book, in which Epictetus has been surpassed, this Gospel of those who do not believe in the supernatural, which has not been understood save in our days. Veritably and everlasting Gospel, the book of the "Thoughts" of Marcus Aurelius will never grow old, for it affirms no dogma. The virtue of Marcus Aurelius, like our own, rests on reason, on nature. St.

Louis was a very virtuous man because he was a Christian; Marcus Aurelius was the most pious of men, not because he was a Pagan, but because he was a perfected man. He was the honour of human kind, and not of any determinate religion. Science would come to destroy seemingly God and the immortal soul, which the book of the "Thoughts" would give us back still young in life and truth. The religion of Marcus Aurelius is the absolute religion, that which results from the simple fact of a lofty moral conscience confronting the universe. It is of no race, of no country either. No revolution, no change, no discovery can alter it.

## CHESS PROBLEM,

BY W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF SEPT. 11TH. BY J. GARDNER.

White.

- 1.—R. to Q. Kt. 8.
- 2.—R. takes K. B. P., ch.
- 3.—Kt. Q. 6 mate.

Black.

- 1.—P. to K. 4.
- 2.—P. takes R.
- 1.—P. takes R. P.
- 1.—B. to Q. 2.

- 2.—K. to K. B. 3.
- 3.—P. to Kt. 4 mate.
- 2.—R. to K. Kt. 8.
- 3.—P. mates.

Correct solutions received from W. H. S., Q. and V. d. P.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 18th September, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Sati.			Gold Yen.	Nippon.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....	Sept. 13	45½	44½	380	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	" 14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 15	46½	45½	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 16	47½	48½	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 17	54½	56	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 18	—	—	—	—	—	—

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

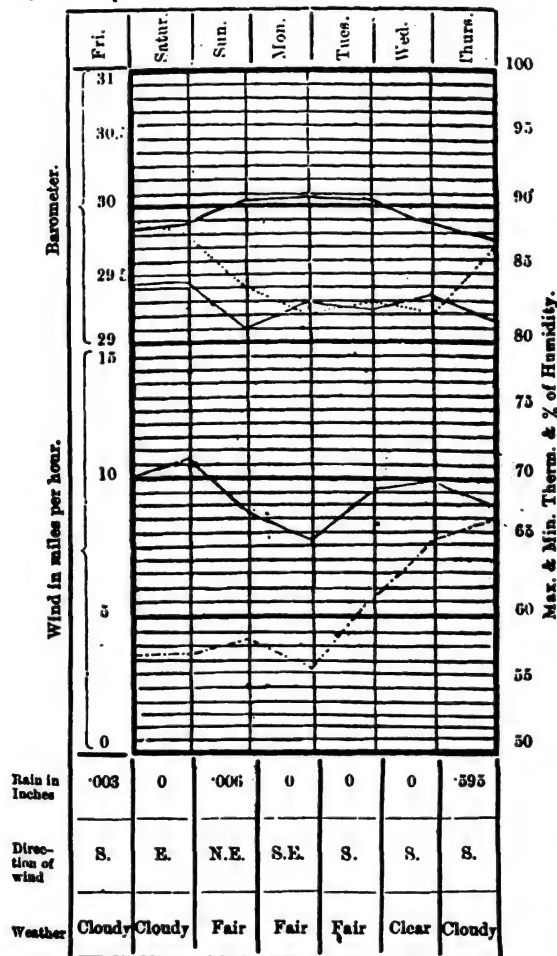
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	NOON.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15
9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	NOON.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15
9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1880.  
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.  
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.  
.....represents velocity of wind  
.....percentage of humidity  
Max. velocity of wind 20.5 miles per hour on Thursday, at 8 a.m.  
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.  
The highest reading of the barometer during the week was 30.113 inches on Monday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.690 inches on Thursday, at 2 p.m. The highest temperature for the week was 84°5 on Saturday, and the lowest was 65°5 on Monday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 82°9 and 61°3 respectively. The total amount of rain during the week was .604 inches, against a total amount of 4.00 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

Sept. 12, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, P. Dithlefsen, 1133, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Sept. 13, Japanese barque *Kinokuni Maru*, Nicolle, 960, from Nagasaki, Coals, to M. B. Co.  
Sept. 13, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Sept. 13, British barque *Vivid*, Petersen, 238, from Newcastle, N. S.W., Coals, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Sept. 14, Japanese steamer *Kuwamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Sept. 15, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.  
Sept. 15, American ship *Samar*, O. Miller, 1,111, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Sept. 15, British barque *Helen*, Imgieter, 433, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.  
Sept. 16, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, from Shanghai and way ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Sept. 16, British steamer *Benedi*, Rose, 1,006, from Singapore, General, to Smith Baker & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru* from Hakodate:—Admiral Enomoto, Captain Taylor, Messrs. Lick and Schwette, and two Japanese.  
Per British barque *Vivid* from Newcastle, N.S.W.:—Mr. Ennos Bruce.  
Per American steamer *City of Peking* from Hongkong:—Captain Wodehouse, 27th Inniskillings, and 1 Chinaman. For San Francisco: Mrs. Kerr and daughter, Miss G. Brereton, Miss A. Brereton, Mr. H. M. Blanchard and 3 Chinese in cabin. 3 Europeans and 221 Chinese in steerage.  
Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai & ports:—For Yokohama:—The Rev. and Mrs. Lambeth, Mrs. Lowder, Miss Winn, Captain and Mrs. Thomas, The Rev. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Delanque St. Colahan, Messrs. T. Walsh, P. Heinemann, Groom, Patterson, Beaton, Reimers, Hagart, Brinkworth, Kirby and Luman, Governor Kajitori and 9 Japanese in cabin; 4 Europeans 3 Chinese and 238 Japanese in steerage. For San Francisco:—The Rev. and Mrs. Stritmatter and Mrs. Ament. For Liverpool:—Mr. Taumeyer.

## OUTWARDS.

Sept. 11, British steamer *Cleveland*, Harvey, 769, for Nagasaki, Mails and General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Sept. 11, Japanese steamer *Suminoe Maru*, Frahm, 852, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Sept. 15, French steamer *Menzelch*, Homery, 1,273, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Sept. 15, British barque *Parthia*, Patterson, 1,022, for Kobe, part of original cargo, despatched by A. Reimers & Co.  
Sept. 15, German barque *Jao*, Brorson, 244, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Sept. 15, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Sept. 16, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Sept. 17, German schooner *Auguste Reimers*, Thomson, 207, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Sept. 18, Danish schooner *Nacleshda*, Brodersen, 186, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Sept. 18, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Sept. 18, British steamer *Euphrates*, Mitchell, 1,299, for Kobe, part original cargo, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Menzelch* for Hongkong:—Rev. Power and Miss Power, Sisters Benjamin and St. Paul, Mr. Ellis and servant, Mr. Julius Ciseto, and one Chinaman.  
Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Miss L. Clark, Lieut. W. H. M. Dougall R. N., Messrs. Tanaka, Ito, Kawara, Ishizaki, Naka, Garuier, Nakaguchi, Jijima, Miyabara, Minajima.  
Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Major Palmers, Messrs. J. W. McCarthy, H. J. Hawkins, R. C. Kirby, Winkler, S. Bing and Matsuda.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Menzelch* for Hongkong:—  
Silk for France ... .. 179 bales.  
" " London ... .. 23 "  
Total ... .. 202 bales.  
Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai, and ports:—  
Treasure ... .. \$12,500.00

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru* reports:—Weather at first rainy and overcast, afterwards light winds.  
The British barque *Vivid* reports:—Left port on the 23rd July. Experienced strong westerly winds. Afterwards light south-east and north-east trades.  
The American steamer *City of Peking* reports:—Left Hongkong Sept. 6th, at 2.30 p.m.; Sept. 14th, exchanged signals with a Japanese ship. Had light easterly winds and smooth sea the entire trip. Arrived at Yokohama Sept. 15th, at 8.20 a.m. Passage, 5 days, 16 hours and 10 minutes.  
The British barque *Helen* reports:—Left Takao on the 3rd of September; had fine weather all the passage.  
The American ship *Samar* reports:—Left Newcastle on the 25th July.

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—  
Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.  
Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.  
Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.  
Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Benlodi	Ross	British steamer	1,006	London	Sept. 16	Smith, Baker & Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,200	Shanghai & ports	Sept. 16	M. B. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Aug. 24	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Alexander	Littlejohn	American schooner	52	Okotak sea	Sept. 13	Captain
Ellen Goodspeed	Morse	American barque	1,291	London	Sept. 8	Malcolm & Co.
Hase	Evans	American barque	862	New York	Aug. 14	J. E. Collyer
Helen	Inkster	British barque	433	Takao	Sept. 15	Chinese
Juliano	Oestmann	Ger. 3-masted sch.	196	Takao	Sept. 8	Chinese
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurila Island	Sept. 4	Hobuholz & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Panay	Bray	American ship	1,190	New York	Sept. 7	C. & J. Trading Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Samar	Miller	American ship	1,111	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 15	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Vivid	Petersen	British barque	238	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 13	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Walkyie	Walters	German barque	805	New York	Sept. 7	Adamson, Bell & Co.
West Glen	Thomson	British barque	699	Takao	Aug. 20	Mitsui Bussan Kuwaisha

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GENS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Richmond	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Benham
Swatara	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Fly	4	464	120	Gun-boat	Kobe	Commander St. Clair
FRENCH—Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Michaud
Rauce	6	—	—	Despatch-boat	Saigon	Captain Dange

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 25th, at noon
Hongkong via Kobe	Nigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 2nd, at 6 P.M.
London via Kobe and China ports	Stentor	Butterfield & Swire	Sept. 25th, at 4 P.M.
New York	Ecambia	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.	Sept. 25th
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	Sept. 19th at 9 A.M.
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About 5th October
Shanghai and way-ports	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 22nd, at 6 P.M.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## KILNER &amp; HANDEL.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. KILNER in our firm ceases on the 20th instant.

KILNER & HANDEL.

Yokohama, 18th September, 1880.

## NOTICE.

IN reference to the above, the undersigned will continue to carry on the Business under the same style and title of

KILNER & HANDEL.

H. HANDEL.

Yokohama, 18th September, 1880.

## KILNER &amp; HANDEL,

No. 72, Main Street,

HAVE RECEIVED ex Mail steamer a large and well assorted stock of

## FELT HATS,

Of the newest shapes and designs, direct from CHRISTY & Co.

W. & A. GILBEY'S  
WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents for Japan.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND ... \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. MCIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillips, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.  
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o  
" " " " 6 " " 4 "  
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

## The "Japan Mail,"

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,  
ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

## SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
" Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF.

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 39.]

Yokohama, September 25, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

The Summary of Trade for 1879 .....	1,233
British Oriental Policy, Past and Present .....	1,234
Editorial Notes .....	1,235
A Day at the Hisamatsu Theatre .....	1,237
Correspondence .....	1,238
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,239
Notes of the Week .....	1,239
Ecclesiastic and Missionary Notes .....	1,244
Paris Letter .....	1,245
Japanese News .....	1,246
Arrival of the American Mail .....	1,248
The Japanese Press .....	1,253
Law Report .....	1,254
Lady John .....	1,257
Cheese Problem .....	1,258
Meteorological Report .....	1,258
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,258
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,260
Advertisements .....	1,261

## THE SUMMARY OF TRADE FOR 1879.

THE Summary of trade at all the ports of Japan open to foreigners, prepared annually by the British Minister, has at length made its appearance. Although on this occasion no returns have been furnished from Niigata, we do not think the omission materially affects the results arrived at. As usual, the utmost care is observable in the preparation and compilation of this valuable official document, which is a natural outcome of the very efficient service maintained by the Government of Great Britain—a service which has proved itself not only of paramount importance in maintaining the commercial superiority of England, but also excited the admiration of other nations.

This summary is, of course, but dry reading to the ordinary public, but to those engaged in mercantile pursuits it is of very great value, showing as it does with the utmost accuracy, the course of the import and export trade of this Empire for the period embraced.

From the report we learn that the total import and export trade for the year 1879 reached \$59,976,814; divided between \$32,603,838 of imports and \$27,372,976 of exports; the former predominating by \$5,230,862. The total trade exceeded that of the year previous by \$383,003 when the figures were:—

Imports.....	\$33,334,392
Exports.....	26,359,419

It therefore appears that, during last year, the imports shew a decrease as compared with the year before of \$730,554, the exports on the other hand exhibit an increase of no less than \$1,113,557. This remarkable augmentation of home productions is a very encouraging feature and fully bears out the statement in the report that "the export trade for the year under review exhibits a very healthy development."

Excluding Niigata, from which as we have already remarked no returns were furnished, the trade for the year 1879 was distributed among the open ports as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Kanagawa .....	23,826,010	13,880,273	42,206,283
Hio-go and Osaka ...	7,598,717	5,818,162	13,416,879
Nagasaki .....	1,674,052	1,982,027	3,656,079
Hankodate .....	4,459	692,515	696,974

Total ..... 32,603,838 27,372,976 59,976,814

It is strange that the trade of this port—Yokohama—should still appear under the heading of Kanagawa, but the explanation for the seeming anomaly is to be found in the mention of Kanagawa, and not Yokohama, in the treaties as an open port.

The decrease in the imports is allotted to the following items:—

Cotton Manufactures.....	\$627,838
Woollen do. ....	444,218
Metals.....	312,834
Arms and Ammunition .....	251,884
Miscellaneous Foreign .....	198,475

Total.....\$1,853,744

At the same time the report discloses that an increase in Mixed Cottons and Woollens and Eastern Produce, of \$150,572 and \$972,618 respectively, in all \$1,123,190, reduces the decrease to the sum of \$730,554 already mentioned.

On the subject of the large decrease observable in the item of Cotton Yarn the report says:—"In the year under review 235,702 piculs of yarn, valued at \$6,179,858, were imported, as against 273,943 piculs valued at \$7,560,963, in 1878. The decrease in value in this item alone is, therefore, no less than \$1,381,110, and is due not only to a decrease in the quantity imported, but to a decline in prices. It must, however, be borne in mind that the value of yarn imported in 1878 was, as pointed out in the summary for that year, more than 50 per cent, in excess of that of 1872, the highest previously known, and it will be seen, therefore, that the importation of yarn in 1879 is far above the average of previous years." In addition to this decrease which is thus accounted for by the excessive importations of the year before, we notice a diminution in the value of Velvets, which have fallen off to the extent of \$217,904. A large deficit has also taken place in Woollens, accounted for by the efforts of the Government to establish cloth and woollen factories in the country. The items affected and the decline are stated to be:

Cloth .....	\$523,863
Blankets .....	160,965
Flannel .....	142,752

The most noticeable increases are those under the headings of Shirtings, Mousselines de Laine, Kerosene, Machinery, and Eastern Produce. In the first named the increase is so great as almost to compensate for the

decline in Cotton Yarn of over a million and a quarter dollars. The imports of this article for 1879 and the previous year are given as :—

1879..... yards	70,761,018.....	\$9,649,223
1878..... „	41,057,514.....	2,548,621

Increase in 1879..... yards 29,703,499..... \$1,100,602  
Mousselines de Laine, again, still maintain the increased demand which was observed in former reports. In 1879 the importation showed an increase of 3,675,101, of the estimated value of \$346,059, over the import of the year before.

The great article of import from the United States—Kerosene—exhibited an enormous increase. On this and other items the report says “819,041 cases, valued at \$2,185,223, were imported in 1879, as against 518,572 cases, valued at \$1,850,881, in 1878. A decrease of \$198,475 is observable in the class of goods known as Miscellaneous Foreign. This is due to a falling off in most of the other principal items of this class of goods, as shown below :—

Leather .....	\$ 89,682
Drugs & Medicines .....	40,866
Cloth & Haberdashery .....	163,761
Watches .....	76,955
Sundries .....	289,387

Machinery, however, exhibits an increase of \$198,918 on the previous year. Taking simply the totals for 1879 and 1878, under the heading of Miscellaneous Foreign, it will be seen that the actual difference between the importations of the two years is nearly accounted for by the increase under the head of goods for Government use, which amounts to \$156,189. The large increase noticeable in these Returns under the heading of Miscellaneous Eastern, is due to the increased importation of Sugar to the extent of \$354,946, Rice to the extent of \$216,562, and Peas and Beans to the extent of no less than \$474,988. Raw Cotton, on the other hand, shews a decrease of \$227,604 in 1879, as compared with 1878. A reference to previous Returns will show that this trade, which consists almost entirely of produce from China, is liable to considerable fluctuation.”

Dealing with the question of exports from Japan, and the very gratifying increase which has taken place in the development of products of the country, the report states that this increase is observable in each of the following items :—

Raw silk .....	\$2,153,299
Tea .....	3,033,032
Tobacco .....	34,106
Vegetable Wax .....	223,607
Camphor .....	145,317
Dried Fish .....	163,295
While on the other hand a decrease is noted in :—	
Silkworms' Eggs.....	\$ 99,983
Copper .....	12,667
Coal .....	102,653
Rice .....	4,265,710
Miscellaneous .....	158,086

The first item of decrease we certainly consider matter for congratulation instead of regret, and we trust the day is not far distant when the suicidal policy of exporting cartons from the country will cease, and the item disappear altogether from trade reports. The large decrease under the head of Rice, is explained by the cessation of the Government operations in that cereal.

The results of the Silk and Tea trade for the year 1879 must be pleasing to Japanese producers, but the following

figures shew that the average price of silk was less in 1879 than in 1878 :—

1879.....piculs	82,545	\$11,148,040
1878..... „	25,708	8,995,341

Increase in 1879.....piculs 6,837 \$2,153,299

The disparity in price being accounted for by the export to America last year of large quantities of coarse silk for consumption in that country.

In the matter of other increases the report says :—“ In the case of Tea, higher prices have ruled throughout the year 1879. In the latter year there were exported piculs 286,016, valued at \$7,445,489 as against piculs 217,579 representing a value of \$4,412,457, in 1878. Vegetable Wax shows a tendency to recover the place it formerly held amongst exports. The exportation for 1879, amounting to \$329,974, is not far behind that of the years 1872 and 1873. For the last few years a steady improvement has taken place in the business done in Camphor. In reviewing the trade of 1878 it was pointed out that that year's exportation of camphor (\$309,972) was the highest yet known. The exportation in 1879 reached \$455,389, thus showing a further increase of \$145,317. The same may be said of Dried Fish, which exhibits an increase of \$163,295.”

The balance against Japan in the matter of coin and bullion is still maintained. During 1879 the importation amounted to only \$3,185,870, while the quantity which left the country was valued at no less than \$18,235,118, or a difference of over ten millions of dollars—about £2,000,000 sterling. This is no doubt a large amount, but the cost of the Government establishments abroad—Legations, Consulates, &c.,—and importations on Government account, now rapidly decreasing as the requirements of the new civilization are supplied, will go far to explain the reason of this exodus of specie.

The customary shipping return and census conclude the portion of the report already published. The particulars under these headings are :—

“ The return of tonnage shew a decrease in the total under all flags of 106,992 tons, the total in 1879 having been 641,880 tons as against 748,872 tons in 1878.

The decrease is distributed as follows :—

British Tonnage .....	76,662 Tons.
American „ .....	7,434 „
French „ .....	1,530 „
Swedish „ .....	15,469 „
Other Flags „ .....	5,897 „

Total..... 106,992 Tons.

German Tonnage shews an increase of 8,372 tons, and Dutch an increase of 1,746 tons.

The number of European and American residents in Japan in 1879 was 2,398, showing a decrease of 79 as compared with the return for the year 1878. At the port of Hiogo the principal difference occurs, the number of residents in 1879 being 64 less than the total of 1878. The number of Chinese residents increases steadily, the total for 1879 being 3,649, as against 3,028 in 1878, and 2,107 in 1877.”

#### BRITISH ORIENTAL POLICY, PAST AND PRESENT.

“ A CHRISTIAN dog craves audience,” was, in former times, the pleasant announcement when an Envoy from a Christian State sought an interview with the Sultan of Turkey. The Envoy was also clothed in a valuable fur robe which, together with sweetmeats, had been previously presented to him, thus symbolizing the above expression, and shewing that he had been clothed and fed by the condescension of the “ Father of the

Faithful." Such was the etiquette required to be observed by all Envoys to the Sultan's Court up to the time of Sir Stratford Canning's appointment. We are forcibly reminded of this fact by noticing that the veteran statesman has recently passed from among us, and reflections crowd upon the memory recalling the vast political changes which have occurred throughout the world during the period spanned by the lifetime of the late distinguished diplomatist. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe commenced his public career some few years before the late Lord John Russell, and though his first act at Constantinople was to break down with a firm hand this humiliating act of homage, he remained through life a consistent supporter of the Sublime Porte, in a fair and considerate spirit, in all such efforts as were directed towards progressive improvement, and he carried thereby a respect and esteem among the despised Turk which will not cease with his death.

We need not dwell now on the great political changes in Europe that he lived to witness, further than to remark in passing—in all that is comprised in the fact—that he saw the rise as well as probably the definite fall of the great Bonaparte dynasty; what is chiefly interesting to us is the political changes in Asia which have occurred during his lifetime, and which have a bearing on this part of that Continent. When the "Great Elchee" commenced his diplomatic career, the Ottoman rule was not only all-powerful in the south-east of Europe, but was likewise so throughout the greater part of Asia. Before he died he saw the authority of the Porte merely existing in Europe by sufferance and the jealousy or rivalry of the different European Powers, and its influence in Asia, as the chief centre of the Faith, reduced to little more than a name, although it is possible this may be but temporary.

Under the considerate but firm policy which characterized Sir Stratford Canning's long conduct of British affairs at Constantinople, Turkey progressed in no mean degree, and the Crimean war proved the capabilities and value of the Turk as a soldier.

The English people then had so high an appreciation of the Ottoman that, for some fifteen years afterwards, they treated the Turks like pampered children, and supplied them with money *ad libitum* to squander as they pleased. Unfortunately during this period, the veteran diplomatist had ceased to hold the reins of British interests at Constantinople, and the English people awoke suddenly to find their millions expended—principally in pandering to the vices of the Sultan and his Pachas. Then, as usual, their indignation carried them to the other extreme, and the Turk was considered unfit to remain in Europe. Not unfrequently of late years has the voice of the venerable statesman been raised in the cause of fairness and consideration for the abused Turk, but he must have recognized before he died, that the Ottoman Government had become hopelessly insolvent, and that there is little probability as things are now, of the Mahomedan people assimilating to the spirit of the age or progress of the times. On the Continent of Europe they are so surrounded and outnumbered by races differing completely in temperament, religion, and interests, that sooner or later they must be elbowed out of Europe by sheer competition, if not forced out sooner by some more active forces.

The advocates of that senseless "rod of iron" policy so popular in this part of the world, should remember that, if the time comes when the Turk ceases to exist as a power in Europe, it is quite possible for Islamism to become all-powerful again in Asia. The regions from which the race sprang, although partially depopulated,

still remain strange to say, the most fertile on this world's surface, requiring only man's handiwork under proper Government, to restore them to their old preëminence. Further, there is sufficient vitality among the disjointed Mahomedan Powers in Asia to indicate that, in combination again, in a less extended field, and influenced by the traditions of their sect, to make them again become powerful as well as formidable. Such considerations were those which evidently animated the Oriental policy of Sir Stratford Canning, and which it is surely worth while not to lose sight of now.

If Sir Stratford Canning has brushed away for ever an undignified and humiliating ceremony demanded by one Oriental Potentate, another British Envoy at the opposite extreme of Asia saw no indignity in complying with a far more degrading act in the "kowtow" required by a more eastern monarch. Although this veteran statesman lived to see the humiliating etiquette of the Chinese Imperial presence principally dissipated by the action of a Japanese official, and the mystery surrounding the Court of Japan removed by the enlightened action and will of the Mikado himself, still we fear it is only but too apparent that this antagonistic feature has since almost continuously characterized British diplomacy as followed in the east and west of Asia.

The British "Rod of Iron" policy has been proved to be as impotent as that of the "Iron Heel" policy still in vogue among some despotic nations. The present condition of India, let alone Afghanistan, is sufficient evidence of this to satisfy the most stubborn of its advocates. Neither can we find any crumbs of satisfaction in the impaired British influence and prevailing distrust apparent in China and, until lately, in this country as well.

We come to the conclusion that the just but firm policy by which Sir Stratford Canning during his long term of office led the Turk to influence, if not to moderate prosperity—which was afterwards sacrificed principally by the rash confidence of the English people—a policy which found warm followers in this part of Asia in such distinguished men as Lord Elgin, Sir Frederick Bruce, etc., etc., will be found to be more potent of good than the "iron rod" policy, so fondly adhered to by others of a different school. At all events, the one having failed, it would seem that the other might now be tried, and we have no uncertain opinion as to the beneficial results which must follow.

IT is somewhat amusing, to observe the excitement which the expected arrival at San Francisco of a small Chinese steamer has created throughout the United States. The steamer *Ho Chung*, which is the cause of all the commotion, is a vessel of about 1,000 tons capacity belonging to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, and left Canton about two months since with Chinese emigrants for Honolulu. There being little return cargo from that port, an experiment of letting the steamer return to China via San Francisco, with the hope of securing a paying homeward freight was determined upon, hence the origin of the appearance of the Dragon flag for the first time in the waters of the United States. The approach of this vessel was heralded by the American press as an evident proof of the desire of the Emperor of China to stimulate the commercial development of his Empire, and of the deliberate intention of the Chinese Government to make "a new departure." It is further intimated that the steamer is one of an enormous fleet which is ready to commence operations and compete to the detriment of the American mercantile marine. The

New York *Herald* thus expresses its opinion. "No doubt thousands of merchants along the densely-populated thousands of miles of seacoast, will avail themselves of their new born liberty, and that China will soon take rank among the maritime nations." We are sorry to detract from such an enthusiastically drawn and intensely exaggerated picture, but to prevent any unnecessary misapprehension we need only state that there is about as little probability of the Chinese in the present generation, extending their steamer enterprise in any perceptible degree so as to affect American shipping industry, as there is of seeing an American President at Peking. The Chinese are essentially a prudent race and rarely embark in any enterprise without thoroughly understanding it in all its bearings, and keeping the control of it themselves. The Chinese Government had a definite object in view in establishing the China Merchants Company. For they are endeavouring to recover the coast traffic which they have relinquished by Treaty—as they claim in ignorance—to foreign nations, and they will doubtless persistently follow this design up until it has been attained. It is, however, altogether beyond probability that the Chinese Government have any idea of favoring the extension of communications abroad, when so much remains to be done at home. Besides there are countries less remote which offer greater inducements for Chinese development and where Chinese are now better appreciated than apparently they are in the United States, and those places will be the first to enjoy the advantages of the development so confidently predicted by the American press. Apart from such premature considerations, it is well understood that the profitable working of the existing steamer lines across the Pacific, is mainly dependent on the Chinese passenger traffic. If this traffic is curtailed or suppressed, as seems likely to be the case, then there will result a proportionate curtailment in the existing direct steam communication with San Francisco, and the principal portion of the products of this part of Asia will find its way to the Eastern States by sailing vessels, or via the Suez Canal.

SOME very eulogistic accounts having appeared in an American paper of the superiority of a line of railway in course of construction in Yezo under the superintendence of American officials, a correspondent in Japan of *Iron* sent to that paper a correction of some alleged inaccuracies in the description which was supplied to the American journal. The statement in *Iron* is as follows:—

"One line of railway—eighteen miles—from Tokio to Yokohama was opened in 1872 and has been successfully and profitably worked ever since. The permanent way, material and all rolling stock, for this and the other line are English; and although the trains pass very close to small houses along the line about twenty-eight times daily, spark-arresters have not been found necessary. In Yezo, which is almost uninhabited, and where the proposed railway or mine tramway (if made) will not pass a single house, spark-arresters may be perhaps more needed and the Westinghouse brake will be useful on the coal trains, whenever they run. The fear of hostility through the destruction of whole villages by sparks have not been developed during the last eight years. A second line of railway open for several years between Kobo, Osaka, and Kioto (forty-seven miles long) has lately been extended, by the opening of ten miles more to the lake Biwa, to which previous remarks also apply. At present another section is being built from Nagabama (Longshore) on the lake, to Tsuruga on the west coast. The rails are being supplied by Charles Cammell & Co. Yezo, in the north,

is practically almost uninhabited and uncultivated. It is now said that a tramway is to be made from some future coal-mine to a shipping port: and this is the line which the paragraph (taken from an American paper) refers to in all the glory of 'spark-arresters.' I have heard, says our correspondent, 'that all the material, &c., for this tramway is to come from America. I hope I may see the two wonderful fast engines with the wonderful names. 'Benkie' by the way means check (pattern) in the vernacular. Is it prophetic of the fate of these engines? Inasmuch as upon the present open line the Japanese possess thirty-eight locomotives, there scarcely seems the ground for making such a fuss about these two wonderful productions. I should not be surprised if the first order should also be the last." *Iron's* correspondent will soon be in a position to realize his wish to see the engines, as the vessel by which they were shipped left New York for Otarunai, on the 17th of last May.

AN Indian correspondent of the *Times* relates a conversation with Daoud Shah, the commander-in-chief of the deposed Ameer Shere Ali's army, which tends to shew how susceptible to flattery was that potentate and how astutely the Russian envoy worked upon his weakness. The general was describing the first interview between his master and the emissary of the Czar:—

"After the usual compliments had passed and General Stoliéteff had thanked the Ameer for the kind treatment received on the journey, he begged to remark that there was one thing neither he nor any of his officers could understand. They had heard and read a great deal of the Ameer's excellent government and magnificent army; but neither what they had heard nor read had at all prepared them for what they had seen since entering His Highness's country. The management and ruling of everything were most perfect, and the army was splendid beyond description. 'How, then, was it that he, the head of such an army and kingdom, and a really more powerful monarch than the Shah-in-Shah of Persia, and quite the equal of the Sultan of Turkey, was content with the simple title of Ameer? This was more than he (Stoliéteff) and his officers could understand. The Ameer, who had up to this been cold and indifferent in his manner, lolling back on his seat, pulled himself up and, assuming a majestic and dignified air looked round on the assembled courtiers. 'We,' said Daoud Shah, 'seeing how flattered and pleased the Ameer was, exclaimed, 'Yes, yes; why are you contented with such a title when you are certainly greater than the King of Persia and quite the equal of the Sultan?' 'In less than five minutes,' Daoud Shah continued, 'this clever ambassador with his flattery so won over the Ameer that he was more pleased with him than he had ever been with any of us, his old servants, and we all felt sure that General Stoliéteff would get his own way with him.'"

APPLE-PIP KELLY," as the Lord Chief Baron was familiarly termed from the celebrated defence of Tawell the Quaker who poisoned his housekeeper with prussic acid, is thus mentioned in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The Lord Chief Baron has been propounding some very queer law at the Cambridge assizes. On a question affecting a tenant-farmer's right to game, the judge, having looked at the written lease, found that it contained no allusion to the game at all; and held that the tenant accordingly had failed to substantiate his right. Counsel urged in vain that in the absence of a special contract the game belongs to the occupier of the land, but the Lord Chief Baron was inexorable. The blunder will, of course, be set right in due course, but in the meantime many worthy squires will be delighted and misled by the judge's doctrine. It is not many weeks since the Lord Chief Baron, in an assize case, made some wild mistakes about the authority of a

police-constable to arrest on suspicion. It is absurd to suppose that so accomplished a lawyer as Sir Fitzroy Kelly, has all his life been ignorant of the most elementary principles of English law, and these amazing and repeated blunders can only be explained in one way. Sir F. Kelly is a very old man, and his warmest admirers must admit that age has greatly impaired his efficiency as a judge." The soubriquet which has been attached to the Lord Chief Baron arose from his trying to persuade the jury in Tawell's case that the traces of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid discovered in the murdered woman, were due to her having eaten an apple, the pips of which, in common with those of many other fruits, are known to contain a considerable amount of the deadly poison! This defence was naturally unavailing, but the anecdote shews that Sir Fitzroy Kelly's "angularities" are of no recent date. The *Pall Mall* certainly lays much stress upon the effect of time upon the Judge's former efficiency, an argument which might with equal propriety be used in connection with the author of the scandals in the Hongkong Supreme Court.

IN the numerous steamboat accidents which have recently occurred in the United States great loss was occasioned by the utter want of discipline in the crews, and the fact of there being no organized system adopted for utilizing the fire extinguishing and life saving apparatus on board. The lamentable results of this neglect were so very apparent that immediate improvement was imperative. The beneficial effect is thus described in the *New York Nautical Gazette* in an account of the crew drill on board one of the steamers plying from that port:—

"Hardly had the first tap of the gong rung out when the decks of the great steamer became suddenly animated with living forms. Men with axes, fire extinguishers, and buckets, sprang to their respective stations, hose pipes were thrust from the gangways, and within a few seconds water poured from the nozzles. There was no jostling in the hurried movements of the men, for every one of them seemed not only to know his place, but also the shortest cut thither. This portion of the drill having been most satisfactorily carried out, the signal to 'lower away the boats' was next given. It was responded to with equal alacrity with the first alarm, the first boat touching the water fully manned in forty-five seconds, being followed by the others in quick succession. All the boats reached the water 'right side up with care,' and thus were lowered from their davits literally 'with neatness and dispatch.'"

This presents a pleasing contrast to the accounts of confusion and disorder which prevailed in the disasters which occurred not long since. Similar preparations for emergency to those mentioned above should be made in every sea-going vessel.

#### A DAY AT THE HISAMATSUZA THEATRE.

IT is to be greatly regretted that financial difficulties have compelled the energetic proprietor of the Shintomiza theatre, to suspend the dramatic performances given in that admirable establishment ever since the representation of the play which we reviewed last July. In common with the public of Tokio and Yokohama we sincerely hope that he may soon be enabled to re-open his temple of Thespis with his former staff of able actors and, by the introduction of new plays, preserve the well-earned reputation of the establishment as the best theatre in Tokio and in fact in all Japan.

The next theatre in size and importance is the Hisamatsuza, in Hamacho. Although the present building—being a temporary structure erected after the destruction of the theatre in the disastrous fire at the beginning of the present year—is proportionately small, yet the actors are all good and, best of all, the characters they take are admirably adapted to them and consequently excellently played. All these attractions combined are now drawing—as they certainly deserve—so great

a crowd of visitors, that on Sunday last when the writer was present, there was not a seat to be found unoccupied by an early hour in the morning, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather.

The two pieces now being performed are entitled respectively *Okuni no matau kabuki no tchajimé*, and *Golairiki koi no fujimé*. The former of these is an old popular drama, and is the history of a peasant woman named Kasané, whose miserable and cruel end—through the influence of the names of her deceased sister—forms a subject for 'fire-side' stories, as well as for songs and poetry among the Japanese.

The first act introduces us to a tea-house in Yedo—as the capital was called at the date of the events represented—where a number of unscrupulous and ambitious retainers of the Prince of Daté (perhaps more popularly known as the lord of Sendai) are found discussing a plot to overthrow the reigning Prince. The dissolute behaviour of the Prince is made the excuse for the conspiracy, and the principle offence alleged against him is the violent affection he bears towards a celebrated member of the *demoi-moule* named Takao, who he is in the habit of visiting almost every day and, of course, squandering upon her enormous sums of money. It may well be imagined that this course of procedure—leaving on one side the moral view of the case—is serious misconduct on the part of a personage of the Prince's rank and dignity, at a time when a daimio never went outside the gate of their *yashiki*, unless attended by a large number of retainers. In fact they were seldom seen in the streets at all, except when paying a ceremonial visit to the reigning Shōgun, or some similar occasion.

In Act II. we find the Prince (impersonated by Gadō) seated in a large house-boat—specially built for the occasion—in the middle of the Sumida-gawa, retiring from his usual place of amusement. On this occasion, however, his beloved Takao (Takanojō) is seated by his side, for the Prince has now delivered her from the bondage in which she was previously held by an engagement with the proprietor of the house, with a view to her permanent residence in his *yashiki*. In connection with this incident we may here repeat a popular anecdote among the Japanese. It is said that, when the Prince of Sendai released Takao, her employer did not agree to cancel the bond for any specific sum of money, as she was so surpassingly beautiful and engaging in her manners. The offer made by the Prince and ultimately accepted was, that he should pay in gold coin her weight in full dress. When placed in the scales the extraordinary weight of Takao—which was altogether disproportionate to her size—surprised everyone; in fact she seemed almost as heavy as three fully-grown men put together! This surprise was, however, soon explained when it was discovered, that not only her master, but also every one of her friends and servants, had asked her to conceal about her clothes heavy articles, such as iron rods, mirrors, utensils, &c., &c., the equivalent weight of which she was subsequently to give them in gold! Takao is said to have willingly complied, and thus secured the kindly remembrances of her old friends.

To resume our description of Act II. A wrestler named Kinugawa (Kuzō) who, like most of the champion wrestlers of the time was in receipt of a pension from the house of Date, and therefore devoted to the head of the clan, arrives on the scene in a fast-boat from the *yashiki*, and delivers a message to the Prince which compels him to return with all speed to his residence, leaving Takao to follow more leisurely under the protection of the wrestler. Kinugawa had long since arrived at the conclusion, that his Prince's blind affection for Takao was the principal cause which had led to his perilous position and the plot for his overthrow. The wrestler can discover no other way out of the difficulty than the separation of Takao and his master, and he accordingly explains the circumstances to her and beseeches her to remain in concealment until the Prince has overcome his enemies and defeated the conspirators. Takao, however, feels, too enamoured of either the Prince or his wealth to consent, and meets all Kinugawa's pleading with a district and positive refusal. The wrestler sees no alternative if the house of Daté is to be saved, and he therefore kills Takao. With her last expiring breath she vows to the gods that her spirit shall haunt Kinugawa through life and take a fearful vengeance on her cruel murderer. This may be said to form the groundwork of the drama.

We are now introduced to the house of the slain girl's family. News of her death has reached the peasant home,

and Takao's brother Sabu (Gadô) and sister Kasanê (Takanojo) are offering up prayers for the repose of her soul. A hurried knocking at the door and Kinugawa enters travel-stained and weary. Not knowing, naturally, that he is in the house of his victim, he seeks refuge from the pursuit of soldiers despatched by his enraged Prince to effect his arrest, and who have already hunted him from the capital. Kinugawa relates the cause of his flight and throws himself upon Sabu's mercy for shelter. Sabu discloses his identity and challenges Kinugawa to mortal combat. Kinugawa offers no resistance to the threatened onslaught, but asks for a few minutes delay until he has opportunity to explain the reasons for his cruel deed. Sabu consents, and the wrestler then narrates the plot to overthrow the house of Daté, how only a few retainers in addition to himself remained faithful, and pleaded that it was only by the death of Takao that the impending evil could possibly be averted. He then prays for a reprieve until such time as order is restored in the clan, declaring that he will then cheerfully pay the penalty of his crime. Sabu is struck with the devotion of Kinugawa, and grants his prayer.

Complications now follow. Kasanê, Takao's sister, had fallen in love with the wrestler some time before at a great wrestling match in the capital. She now endeavours to obtain her brother's sanction to her marriage with Kinugawa; after much persuasion he consents. Kasanê retires to array herself for the nuptial ceremony and, just as she is putting the finishing touches to her toilette, the ghost of Takao appears. The spirit addresses Kasanê, accuses Kinugawa of the murder, and forbids the marriage, adding that its mission is to torment the wrestler through life. Kasanê's affection is proof against this fearful ordeal. She declares her intention of remaining faithful to her lover, whereupon the ghost makes a few rapid passes—thus exercising the malign influence possessed by the shades of all departed persons—and Kasanê from extreme beauty is changed to excessive ugliness. Notwithstanding this the wrestler marries her.

ACT. IV. discovers Kinugawa settled down into a family man. With his wife he has taken up his abode in his native village and, the better to conceal his identity, has changed his name to Yoyemon. His present occupation is that of a tiller of the soil. A serious disaster, however, now befalls him. Since the period mentioned in the former act, the conspirators have prevailed against the Prince of Daté and he finds himself compelled to flee from Yedo. The Prince directs his steps to the locality where he remembered hearing the faithful Kinugawa was born, and his betrothed wife, Utakata Hime (Shinzo), follows him. The lady, while wandering about inquiring for the dwelling of Kinugawa—now Yoyemon—is met and kidnapped by Kingorô (Danshō) a noted highwayman of the Ned Kelly type. This ruffian resides (when at home) near Yoyemon, and is perfectly acquainted with his former relations, under the name of Kinugawa, with the house of Daté. The robber then calls upon the ex-wrestler, tells him that he has captured the betrothed of his liege lord, and offers to ransom her for one hundred rios. Yoyemon recognizes Utakata Hime by the description given by the robber and proposes to buy her himself, alleging that he has been looking out for another wife for some time past, as Kasanê was so ugly that she excited only feelings of loathing, and he intended to divorce her. After a good deal of conversation it is arranged that they shall meet at a certain place the next evening, when Yoyemon shall hand over the money to the robber and receive the lady in exchange.

The next act (V.) is certainly the most interesting of the whole drama, and is brimful of stirring incident. On a lonely country road, at a spot where a desolate bridge crosses a river, we are introduced to the trysting place of Yoyemon and Kingorô, a fitting place for the completion of a nefarious transaction. To this dreary spot the robber drags the terrified and wearied Utakata Hime and commands her to accept as her husband his friend Yoyemon. The poor lady is so overcome with fear that she is unable to dissent, and her silence is accepted as proof of her willingness to comply, although her refusal would have mattered little. While this is in progress, Kasanê passes along the road, hears her husband's name mentioned, and either suspecting his fidelity, or perhaps impelled by the curiosity natural to her sex, conceals herself behind a bush and eagerly listens to the conversation between the robber and the lady. Yoyemon now arrives to keep his appointment, and finds as

he had anticipated that the captive lady was none other than the betrothed of his Prince. The robber demands the agreed ransom, but Yoyemon has not got it and threatens to rescue the lady by force. This had, in fact, been his intention from the very first, and he purposely appointed a lonely spot for the rendezvous with Kingorô, in order that nothing might hinder the accomplishment of his purpose. Of course Kingorô is not the man to yield up his prize to Yoyemon quietly, and accordingly a desperate combat takes place between the two; Kingorô is defeated and disappears from the scene with Yoyemon in fierce pursuit.

Kasanê, who had heard and seen all that passed from her hiding place, now appears. She is, of course, ignorant that Yoyemon's story of his wishing to divorce her and take another wife, was an invention to deceive the robber and procure the release of his Prince's betrothed. Kasanê is therefore inflamed with jealous anger against Utakata Hime and attempts to assassinate her. At this juncture the shade of Takao again appears and is seen to urge Kasanê to carry out her fell design, as the spirit of Takao is also incensed against the poor lady because she is the betrothed of the Lord of Sendai, whose fatal love had caused the cruel murder at the beginning of the drama. Yoyemon, however, returns in time to save the lady's life, but in disarming Kasanê he accidentally inflicts a fatal wound upon her with the knife which he is forcing from her grasp. As there is no hope of Kasanê's recovery, and as she persisted with her remaining strength in attempting to prevent the escape of Yoyemon and the lady to a place of refuge from the soldiers who are still in pursuit of the wrestler for the murder on the Sumida, Yoyemon is reluctantly compelled to give her the *coup-de-grace*. Two strangers appear just as Yoyemon despatches Kasanê, and all three engage in combat. The curtain falls while they are thus employed. The spectator is thus shown how one bad action, although arising from such a praiseworthy feeling as devotion to a feudal superior, inevitably brings in its train a series of further crimes and disasters.

The second piece is, as usual, much less interesting than the first. Moreover, as we have already exceeded our limits we must here conclude "A day at the Hisamatsuza theatre."

M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—Were it even only for 'auld lang syne,' I would gladly make you any concession in my power. But I regret that it is wholly impossible for me to accept the contradiction given in your issue of the 29th May, to the statement made in my letter to *The Globe* regarding the division of the Shimouoseki Indemnity among the four Powers, namely:—England, France, Holland and the United States, to whom it was paid. The record is perfectly clear, and in order that all doubt on the subject may be dispelled, I enclose you an extract from the despatch of the Earl of Clarendon to Earl Cowley, dated 1st January, 1866—the former being then Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the latter English Ambassador in Paris. To this extract I beg the careful attention of your readers.

But even if we had no such proof that the proposal for the equal division of this indemnity originated with the American Minister, can any one suppose for an instant that it would have come from the English side? Is it probable, or consistent with the ordinary course of human affairs, that a division which so completely ignored the proportions of the efforts made, the assistance given, and the expenses incurred by the four Powers respectively, should have been proposed by the very Power to whom it would be the most disadvantageous arrangement possible? There can be but one answer to such a question.

France suggested what she might have been expected to suggest, an equitable, logical and reasonable principle of partition. But neither she nor Holland could affect to be seriously disappointed by a suggestion which awarded them far more than they were willing to accept, more than they were in justice and reason entitled to, and assuredly more than they would even have thought of claiming. When, however, there was a friendly hand ready to pull more chestnuts out of the fire for them than they hoped for, was it in human nature for them to decline the

offer? Man is a frail creature; none of us are as good as our principles; and nations, even more than individuals, are sometimes not unwilling to accept benefits from arrangements which a proper pride or a sense of justice would prevent their making or even proposing.

What is quite clear is this: That the proposal for equal division of the money came originally from the American Minister: that the French and Dutch Ministers did not, as they could not have been expected to do, actively oppose it; that the English Minister—whatever he may have thought of it—did not greatly care to dispute it (an attitude which is perfectly intelligible); and that the four Ministers agreed to recommend it to their respective Governments as on the whole the best practical solution of the question. A man must have but a small acquaintance with life who has not often submitted to claims which he would never have made himself, which never ought to have been made at all, but which he does not greatly care to dispute.

I applied the word "smartness" to the arrangement, brought about by the American Minister, and though you impugn its historical justice and propriety, I cannot withdraw it. There is no escape from the fact that the proposal ultimately adopted originated where I said it did originate; and if I required collateral and presumptive proof of the justice of the epithet in question, I should find it in the corresponding subtlety which made it appear to come from the English Minister. But Lord Clarendon's expressions forbid this—"The United States Minister, on the other hand, is understood to contend":—"Her Majesty's Government are not indisposed to concur," &c.:—"England alone would be required to make a sacrifice, &c."

Pray do not imagine, Sir, that I am actuated by any feeling that Great Britain ought to have contended for a larger share of the indemnity. The pages of your journal afford abundant evidence that I pleaded very earnestly for the direct or indirect return of the whole of the money to the Japanese; nor, as I believe, should I have pleaded in vain but for the ill-humour in which the Government, exasperated at not getting jurisdiction over foreigners conceded to them, flung the last instalment of the money down in such a manner that they became accessories to their own punishment. In spite, even of this, I still think that some ingenious method might and ought to have been found to save the four Treaty Powers from the humiliation of having to accept this money. The people of the United States may be congratulated that the adroitness of their Minister—I am now in no humour to use harsh words, however just—has given them an honourable excuse for returning their share of it to Japan. From the very first, this share was regarded by the Government at Washington as tainted with injustice. Mr. Seward, at that time Secretary of State, opened for it a special account which to this day stands by itself, and the money was never paid into the public treasury. In strange contrast to the fate of most ill-gotten gains in the hands of individuals, it increased at a wholly exceptional rate of increment, and the \$750,000 of which it once consisted, has now become over \$2,000,000 as if to protest even more and more loudly against the injustice of its origin. In writing, as I have so frequently done on this subject, I have never for one moment, or by direct or indirect reference, identified the people of the United States with this transaction; and, so far as I have seen or heard of the expression of public opinion in America on the point, it has invariably repudiated it, so far as it decently could, and urged the return of the money to the Japanese Government.

My entire conviction is that the Government of the United States will sooner or later return this money to the Japanese. The offer has already been made once or twice, but the conditions with which it was coupled were always unacceptable to the Mikado's Government, and which has acted with perfect propriety and self-respect in declining it on this account.

When the grave-digger in Hamlet casts up a skull, Hamlet says to Horatio,—“This might be the pate of a politician which this ass now o'er-reaches; one that would circumvent God, might it not?” But time is Heaven's instrument, and, by

\* By the way, you printed this word *ingenious* in my first letter, thus making pure nonsense of the passage in which it occurs. Your fair excuse is that the *London and China Express* made the same mistake.

irreversible law, this kind of Cagliostro diplomacy defeats itself.

In the corrupted currents of this world  
Offence's gilded hand may shore-by justice;  
And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself  
Buys out the law: but 'tis not so above;  
There is no shuffling,—there the action lies  
In his true nature; and we ourselves compelled,  
Even to the teeth and forehead of our faults,  
To give in evidence.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. HOWELL.

London, 3rd August, 1880.

[Extract.]

Earl of Clarendon to Earl Cowley.

January 1st, 1866.

"Proceeding to the consideration of the manner in which the balance of the Indemnity, after providing for the special compensations, should be divided, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in his despatch to which I referred, suggests that the division should be made according to the proportion the forces of each Power in Japan bore to the aggregate force of the four.

The United States Minister, on the other hand, is understood to contend that as the general co-operation of all the four Powers must necessarily have had great and equal weight if not in the actual operations at all events in the measures which preceded them, and afterwards in turning the result to good account, it would be fair to look upon the several Powers as contributing in an equal degree to the success of the common cause, and therefore as entitled to share equally in the indemnity which the Japanese Government agreed to pay.

Her Majesty's Government are not indisposed to concur in this view of the question. It cannot be doubted that the joint action of all the Powers collectively afforded, and still affords, the surest means of producing a most salutary effect on the Japanese Government, who would only be too glad to detect and would certainly take advantage of the slightest indication of the existence of a separate interest among them. The American principle of partition will secure to France a larger share of the indemnity than she would obtain under the principle of distribution suggested by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, while Holland and the United States would be benefited by it in a still greater degree. England alone would be required to make a sacrifice; but Her Majesty's Government will consent to do so, if only to mark their conviction, &c., &c."

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 14th September, 1880.

The war vessels forming the joint Naval Demonstration against Turkey, have arrived at Ragusa. Hostilities have commenced in South Africa with the Basutos, who resist disarmament. The Leger has been won by Robert the Devil; Cipolata second, Abbott third.

LONDON, 19th September, 1880.

Five thousand Montenegrin troops are marching on Dulcigno.

### The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR; 9TH MONTH, 25TH DAY, DO-YO-RI.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The French mail steamer arrived from Hongkong on Monday last. The P. & O. steamer *Oceanic* came into port from San Francisco on the day following, with American advices to the 30th ultimo. The English mail left to-day by the P. & O. steamer *Malacca*. The *City of Tokio* left San Francisco on the 20th, and the *Sunda*, Hongkong on the 22nd instant, both bound for Yokohama.

The very latest fashionable idiosyncrasy hails from London, and is known as the "baby stare." It is affected by the misses of the species, and consists in opening the eyes as widely as possible without raising the brows, and slightly turning the corners of the mouth upward. The correct position of the lips is obtained by repeating over for eight or ten thousand times the word "mouse" before a pier-glass. Swallowing a pin will also give the correct expression.

The *Hochi Shinbun* reports that Mr. Nomura, the present Governor of Kanagawa is to be promoted to the Senate. This elevation is doubtless well merited, and we trust that the great energy and consideration for Foreign interests show by him at this port will not be thrown away in the higher position to which he will be removed. Doubtless we shall hear of other local promotions to follow. We only hope our new Governor will not have his attention diverted from the condition of our roads, the frequent stoppages of the canal bridges, and the disgraceful, immoral and repellent condition, of the villages on Camp Hill and on the road to the Race Course.

The ten Olina subscription griffins arrived by the *Tokio Maru* on Thursday morning and, with the exception of a large grey, seem all in very good order. We shall be surprised if any one of them turns out a flyer, but it is impossible to say more as they have not yet appeared on the race course. They were drawn for by lot on Thursday afternoon, the most likely one (a strawberry grey) fell to the "Oyama" stable, the second choice, an iron grey, was drawn by a tyro in our racing circles and we wish him success. A fine, powerful, and likely-looking grey is, we regret to hear, condemned to the road without a trial; a weight carrying bay will make a poor companion for the *Chief*, he will doubtless prove *Lingerer* in more senses than one. A contributor informs us that the training is slightly more interesting as the quicker work comes on, *Admiral Rois* and *Warwick* are going better than ever, and should share the half-bred races pretty much as they like in the absence of *Bon Roma*. *Oyama* and *Jim Hills* are in high fettle, but the black griffin of the same stable is decidedly soft. *Gled* is in grand condition, as is also *Skeddadle*. *Chief Monyoluna* is as well as ever and will make it hot for some of them; *Daisy Chain* is going very strong indeed, and his stable companion *Eastlander* will probably repeat like Tientsin performances. *Black Velvet* is again upon the course, and was looking very well a week ago. *Katerfelto* enjoys his quiet work. There are three Japanese griffins in the K. stable, for which rumour says long prices have been paid, and they must be correspondingly good. The *Chion* is going short and the dan Japanese griffin has not yet recovered from the effects of the pack. *Annandale* retains his old pace and will make his mark for his new owner. The light bay half-bred has not been on the course for some time, and we trust no accident has happened to so likely a competitor; the black mare of this stable has been thrown out of training. Two magnificent bays make their appearance daily under the guidance of their owner, but we have not seen either of them extended yet. Much interest is taken in them, and *Oyama* will have to look to his laurels. The Tokio ponies have not yet been seen on this course. We can only hear of five griffins of great speed, a grey and a bay half-bred, and three native ponies, two large and one small blacks. *Nous verrons!* We cannot help noticing the singular absence of new half-bred ponies. We shall be glad to see the inner course thrown open on galloping days, and hope the committee will take the matter into consideration.

We take the following from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*:—A number of gentlemen in the province of Izu have formed a company to start a cattle-breeding farm under the management of Mr. Morita Tomozo, who lived in America for several years where he studied this branch of industry practically. It is proposed to establish a farm on the Nirayama plains first, as an experiment, and to extend it gradually, if successful. The company have applied to the Agricultural Department for a loan of two hundred sheep and twenty-nine kinds of agricultural implements: in consequence of which Mr. Hirano Kazuchika, a sakan of the 7th class of the Department, has been ordered to go and report upon the capabilities of the place chosen.

We learn from a native paper that five hundred cocoons arrived at Mr. Hoshino Sobei's office at Minami-Nakanori, Yokohama, on the 10th instant from Iwaki, and Fukushima. The price of the cards in the producing districts, ranges from 3.60 or 3.70 yen, to 4.00 yen each. There is not a single card this year that is worth less than three yen.

We notice the arrival by the last P. and O. steamer, of Mr. Joseph Arthur, who is well-known in India from his connection with Dave Carson's troupe in the rôle of delineator in crayons of public and local celebrities, each sketch being completed in less than a minute. Mr. Arthur intends giving a variety entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday next, the 30th instant, when he will be assisted by Professor Hennicke and others.

Admiral Patterson, who has commanded the American squadron in these waters for the last few years, left on Sunday last by the s.s. *City of Peking*. As the vessel past the U.S. men-of-war now in harbour the customary salutes were fired, and the band of the *Richmond* played "Home Sweet Home," and afterwards "Auld Lang Syne."

The violent gale (writes the *Hiogo News*) which passed over this district at an early hour on Thursday morning (17th) was remarkable in its brief duration. On the previous evening the wind was gusty, and at midnight a sharp shower of rain fell, when the wind moderated for a while. Between two and three o'clock the gale was violent, and accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, but very little rain. The gale came from the south-west, and we will probably hear in a few days, from shipping reports, of its effect on the south and west coasts. In the Concession and Native Town, very little damage is reported; a tree was blown down in the "Public Park," and in some of the houses on the hill the inmates felt the house getting a good shaking. Besides the stranding of the American ship *Matchless*, beyond the breakwater of the Eastern Camber, another shipping casualty occurred, a Japanese barque having gone ashore in Hiogo Bay. . . . . The *Matchless*, as we reported yesterday, is not damaged at all, as she lies on a fine, sandy bottom, with a heavy list to starboard. An attempt was made yesterday afternoon at four o'clock to tow her off by the American gunboat *Palos*, a powerful little boat. The attempt was unsuccessful, but it is expected that in two or three days, when all the cargo of the *Matchless* is discharged, and when there will be higher tides than yesterday's, that she will be easily towed off, and without damage. She lies broadside on, with about six feet of water between her and the shore at low tide. She does not appear to have suffered much damage, and there will be no great difficulty in towing her off, as the wind has dropped and the sea is now quite smooth.

The *Queen* has the following:—"The kind of furniture loved by Mr. Burges may be best understood by the exact description of one piece—say the washstand. Up to now a washstand has seemed an impertinent sort of affair, to be kept out of sight, but here we have a gem fit to splash at all day in poetic enjoyment. It is of gold, with fragments of bright stones and shells inlaid; those called 'Venus's Ears' have been largely used. Every blank space is carved minutely in flowers, beautifully tinted, and we discern a lizard or two and some butterflies among them. These crystals inclose small shelves, where a scent bottle, some hundreds of years old, and a tooth powder receptacle, some thousands, nestle and shine. Marble plates receive the soap. A fine bronze, which most of us would place on some table for ornament, here makes itself useful—a bull, from whose throat ajar the water pours into a Brescia basin, inlaid with silver fishes. How do you get the water in? See you that other bronze, a tortoise, which seems to creep beyond the bull's fell reach? It is a plug. Twist him round and the bull fills the basin. Such is the use which Aladdin makes of bronzes, and I beg to add that the lapis and amber and crystal and marble are not papier-mâché, and glazed chalk: they are the real thing. On one washstand we read the quaint inscription from Chaucer: 'This is the narrow perillous on which the proud Narcissus saw his faire face bright.' In unexpected places little taps and handles shine

forth, made of coral or silver, with uncut stones enfixed therein."

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:—"In the proposed general extermination of old maids (who as a class I have found to be the purest and most innocent people in the community) could there not also be an extermination of the married women flirts? These latter pests, whom one is sure to find at each of our summer resorts, no matter how quiet the place may be, lay themselves out to entrap any stray young man whom they may see, and on their miserable vanity or love of vicious excitement, sacrifice their reputations and those of their husbands and children, and make themselves highly offensive to all right thinking and properly behaved persons. If a place could be found to which this class of married women might be effectually banished, what a blessing as well as a salvation it would be to society. I am sure that there are many afflicted husbands who would gladly contribute toward the expense of exterminating the married women flirts." Similar expressions of feeling find vent from time to time in English and Indian papers. What a source of congratulation it should be to foreign residents in Japan, that the plague has not, as yet, reached these shores!

The authorities should take steps to put down with a firm hand the ruffianism of some of the boatmen plying from the hatobas. On Wednesday afternoon a Chinaman was landed in a sampan at the French hatoba from the *Tanais*, and paid the sendo eleven sen. The latter wanted more and created quite a disturbance, but seeing a policeman coming along, he struck the Chinaman on the head with a piece of wood, jumped into his sampan and sculled away. The "bloated official" and the crowd of sendos and coolies, had a merry time joking over this very creditable occurrence.

At four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, an accident occurred which nearly effectually prevented two bettoes, at any rate, from galloping their masters' horses. One horse was being ridden from the bund and the other down to it; they came into violent collision, one horse being thrown. The riders were uninjured which is not, perhaps, a source of unalloyed satisfaction after the repeated warnings given to abstain from this discreditable practice.

The Base-ball match of Thursday last was not concluded, as at eight minutes past six the game was "called" on account of the increasing darkness. The shore team was then at the bat, and the latter half of the ninth innings being played. The score at the stoppage of the game was 17 for the Yokohama Club against 19 for the Navy. The game was not as interesting as some of the former ones have been; the large number of runs obtained on each side is a sufficient comment on the play.

A race between the catamarans of the U. S. ships *Sicutara* and *Richmond* came off on Thursday afternoon. The course was from the bows of the *Richmond* past the French flag-ship, round a buoy, and then back—passing alongside the *Sicutara*—to the starting point. Owing to various reasons the race was not started before eight minutes past six. Fortune on this occasion favoured the *Richmond*, whose three representatives pulled away from their antagonists, thus partially revenging the defeat of their barge, whose very handsome flag now occupies a prominent position in the wardroom of the *Sicutara*.

The New York *Nation* of the 19th of last August says that "the two principal 'campaign stories' of the week are that Mr. English has, during the past three or four years, foreclosed a considerable number of mortgages in Indiana to recover payment of small loans. This discovery was made by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and many of our esteemed Republican contemporaries seem to think it a very valuable one. Some of them have given up nearly a whole page to the list of foreclosures. Mr. English seems, like many other men, to be in the habit of investing considerable sums on mortgage, which is usually considered a business transaction, the object of the mortgage being to enable the creditor to get his money back in case the interest is not paid. But the esteemed Republican contemporaries seem to think that the mortgage is something which is drawn

up either for fun or to save the debtor's dignity, and which no creditor fit to be Vice-President would think of taking seriously. So when Mr. English treats his as real security and enforces it, they denounce him as a humbug and hypocrite, and as 'no poor man's friend.' This is a sorry business for a paper like the Cincinnati *Commercial* to take up, and would be much better suited to Denis Kearney's organ. When the editor takes a mortgage we wonder what he does with it? The other 'story' is that General Arthur was really born in Ireland, and is therefore disqualified. He admits that his father was an Irishman, but says his mother was a New-Englander who never left her native country. But Mr. Hinman knows better, and says that he can prove that Mr. Arthur, senior, came to this country thirty-five years ago, when the son was about fourteen years old, which looks badly for the son, as, if he first crossed the ocean at the age of fourteen, he must have known he was not born in the United States, and must now be 'lying,' as Horace Greeley used to say, 'knowingly, wilfully, and with naked intent to deceive.' Nothing will satisfy Mr. Hinman, however, short of the calling of another Republican convention and the nomination of a native in place of Mr. Arthur. There seems to be a decline of interest in Hancock and Garfield on the part of the story-tellers, and it has even become fashionable to admit on the stump that they are both men of good character. In fact, the wretched way in which Hancock 'pans out' as a rascal, is a sore subject with many of our Republican contemporaries when they look at the piles of useless material about Tilden's atrocities which they had collected, in their expectation that the old villain would assuredly be nominated. Our advice to them would be to publish it all the same. It will show what kind of party the Democratic party must be to have such a person even as an adviser. We must not omit to mention, however, that it is found almost impossible to sell Hancock's campaign life to the Democratic farmers. These simple-minded but sagacious men say they 'have heard enough of Hancock,' and the Democratic book agents are greatly disheartened. It has also come out that a poor old soldier went to Garfield to ask for relief, and he brutally told him that 'he did nothing for soldiers,' and asked him why he did not go to the alms-house. Republican candidates almost always treat soldiers in this way. Schuyler Colfax once refused to see an old soldier because he could not send up a visiting card on a silver salver offered to him for that purpose by Colfax's pampered footman. The poor veteran thus refused by Garfield then wrote a letter to Hancock, and by return of mail came a fifty-dollar check and a kind note. There are rumors afloat also that Garfield has an unpaid tailor's bill at Troy, New York, and stole much furniture and bedding from a widow at the South."

We had a very pleasant evening in the Bluff Gardens on Wednesday; the sultry heat and gathering clouds which at sundown had given promise of bad weather all cleared away, and at nine o'clock the moon shone out upon a numerous audience waiting to hear the first dulcet strains of Auber's overture to "Les Diamants de la Couronne." With praiseworthy punctuality Bandmaster Meyrelles led off the concert with an admirable performance of this genial overture; the *Richmond* men supporting their well-earned fame in fine style. Indeed we think that this was the only piece in their programme worthy of their powers, the remaining four being simply conventional band-pieces of the waltz and polka order, played in the band's well-known good manner. Our Japanese friends were much more ambitious and had cut out for themselves some tough work, especially in the two numbers by Meyerbeer. Of these the "Huguenot" selection was undoubtedly the better played; the broad diatonic Choral being much better suited to the unusually slow time in which Mr Eckert takes all his numbers. Suppé's overture ran the risk of entire ruin from this cause; and the "Réveil du Lion" in the last part, was simply massacred from the fact of its being played at a dirge like pace—suggesting the idea that the name should have been altered to "Mort du Lion." Why is this? It cannot be that our native friends are unable to play in quick time, as witness the band's excellent performance (under the leadership of one of their own number) in the "Indigo Quadrille" of Strauss, and their effective coöperation

with the *Richmond* band in the later numbers of the evening. Perhaps it is that the conductor himself is unable to make his huge two-armed beats in quicker time? If so we would respectfully appeal to him in the interest of art, not to gesticulate quite so forcibly; it spoils the æsthetic effect of a good performance, to see two wildly-waving arms fly up or down between audience and performers, at every pulse of each measure. We are sure that the distinguished musician will pardon us for this plain speaking; could he but see himself "in action," and compare what he sees with the quiet precision of bâton in the hands of others, he would acknowledge the justice of our remarks. The most effective numbers were certainly the first overture, the "Indigo Quadrille"; the "Huguenot" selection; and the Galop, March, and *finale* by the combined bands; these last were played magnificently and brought an agreeable *soirée* to a glorious conclusion. We cannot refrain from complimenting most highly the Japanese gentleman (we have not the pleasure of his name and wish we had) who conducted three of the numbers. With admirable style, graceful action, and military precision, he kept his players well in hand, scoring perhaps the most legitimate success of the whole performance. We hope that ere the *Richmond* leaves us, we may again have the pleasure of hearing the consolidated bands in another afternoon or evening promenade. We must not omit to mention that the illuminations were very good. The strings and festoons of lanterns as arranged by Mr. Foote were really excellent, and far surpassed in effectiveness anything we have seen of the kind for a long time.

The *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* says that "the gale which suddenly sprung up in the harbour on Wednesday last, the 15th instant, although of comparatively short duration was sufficient to bring to remembrance, and to suggest a possibility of a repetition of the typhoon of '74. As the barometer had fallen during the day, a storm was not altogether unexpected, but the unusual rapidity which eventually characterised its coming took most people by surprise. About 4.30 p.m., a shower of rain set in, and shortly afterwards a strong breeze from the N.N.E. commenced to blow, which in a few minutes increased to a gale. The wind continued to increase until 7 p.m., when it reached its highest, and from that time an improvement was visible and fears of a dangerous typhoon were at an end. No damage was sustained by the shipping, as most of them held well to their anchorages, except the Japanese man-of-war, which dragged foul of the Mitsui Bishi Co.'s barge. The *Africa's* steam-launch was sent ashore with a boat in tow for the purpose of taking off some officers who were waiting at Boyd's Jetty, being on the lee shore, heavy seas rolled in accompanied by terrific squalls, which rendered her unmanageable by the occupants, and caused her to get into difficulties from which she was not extricated until the wind subsided. Messrs. Adams & Co.'s launch broke from her moorings, but, fortunately, she had steam up, which enabled her to run to Tomachi bay, where she lay until the following morning. Mr. Sutton had started for Takasima in his tow-luot just before the storm broke out, but considering it advisable to return, he did so, and sheltered in the Slip bay. Several dambies and sampans were destroyed, and others more or less damaged. Mr. Powers' sailing boat also received more chafing than was conducive of good. With the exception of the above, we have not heard of any serious damage or injury being sustained, or of any lives having been lost.

The *North China Herald* says that "lovers of the miraculous among the natives have just been entertained by an account of a 'find' at Yangchow. A thunderstorm lately passed over that district, and the lightning struck a tomb, from which smoke was immediately seen to issue. A man who effected entrance found by the side of a large coffin a gemmeous bowl which had been used for a lamp for the person of rank who was therein interred. Next the adventurous explorer broke open the coffin, and finding that it enclosed a smaller coffin, opened that also. The corpse was that of an aged man, for his beard reached to his knees. He had at his side a valuable sword, and a pearl under his chin. Of these treasures the finder took possession. Subsequently he returned to renew his search, but he then found that the corpse had

crumbled to ashes. This alarmed him, and he quitted the neighbourhood, not from fear of ghosts, but from an apprehension that he might be wanted at the yamen to give an account of his archaeological researches. An inscription on the coffin showed it to be a thousand years old."

The *Shanghai Courier* of the 11th of September instant says: "A suit was filed in H. B. M.'s Court here this morning against Mr. Giles, the British Consul at Amoy, in connection with Mr. Giles's action in stopping the steamer *Cheang-hock-kian* and fining her owners £5,000. The claim is for the return of the £5,000, and \$10,000 as damages." Consuls in the Far East too frequently imagine that they are irresponsible, and particularly magnificent specimens of human nature. The personal loss of a few thousand dollars occasionally will doubtless go far to correct existing false impressions, and put an end to high-handed proceedings.

We notice by the New York *Maritime Register*, that no sailing vessel left that port for either Japan, Hongkong, or Shanghai, between the 10th and the 26th of last August. When the mail left there was one vessel on the berth for Hongkong, one for Shanghai, but none for Japan. On the subject of the kerosene trade a New York commercial journal says:—"That gigantic octopus, the Standard Oil Company, is reported to have obtained control now of the Empire Oil Company. If that be so, merchants in the trade say it practically controls the entire oil business of the country. The powerful concentration of capital, in this as in some other lines of business, bids fair, for a season at least, to push the principle of competition to the wall." The meaning to be derived from this is that, with short shipments, monopoly, and the season of greatest consumption approaching, the price of kerosene will very probably rise considerably.

An interesting collection has been made by the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, the great centre of the silk industry of Europe. We notice in the *Moniteur des Fils et Tissus* that "the Chamber has acquired a quantity of Japanese silk goods, numbering 400 pieces, which present the different styles in vogue from the end of the XVI. century to 1880. The same decorative designs have been in use for centuries past among the Japanese. Many of them recall the symbolical paintings on the Egyptian sarcophagi. Figured stuffs, armures, *broches*, sacerdotal, civil and theatrical costumes are represented."

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that in consequence of the unusual increase in the value of specie and the inconvenience caused thereby to the import trade, the native merchants of Tokio and Yokohama held a conference on the 20th instant, when it was resolved to sign the following agreement:—"The extraordinary rise in the price of silver has caused great inconvenience to the merchants connected with the import trade, and they have resolved as follows:—

Article I.—All purchases of goods from foreign firms shall be suspended for one week, to commence from the 20th instant.

Article II.—If, however, such goods are of such importance that the non-purchase would prove a public inconvenience, the matter shall be referred to a committee. If it is found that they are actually indispensable, the goods shall be bought by the committee, and sold to the buyer at a price agreed upon by all the dealers.

Article III.—Information must be sent to the office of the collector of commissions in a sealed envelope before the 21st instant, of all articles already contracted for before the 19th instant; the quality and quantity of the goods, and name of the foreign firm being required, and also the date when the goods are expected to arrive. This refers to all goods expected here up to the 31st of October.

Article IV.—These sealed envelopes are to be opened in the presence of all the members of the committee.

Article V.—In order to enforce this agreement the committee shall be chosen from all the merchants dealing in imports.

Article VI.—If anyone shall find himself unable to come to an agreement with a foreign merchant on the subject of paying the bargain money in paper, or respecting any other sti-

pulation, he shall at once report the matter to the committee who shall afford him their assistance.

Article VII.—If anyone shall violate this agreement and purchase goods secretly, he shall be fined thirty per cent of the value of the goods purchased.

The above agreement having been once entered upon, is to be strictly observed.

Our San Francisco correspondent writes:—"The steamer *Ho Chung*, Captain R. Petersen commanding, arrived in port yesterday afternoon after a passage of twelve days from Honolulu. Heralded as it was over two weeks ago, the arrival of the steamer—the first time that the Chinese Dragon flag has ever floated in the waters of the bay—created no little stir in commercial circles both here and in the East, where the question of the admission of Chinese bottoms was agitated by the press and the Cabinet. Here the matter is considered more in the light of an experiment and it is even said that the arrival of the *Ho Chung* is the first and last time that any steamer flying the Imperial flag will drop anchor, and that there is no probability that a line of steamers will be established, the attendant costs being too enormous. In referring to China's commercial departure the *New York Sun* of the 19th instant contends that "the advent of the Chinese in the field of trans-oceanic transport will result in a signal lowering of freights." Evidently the *Sun* did not take into consideration the power of the monopoly of the existing steamship companies. It had been understood that a letter had been addressed to the State Department at Washington informing the Chinese Minister that the President had been informed that the Chinese Government did not impose any discriminating duties on vessels, owned by citizens of the United States, or upon produce manufactured or merchandise imported in such vessels from this country, and if that were so the discriminating duties of tonnage and import within the United States would be discontinued, as far as they affected Chinese vessels introducing manufactures or importing merchandise into the United States from China or other foreign ports. But as months would elapse before such official assurances as are requisite could be given, the Government had no alternative but to impose the duties. On the 20th of last month the Cabinet met and considered at length the question of relieving this tax, and those present generally favoured removing these duties now levied against Chinese bottoms. No definite action was however taken, the Attorney General, who represents the State and Judicial Departments, desiring time to investigate the question. The day after, the following despatch from Washington was received:—"The draft of the President's proclamation, admitting the expected Chinese steamer on the terms of the most favored nations, is being prepared and will be submitted to the Cabinet on Tuesday. It has been shown by diplomatic correspondence and reports of the Treasury Department, that the authorities of the Imperial Maritime Customs have uniformly treated American vessels with all the consideration of the most favored nations, and that therefore the vessels of that Government are admitted to the same recognition. Perhaps this was only a ruse, it being understood that the President was anxious to conciliate the Imperial Government in regard to the admission of the *Ho Chung* in order to accelerate the operations of the commission to accomplish the desired treaty of modification, the administration believing that it met with but little encouragement. It was reported that the administration is not averse to straining a point in construing the Act of Congress governing the admission of Chinese bottoms. The technical point now is, does the Chinese Government discriminate against vessels of the United States in its tonnage tax or tariff duties? The question has been propounded to the Chinese Minister, but on the 24th the President decided not to issue the proclamation until the investigation with regard to discrimination against American vessels was concluded. Two days after, he left Washington without issuing the proclamation, it appearing that the Chinese Minister was unable to answer certain questions in regard to different duties without reference to the home authorities and this would consume some months. It remained then for the *Ho Chung* to pay the customary alien duties. As soon as the *Ho Chung* arrived in port she was besieged by a

very army of reporters from the various newspapers of the city. Tong Yong Sing, the Director of the Company, seemed unusually anxious to have the Press give out that, under no circumstances, would the line be induced to bring anything but freight to this port, and that no matter how much freight there was to be carried, only one steamer would be employed in the trade. With regard to passage rates, they would make the same charges as other companies on the same line, namely:—\$75 for the first class, and \$30 for the second. The steamer will leave for Honolulu and Canton again in about eight days. The *Ho Chung* arrived at Honolulu on the 13th instant, having made the passage from Canton in twenty-four days. She brought to the Islands 459 Chinese, of whom 38 were women. The merchants refuse to give her any freight and so she carries away only thirty tons of rice. The *Ho Chung* had to pay the regular tonnage tax of thirty cents per ton, and, under protest, paid the additional alien tax of one dollar per ton. The ten per cent additional duty on her cargo will also be paid under protest.

A telegram was received on last Tuesday stating that the American ship *Matchless*, which was driven ashore at Kobe during the recent gale there, has been successfully floated off. The *Matchless* was found to have suffered no damage from her involuntary acquaintance with terra firma.

Our correspondent writing from San Francisco under date of the 31st of August, says:—Dr. A. J. Younger, senior surgeon of the Occidental and Oriental line of steamers has been transferred from the *Gaelic* to the flagship *Oceanic*, owing to the resignation of Dr. Fisher. The departure of the steamers of this line has been changed from noon to two o'clock p.m. An unusually large number of missionaries departed by the *Oceanic* for China and Japan, destined for different cities in the countries named. The party came overland in a body to cross the ocean together and comprise; Rev. O. Z. Sheffield and wife, with four children; A. P. Peck, M. D., and wife, with two children. Rev. F. W. Chapin and wife; Rev. W. H. Shaw and wife; Miss Elsie M. Garretson of Philadelphia, and Miss E. Louisa Kellogg of St. Louis. The Women's Foreign Mission Society of the Presbyterian Church tendered them a reception on the day preceding their departure. The Brazilian man-of-war *Vital D'Oliveira*, which arrived in port about a week ago brought a tropical disease, known to medical men as *beri beri*. As fast as the members of the crew became affected, they were removed to the U. S. Marine Hospital, and up to date there have been eighteen cases, three of which only have resulted fatally. No fear is felt that the ailment, which is wholly unknown here, will spread beyond the crew of the ship, who have evidently in their systems the conditions for its development. Isolated cases of small-pox are yet being discovered in this city, here and there. The patients are all doing well, and there has been but one death from the disease.

The following effusion on the tactics of the Democratic party appears in a Republican paper:—

Sing a song of shotguns,  
Pockets full of knives,  
Four-and-twenty black men,  
Running for their lives;  
When the polls are open,  
Shut the nigger's mouth,  
Isn't that a bully way  
To make a solid South?  
Northern sympathizers  
Making speeches chaffy!  
Major-General Hancock  
Eating Rebel taffy;  
English in a quandary  
How to save his dollars!  
Along comes a Solid South  
And fits them all with collars.

According to the *Courier de Bretagne* the *Plongeur* (schooner), belonging to Messrs Guerin, of Brest, which vessel went to Lannion, with several divers, for the purpose of finding the place where was lost, in 1851, a vessel laden with ingots of silver and lead, has fallen in with the cargo in ten fathoms of water, quite close to the Triquet Rocks. The divers had already brought up several tons of these precious metals. Salvage was arranged at 75 per cent. on the value recovered.

We take the following statistics from a native journal:—The exports from Yokohama during the past month were as follows:—

Tea,	3,095,163.03 pounds.....valued at yen	885,423.86
Raw silk	147,899.75 " " " " "	828,770.68
Noshi "	14,700.00. " " " " "	15,500.00
Waste "	29,700.00 " " " " "	14,200.00

Total ..... yen 1,743,894.54

New Trade Dollars .....	yen	445,206.00
Old " " " " " " " " " "	"	2,854.00
Silver yen .....	"	155,672.00
Old ichibu silver-coin.....	pieces	580.00
Bunsei ishu " " " " " " " "	"	2,400.00
Old copper money .....	yen	945.00
American gold coin .....	dol.	40.00
silver " " " " " " " "	"	828.05
American Trade Dollars.....	"	60.00
Mexican Dollars .....	"	114,246.00

Total ..... yen 720,233.42

The amount of specie imported was:—

Gold and silver coins .....	yen	4,329.30
Copper coins .....	"	1,000.01

Total ..... yen 5,329.31

The Custom House revenue was:—

Export duties .....	yen	76,282.41
Import " " " " " " " "	"	122,259.57
Miscellaneous duties .....	"	1,378.52

Total ..... yen 199,920.50

Another contest for a prize presented by a member took place on last Monday afternoon. The conditions were ten shots at 800 yards, one sighting shot being allowed. Messrs. A. H. Dare and Beretta tied for the prize, but on their shooting off the tie, the former made only a magpie (3) while the latter obtained a bulls-eye (5) and thus won the cup. Appended is the

#### TOTAL SCORE.

Dare } .....	39
Beretta } .....	37
Schiave .....	32
Guismani .....	29
Barnard .....	27
Mottu .....	26
Bland .....	24
Favre-Brandt .....	24

The winner used a Winchester rifle. Another prize has been presented for next Saturday.

The second annual gathering of the Société Suisse de Tir, will be held on Saturday, the 9th proximo or, in case of the weather proving unpropitious, on Sunday, the 10th proximo. Competitors on this occasion will be handicapped by a committee the members of which are Messrs. Beretta, Favre-Brandt, and Mottu.

#### ECCLIASTIC AND MISSIONARY NOTES.

THE SCRIPTURES IN JAPANESE:—A new edition of the Japanese New Testament—called the "Standard Edition"—is just being published by the three Bible Societies working in Japan, viz:—the American, the British, and the Scotch. This is the second edition of the Japanese New Testament, the first—from wooden blocks—having been completed in April last. This edition is printed from stereotype plates on paper manufactured here, after the foreign style. The entire work upon this valuable publication has been performed by native publishing houses. It is a duodecimo in size, of 757 pages, and is provided with two colored maps, making a very neat and portable volume.

IN A FEW DAYS, the American Bible Society will bring out another edition of the same translation, in Roman letters. The transliteration has been made by Dr. Hepburn, after his own system of Romanizing, which deservedly meets with such general acceptance. It is a 16 mo. of only about 660 pages. It is hoped that this edition will put the Japanese Testament within the reach of many from foreign lands who never can be expected to master the intricacies of Japanese kana.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS, in Chinese characters, with Japanese *kayariten* or *kunten*, prepared by the Rt. Rev. C. M. Williams, D.D.,

for the American Bible Society, will also soon be ready. Future editions of this book may be bound up with the *Kunten* New Testament prepared by the Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D., and published early this year.

ARRIVALS BY THE "OCEANIC":—A large number of Missionaries arrived on Wednesday from San Francisco, by the Occidental and Oriental Company's fine steamer *Oceanic*. For Japan.—The Rev. Mr. Woodward, of the American Episcopal Church, for Tokio; Miss Brittan, of the Protestant Methodist Church, for Yokohama; and Miss Kellogg of the A. B. C. F. M., for Kobe. For China.—Under the A. B. C. F. M., for North China, the Rev. Messrs. Sheffield, Chapin, and Shaw, A. P. Peck, M.D., and Miss Garrettsen; and in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Kiu-kiang, the Rev. Mr. Taft.

THE REGULAR WORK of the Sunday School at Union Church, will be resumed next Sunday afternoon at the usual hour of half-past three o'clock. The average attendance at this school is from sixty to seventy children—almost all of foreign parentage—and comprises the youngest capable of joining an infant class, up to elder boys and girls. There is a staff of about ten teachers. Any parents who may be desirous of this aid to imbuing the minds of their children with religious truth, will find that they are heartily welcomed there.

DR. PARSONS, an American Missionary, and his Armenian servant were murdered while on their road to distribute relief to the famished population, at a short distance from Iamikt. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says that the murderers have been arrested. They are two clerks belonging to a nomad tribe. On being examined they fully confessed the crime.

CHURCH CONGRESS:—According to a preliminary programme, not yet completed, the Church Congress of 1880 is likely to be unusually interesting. Among the speakers will be the Archbishop of York and the Archdeacon of Warrington on "Existing Forms of Unbelief;" the Bishop of Liverpool on "Church and Dissent;" the Bishop of Durham and the Hon. C. L. Wood on "The Internal Unity of the Church;" the Bishop of Carlisle, who will address the working men's meeting; the Dean of York and Lord Brabazon on "The Influence of the Church over Young Men and Women;" the Dean of Manchester on "Marriage and Divorce;" the Rev. Canon Barry and the Rev. Berdmore Compton on "The Religious Condition of the Nation;" Earl Nelson on "Church and Dissent;" the Bishop of Winchester and the Bishop of the Valley of Mexico on "Reform in Foreign Churches;" the Bishop of Truro, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., and Mr. Magniac, M.P., on "Cathedrals;" the Dean of Lichfield, Archdeacon Emery, and Mr. S. Leighton, M.P., on "The Internal Organization of the Church;" Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., on "The Church of the Poor;" Mr. Wilbraham Egerton and Lord John Manners, M.P., on "Church Finance;" Miss Ellice Hopkins on "Penitentiary Work of the Church;" "The Temperance Question," "Popular Recreations," "Home Missions," and "The Moral Dangers of Factory and Workshop Life" are among the subjects for discussion.—*John Bull*.

WE (*Celestial Empire*) regret to announce the death of the Rev. J. R. Race, which took place on the 30th of August ultimo, at Hankow. The Rev. gentleman was well known on the river, and was a member of the Wesleyan Mission.

MISS BRITTAN, who represents the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Protestant Church, U.S.A., arrived in Yokohama on the 21st instant, by the steamer *Oceanic* from San Francisco. Miss Brittan was formerly, and during a period of sixteen years, connected with what has been called the "Zenana" department of Missionary work in India; and consequently has acquired a large fund of practical experience which will doubtless prove highly serviceable to her in Japan. We believe that, for the present at least, it is Miss Brittan's intention to initiate, on behalf of her society, educational work in Yokohama.

A LARGE CONGREGATION, reports the *North China Herald*, attended the Cathedral on Sunday evening last, the 5th of September instant, to hear the Very Rev. Dean Butler preach his last sermon before leaving for England. The text was from II. Cor. xiii; 11. "Brethren farewell." He spoke of the place in which he had laboured, the people to whom he had been pastor, and the work in which he had been engaged, and named some of the reasons of his departure, expressing his sense of regret at leaving Shanghai, and his warm sentiments towards those to whom he had ministered for sixteen years.

THE *Foreign Missionary* tells anew the story of the burial of "Prairie Flower," the daughter of Standing Bear who died on her way to the Indian Territory, to show that Indians' hearts are touched by kindness the same as those of white people. Over the body of his child prepared in a Christian manner by noble women for the last sad rites, Standing Bear said to those around him at the grave, that this made him desirous of leaving off Indian ways and adopting those of white men. Since that time he has seemed greatly changed.

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK the common school system has been extended to the fragmentary Indian tribes, and the Commissioners recommend that the same steps be taken in all States.

THE COMMITTEE of the Palestine Exploration Fund have in preparation a pamphlet on the gains to the knowledge and better understanding of the Bible resulting from the survey of Western Palestine.

MISS NORRIS'S REPORT of Woman's Work in the Mahratta Mission, in *Life and Light* says:—The whole number of persons who have visited the dispensary during the year, amounts to 16,420. There were 10,031 who received medicine and treatment in this dispensary, and 420 were treated at their homes and elsewhere, making a total of 10,451 patients. It is not by means of medicine alone that efforts are made to benefit the women physically. Instruction is given them in matters of social improvement, cleanliness, and the diet and care of children.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS on the islands of New Hebrides have just shipped 3,700 pounds of arrow-root to London, to pay for an edition of the Old Testament printed for them in their native tongue.

THE *Baptist Missionary Magazine* says of its Mission to the Telogoos:—"The reports from this Mission show that while a large number of converts have been baptized, the thousands received last year have, for the most part, continued steadfast in the faith. The activity of native Christians in Mission work is commendable; and the prospect in every department is most encouraging, if only our churches will be ready to send and sustain the Missionaries needed to train this vast army of recruits in the service of Christ."

THE PUBLICATION of the revised version of the New Testament will not, the *Athenaeum* says, take place until the spring of 1881, when the Greek texts which are being prepared for the Universities by Archdeacon Palmer and Prebendary Scrivener, will no doubt be completed. The editorial work, as regards the revised English version, has been entrusted by the Universities to the Rev. J. Trontbeck, the secretary of the New Testament Company.

SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO Christian work was begun in Turkey, with its population of 35,000,000. Now there are 225 Protestant Churches in that country, and 282 common schools.

#### PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 31st July, 1880.

The Municipal Council, in presence of the vast extension which the science of adulterating food has taken, is about nominating a special corps of sanitary inspectors, to protect Parisian stomachs. It is concluded, that in the single matter of wine, over one-half of the total quantity consumed in the capital, is delivered to the retail trade falsified. Adulteration has its own chemists, just as has detection; the rôle of the former is simply to discover a substitute that resembles the original in appearance and taste, leaving to quasi-respectable, but wealthy firms, the task of disposing of the fraudulent products. It is thus that we have wine, innocent of the juice of the grape; cider, without apples; beer independent of hops and barley; jams, in which fruits are unknown; butter, made with suet; coffee, from carbonized bullock's blood, and preserved meats, in which not a particle of the animal they profess to be can be discovered. A large consumption of wine takes place made of a compound obtained from raisins; this is not a hanging offence, as bigamy once was, provided the vendor sells it as such. The law, however, is not indulgent to individuals who prepare current jelly from the pulp of seaweed; brew small beer from box leaves, and sell octopuses as cooked Labrador lobster. The penalties for adulterating food are not severe in this country; a hint might be taken from Germany, where falsification of a comestible entails a fine of 1,800 fr. and six days imprisonment; if the adulteration be of a toxic nature, the sentence is six years, and if the fraud entails death, the seller can be imprisoned for life.

The so-called "Congress of Working men," has cured France in general, and the working men in particular, of such congresses, where not a commonsense idea was expressed, not a practical conclusion formulated. All was paradox, violence and vituperation. The working men avoided the congress as a leprosy, and several trade guilds served it with a notice to quit. The congress had the effect of making socialism more incomprehensible than ever, and proved what Thiers asserted: "it has emigrated from France." The Congress was to promote unity and concord: but one has never seen—outside Bédlam—so much dissension and discord. It was not clearly established that the delegates were working men, still less French subjects; hence sagacious artisans remembered the old Picardian watchword:—*Garde à vous*. Some cloudy utopias were detailed, which resembled very much Voltaire's description of metaphysics—

one man speaking about a subject he does not understand, to another who does not comprehend. One view was favored, that of relying on incendiarism and muskets rather than legal agitation and a free ballot box. A weakness for rifles can lead to reprisals, and arson to transportation for life in New Caledonia—with amnesty after a nine years' residence there. In the Middle Ages, the scholastics published immense quarto volumes to expound the subject of their quarrels, or tweedledum and tweedle-dee differences: to-day, the socialists bring out newspapers by the score, in order to quarrel, but without explaining why. In fact the socialists have no solution for socialism: they speak incessantly, work like alchemists after the philosopher's stone, but take good care never to exhibit the most tiny morsel. When the augurs of Rome laughed over the entrails of a bird, the sacred rite of divination was at an end.

These observations apply to M. Rochefort, and the ultras who drive him, before demolishing his idolship—by-and-by. Strangers would do well to imitate the French, by viewing with indifference or good humor, the pranks of such eccentrics, who well know that the first attempt to put into practice their doctrines of spoliation and assassination, would result in their merciless stamping out by the Republic. Two of the leading ultras have been lodged in a lunatic asylum this week; *ad uno disce omnes*. The wild men can make no way in public opinion, and rational newspapers keep calling on Rochefort & Co. to define their programme. The latter has been stated: the abolition of permanent armies, the revision of the Senate, military service for three years, and the separation of Church from State. We hardly required ghosts from New Caledonia to propound problems agitated for years past, but the Rip Van Winkles may be excused for ignoring what occurred during their absence.

Time, and fresh elections, will remove or neutralize obstructive senators, whose mode of election is vicious. It is a monstrous inequality, for example, which allows an insignificant department to elect the same number of senators—two, as Paris. There is no constitutional means to revise the Upper Chamber unless it be itself a consenting party, and senators do not commit suicide. As for the connection between Church and State, this question is not yet fully ripe, and besides there is the concordat, binding alike on the Vatican and the French nation. However, if the clergy persist in systematically attacking the Republic which pays them, the grants to the Church might not be voted by the budget commission, thus involving the rupture of the concordat. The republicans may be entertaining angels unwares, but will not pay an enemy for firing upon them.

On the 29th of August the last division—those engaged in Public Schools—of the Jesuits will be dispersed. Some authentic papers have been discovered and published, exposing an organized *énée* for that day, by the partisans of the dispersed. "Try it"—as the Minister of War lately replied to Paul de Cassagnac, who threatened an uprising. Not only is the army thoroughly republican, but the generals in command also. Any disturbance of the peace, whether from clericals, royalists, or communists, would be at once crushed. Citizens may then sleep in peace—all the foes of the constitution, isolated or united, are impotent; they have only cries and threats, but if they proceed farther, and indulge in music—as Mazarin said of the Frondeurs—they must be prepared to pay for their dancing.

Beyond the natural sympathy for private sorrow, no marks of regret are extended to the pilgrimage of the Empress Eugénie, who will go down to impartial history as the instigator of the criminal war against Germany, to promote the selfish interests of her son, who fell a victim to his own imprudence and inexperience. But opinion not the less reproaches reducing the *Odyssey* of that noble lady to ridicule, as the *Figaro* does, by stating that she "remained nine days and nine nights at the memorial cross erected where her son fell, without tasting food; absorbed in prayer." One thinks of Dr. Tanner. It appears, also, the sun could not be more torrid, though the voyage was regulated for the cold season. As for the Prince, "he fought like a lion, after running after his horse and losing his sabre."

The Reformed or Protestant Church of France, has also its trials and tribulations, but they come from within. It represents perhaps a population of two millions, and is divided into the Calvinists or Orthodox, and Unitarians or Liberals. In 1872, the Synod under the pressure of old Guizot, carried, by rather a surprise vote; that no one could belong to the Orthodox church who did not believe in a Confession of Faith, whose articles recognised the truths of revealed religion, the Divinity of Jesus Christ, and the inspiration of the Old and New Testaments. The minority—forty-five against one hundred and six—declared they repudiated all creeds, as being test acts, and while believing in the Scriptures, &c., claimed the right, as Protestants, to exercise an untrammelled interpretation. A ministerial circular ratified the decision of the Synod, thus giving it the force of law, and depriving all Protestants who refused to sign the articles of the Confession, or avow an acceptance of them, of the right to vote for the election of pastor or elders, and all matters affecting presbyterial local govern-

ment. The minority appealed, stating that a ministerial decision could not over-rule an organic law, and after five years have won before the Privy Council. Thus the Orthodox and Liberals are now, as they were in 1872, in a state of open warfare. Separation is next to impossible, for the State will not endow two Protestantisms, and the right to local meetinghouses; manes, and the election of clergy, belongs to the party having the local majority.

Fugot, aged nineteen, had improper relations with his paternal aunt, aged thirty-one and good looking: he confessed his crime to his father, who sent him to a distant part of France. On his return, his guilty passion was unextinguished; the aunt—a laundress—refused to renew their intimacy; he waylaid her and plunged a sword into her breast. She courageously extracted the sword and was cured. On the trial, she begged to be considered as wholly responsible for what had occurred. The nephew was condemned to six months imprisonment, and he assured the jury he would do his best to die in prison.

The fashionable criminal is Menesclow, aged nineteen and the son of a clerk in the War office. He seems to be naturally depraved: he was sent to sea, as parents can do when their sons are incorrigible, as they can also incarcerate them, or their daughters, in a reformatory; he was dismissed after undergoing 117 punishments—for him pleasurable excitements. Returning to Paris, he declined to work, frequented dram shops, but never drinking; associating with thieves, but never thieving: his weakness was for unnatural crimes. In the house where he resided with his parents, dwelt a family having five children: one of these, Louise, he enticed last April to his chamber to receive a sprig of lilac; he violated and then killed her; placing the body between two mattresses, he slept on it during the night and next day, after his parents had left for their employment, he heated the stove red hot, cut up the body into forty pieces and commenced burning them. The odour and the hissing noise attracted the attention of the neighbours, and the mother suspecting something wrong, called in a police inspector. The door was burst open, the murderer found at full, foul work. At the station house, when searched, the little hands of his victim were found in his pocket. It was believed for a time he was mad; indeed sane people happily do not so act, but as he took in his cell to writing poetry, the alienists held he was responsible. Now Shakespeare says, the lunatic and the poet are of imagination all compact. He will likely be condemned to the guillotine, especially as he requested the judge to treat him as he did his victim, and so end the trial.

The thermometer registers 102° in the shade: this may account for the rather increasing crop of murders, but strange to say, few suicides or sun-strokes. The sun may be the source of life, but it is not less the cause of death.

When M. Gambetta held his first brief he appeared before the bench with beard and moustache: the judges reminded him that was not etiquette: he bowed, requested the suspension of his case for quarter of an hour, when he returned, closely shaven—save the orthodox mutton-chop whiskers. The beard has always been associated with the manners and customs of peoples: the gods are represented with beards as expressive as those of patriarchs. After the battle of Talbair, in 496, Clovis begged the conquered chief to come and touch his beard, as a token of peace: however, Alaric seized the ambassadors by the beards, and commanded them to depart. Clovis then swore by their beards: he would be revenged—hence the origin of that form of oath. From time to time the beard has been worn square, round, long, short, pointed and tressed. Popes welcomed and opposed the beard, and the Fathers—Saints Ambrose, Cyprian, Jerome, &c., wrote for and against it. Queen Eleanor was divorced from Louis VII. because after having shaved off his beard, he looked so hideous, that she declined to reside in the palace. The Renaissance restored the majesty of the beard, as it did other glories—thanks to the artists—but Louis XIV. did not cultivate it; his weakness was for bag-wigs to cover his wen. Under the First Republic the citizens shaved as clean as billiard balls, seeking in the folds of cravats, a substitute for the beard; under the Third Republic fashion concedes the liberty to be bearded like the Pard, or as close-shaven as a monk.

The decorated combatants of the revolution of July, 1830, have held their annual reunion—the day we celebrate. Among others the following youngsters were present.—“Dictionary Littré, aged seventy-six; Miguet, the historian, aged eighty; B. St. Hilaire, and Blauqui, who has never relinquished his love for a three days' free fight.”

The 5th, 6th, and 7th, volumes of Thiers' speeches have been published at last. They deal with the principal events which occurred from 1845 to 1854, and have a present actuality on polemical questions.

A rich young *parvenu*, whose father was the fashionable snip in Paris, belongs to a club. Recently, on the subject of admitting a stockjobbing broker, he expressed his opinions very strongly, saying—“We really must draw the line somewhere.” One of the members—a broker—replied in an ironical tone. “Certainly, *non cher*, let us draw it with a piece of blue chalk.”

A man coming out of a swimming bath was addressed thus—

“Sir, my watch has been stolen.” “You can search me if you like,” was the reply.

## JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that for the last few days the Senate has sat from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and that the subject discussed was the proposed revision of the saké tax.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that “on the 14th instant an angry discussion took place in the Cabinet, on what subject we do not know. However, in the heat of the debate, one Privy Councillor made a most virulent attack upon the personal conduct of another. The latter on the following day feigned sickness, remained at his country seat, and excused himself from attending to his duties. A third Privy Councillor who is from the same province visited him on the 16th instant, at about 3 p.m., and attempted to reconcile him but without avail. He said that he intended to give up all worldly affairs and resign his office. These expressions combined with his object and downcast appearance so alarmed the third Privy Councillor, that he stopped at the house and conversed with his friend the whole night.”

The same paper states that Mr. Ando, ex-Vice Police Inspector, called upon Mr. Ishii, the present holder of that office at about 4 p.m. on the 16th instant, and had a long private conference, not returning home until late at night.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* contains the following account of a conference:—“On the 17th instant His Majesty the Emperor attended the Cabinet. Eleven Prime Ministers and Privy Councillors dined with His Majesty in an upstairs apartment where refreshments contained in boxes were placed before each. Even the Imperial Chamberlains were not admitted and a private conference of over four hours duration took place, during which those outside heard some one cry out excitedly:—‘If this is supposed to be in the possession of the Government there can be no possible objection—’ nothing more could be distinguished, so what this exclamation referred to is unknown. When His Majesty the Emperor was about to return, His Excellency Sanjo called out loudly for the Imperial Chamberlains who must therefore have been posted some considerable distance from the chamber, which tends to prove that the conference was of the most secret nature.”

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that His Imperial Highness the infant Prince Haru-no-Miya, has been indisposed for the last day or two.

His Excellency Privy Councillor Ito Hirobumi, paid an official visit to the Yokosuka dockyard on the 18th instant, and returned to the capital on the 20th instant. His Excellency Saigo visited the same place on the 20th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that His Excellency Okuma, Privy Councillor, recently addressed a memorial to His Majesty the Emperor, on the subject of the financial administration and domestic debt.

The same paper states that “four or five days ago His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, Sa-daijin, visited the Imperial Household Department, as he had a report to make direct to His Majesty the Emperor; being unable to do so, he applied to Mr. secretary Yamaoka, asking him to hand the report to His Majesty, and then returned home. One of the Imperial Chamberlains, however, to whose ears this news had come, thought it derogatory that a report of importance should reach the Emperor through the medium of a secretary, and at once hastened to the Daijo Kwan where he reported the matter to His Excellency Iwakura, U-daijin. The latter was much surprised and went at once to the office of the Household Department without waiting for his escort even, and stopped the secretary from handing in the report. It would be interesting to learn what the report was about.”

A native journal states that the Government proposes to issue bonds in exchange for *kinsatsu*. No interest will be paid on these bonds for two years, but after that interest will be

paid in specie at the rate of six per cent per annum. It is expected that by this step the total circulation of paper will become absorbed in twenty years. The scheme is said to be now under the consideration of the Senate.

A native paper says that a proposal is under consideration to establish a bureau connected with the agitation for a National Assembly, in the Daijokwan, under the supervision of a Privy Councillor and Secretaries.

General Kuroda, Privy Councillor and Head of the Colonization Department, is about to start for Yesso.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* learns that the Prime Ministers and Privy Councillors held a meeting on the 23rd instant in Yokohama.

A native paper states that Mr. Goto Shojiro, ex-Privy Councillor, paid a private visit to His Excellency Privy Councillor Okuma, at his residence, on the 21st instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes a report that "Their Excellencies Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister, and Inouye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have not attended their offices since the 20th inst. Partly on account of this, rumours are current that several leading officials have tendered their resignation and that great changes are to be made in the Cabinet."

The same paper states that if any of the Prime Ministers or Privy Councillors now forming the Cabinet does not attend his office, messages are repeatedly sent to procure his attendance.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that the escorts of the Prime Ministers will in future consist of twenty men instead of thirty, and those of the Privy Councillors will be twelve instead of twenty as hitherto.

The *Hochi Shinbun* reports that Mr. Nomura, the present Governor of Kanagawa is to be transferred to the Senate.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that the Head Police Department is about to despatch eighteen or nineteen spies to various localities, and inquires what can be the motive for such a step.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Choya Shinbun* announces that a review of over 5000 troops was held on the Hibiya parade ground on Saturday last, in the presence of General Donovan of Hongkong, who afterwards paid a visit to the Military College and inspected the cavalry officers at riding exercise.

The *Hochi Shinbun* informs its readers that the thirty-five naval cadets who recently passed their final examination at the Imperial Naval College, left on the 17th instant for Yokosuka, to embark on the *Rinjo Kan*.

Another paper states that since the engagement of a German instructor, the naval band has made remarkable progress.

A native journal states that a regiment of cavalry and a battalion of infantry, are to leave Kioto-dan on the 26th instant for manoeuvres on the Narashino plains.

A native paper reports the arrival at Kobe of the *Fuso Kan* on the 18th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* contradicts the report that His Majesty the Emperor will attend the manoeuvres on the Narashino Plains, and says that he will be represented by His Imperial Highness Field Marshal Prince Arisugawa.

The infantry of the Kumamoto garrison will leave about the middle of next month for a march through the surrounding prefectures, during which a series of manoeuvres will be practised.

The following military Inspectorships have been gazetted:—For the eastern district, General Miura; for the central, General Miyoshi, and for the western, General Tani.

Captain Bougain of the French Military Mission and four other officers, paid a visit to the Military Academy on the 20th instant.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun* the expenditure of the War Department, originally estimated at 9,149,906 yen, has been reduced to 8,000,000 yen, which will necessitate the greatest economy in the Department.

A rifle match will be held at the Toyama Military College on the 26th instant between members of the nobility.

#### TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND FINANCE.

According to a native paper the specie put on the money market since the middle of last April by the Finance Depart-

ment to try and stop the depreciation of the paper currency, amounts to 6,000,000 yen.

The following table from the *Hochi Shinbun* is intended to show the amount and average price of tea sold in Yokohama for the past five years from 1876 until August 1880:—

Year.	Amount.	Price per Hundred Pounds.
1876.....	12,500,000 lbs.	\$ 24.40
1877.....	11,500,000 "	\$ 20.70
1878.....	12,100,000 "	\$ 19.88
1879.....	16,800,000 "	\$ 25.50
From January to August 1880.....	10,030,000 "	\$ 25.35

There are at present 2,200,000 pounds of tea in Yokohama, from Suruga, Tôtômi, Mikawa, Mino, Musashi, Shimosu, and Hitachi. 2,000,000 lbs. of tea have been sold in Kobe, and there are still 1,300,000 lbs. remaining. In addition to this there are about 5,000,000 lbs. more distributed about the different provinces.

The same paper states that the leading native merchants of Yokohama who deal in imports recently held a conference at which it was agreed to suspend all business transactions for the space of one week, beginning from the 18th instant. It was agreed that in dealing with foreign merchants the native dealers shall insist upon the payment in kinsatsu for goods purchased, they paying the proper market discount according to the price of Mexican dollars; and if the foreign merchants do not agree to this to refuse to take delivery of goods already contracted for.

The *Bukka Shinpo* states that "from the beginning of the season up to date, about 44,800 cartons were brought into Yokohama. Of this amount 18,000 come from Akita and are said to be intended for Italy, where they were contracted for by the Akita merchants who are now abroad. It is also stated, however, that they will be sold in Yokohama, if a reasonable price is offered, so that they may, after all, be another lot. At present there is no fixed price, and business can scarcely be said to have commenced.

"As regards the money markets the price of silver suddenly rose ten per cent on the 17th instant, and eventually went to sixty per cent premium, in consequence of which the Bourse was closed in the afternoon. There are now no quotations, but the rise still continues.

"Owing to this great change in the money market, merchants who have recently contracted for import goods have unexpectedly suffered great losses, and are in a state of alarm. Whether such changes in the market are natural, or the result of manipulation, the annoyance to the merchants remains the same. Again, although the bad state of financial affairs is not a question of to-day, yet at present, upon one bale of silk which is worth about 380 yen, a loan of only 100 or 150 yen can be raised, and then the interest is from 7 or 8 rin to 1 sen per day per yen. This exorbitant rate of interest is due to the number of people anxious to borrow money."

The *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes the following news from Osaka:—"Owing to the recent bad weather only a few vessels have arrived at Kobe and Osaka of late. The rice merchants of Kiushiu and the neighbouring provinces having realized that the price of this commodity was unlikely to rise any higher, had determined on selling and were shipping it to Osaka with this intention. The late severe storms have, however, compelled all vessels to take refuge in various roadsteads, so that when they do arrive at Osaka a considerable fall in the price of rice may be expected."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes a telegram from Kobe stating that, owing to the extraordinary rise in the value of specie, all business transactions have been suspended there for ten days from the 20th instant.

Another paper informs us that over 4,000 koku of rice were sold at the Asakusa godowns on the 23rd instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* announces that His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa has for a long time directed his attention to the encouragement of the mining industries, and has recently imported a puddling machine from England. His Imperial Highness intends to invite the Nobles to attend to the great work of opening up mines in various parts of the Empire. This he told to Lieutenant Satake of the Japanese

army; who is the ex-daimio of Kûboto; the latter of agreed with the proposal, and said that he would consult with other members of his order and do his utmost to promote the scheme.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that Kimura Shinzaburo, who was sentenced to thirty days penal servitude for bringing a false accusation against Messrs. Fujita and Co., has completed his sentence and been released. Five other persons, who subsequently made a similar charge, for which they were put on trial at the Tokio Saibanho, were released on bail on the 16th instant.

A native paper states that about two hundred shizoku of the Awaji province have formed a society, and intend to petition the Government on some subject at present unknown.

A native journal states that there is a scheme under consideration to establish a ship-building yard at Kotaru harbour, Yesso.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the locality of Himeji, in the province of Harima, was visited by a very severe storm of wind and rain at about 2 p.m. on the 20th instant. The rivers overflowed their banks and the Kuchi and Inaka bridges were carried away. Many houses standing on the river banks were destroyed, and a number of persons drowned. No telegrams addressed to residents in Takagi and Awoyama can at present be forwarded. The above news was received by telegram from Himeji.

A native paper says:—"The severe gale which recently visited Kobe and Shimonoeki resulted in the wreck of several vessels. Among these the steamer *Wago Maru* which left Osaka on the 15th instant, struck on a sunken rock between Iwao-mura in the province of Awaji, and Akashi in that of Harima. She broke up completely. There were one hundred passengers on board of whom seventeen were drowned. Only eleven bodies have been recovered as yet. A Japanese junk, engaged in coaling a steamer belonging to the Kaikosha, came into collision with the British barque *Ontari*, and was completely destroyed, two of her crew being drowned."

A vernacular paper says that a new branch telegraph office is to be established at Miyako-no-jo, in the province of Hiuga, in the prefecture of Kagoehima.

The following is taken from the *Mainichi Shinbun*:—"We hear from our correspondent in Fusan, that the Korean Embassy arrived there in the *Chitose Maru* at 1 p.m. on the 15th instant. Upon landing they proceeded to the Japanese Consulate where they were entertained at tiffin at 2 p.m., and then left for the native town at 5 p.m. On the day of their arrival there was a very severe gale, and the *Chitose Maru* experienced such bad weather that she had to put in to the coast for shelter. The Ambassador's ideas seem to have undergone a complete revolution since his visit to Japan. For instance, on the evening of his arrival, he convened a meeting of all the Korean Naval officers and gave a lecture on the present condition of Asia, and explained about the Asiatic Society of Japan. He then informed his hearers that he intended to forward a memorial to the Government recommending them to follow the example of Japan in all political affairs. He also severely animadverted upon the conduct of the Governor of Tokinek Fu, for his rejection of the letter of thanks from H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, and upon the arrogance of the Korean officials generally. In fact he seemed to acknowledge it to be his duty to redeem Corea from her present stagnant condition."

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 19th September, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 8,828.31
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,353.61

Total..... Yen 10,181.92

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 8,605.13
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,491.64

Total..... Yen 10,096.77  
Miles open 18.

##### KOBE AND OOTZU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 19th September, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 15,116.96
Merchandise, &c.....	" 3,093.37

Total..... Yen 18,210.33

Miles open, 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 10,650.88
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,885.37

Total..... Yen 12,536.25

Miles open, 47.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

##### TELEGRAMS.

Paris, August 17th.—The American objections to the Panama Canal are waived, and the neutralization of the canal, under the guardianship of the United States, accepted. De Lesseps wishes to issue 600,000,000 francs in shares here, in London, New York and Frankfurt.

Madrid, August 18th.—The event of the day in Spain is a great meeting of the leaders of the Liberal opposition at San Sebastian. General Martinez Campos was present. Very strong language was used against the Canovas del Castillo Cabinet, but no important decision was taken. The Liberal discontented Generals, led by Martinez Campos, are weary of waiting for the fall or resignation of a seven years' administration. Feeling that they cannot hope to attain their object with the Conservative Cortes elected in 1879, they will try to make an impression on the mind of the King.

Washington, August 20th.—On and after October 1st, the postage charge on newspapers addressed to countries or colonies included in the universal union, will be as on printed matter generally for the same destinations, viz., one cent for each two ounces, or each fraction of two ounces.

Havana, August 20th.—A slight earthquake was felt at Mariel, twenty miles west of this city.

A steam line is to be established between Cuba and China for the purpose of bringing emigrants.

Washington, August 21st.—During the year ended June 30th last, 457,243 immigrants arrived here. In the year of greatest immigration, 1873, there arrived 459,803 immigrants. During last July there were 49,992 immigrants, of whom 11,000 were from Germany, 6000 from Ireland and 5000 from England.

Panama, August 21st.—Since the departure of the last mail for New York there have been no arrivals here, either from South or Central America. Dates from Bogota to July 28th say that on the twentieth anniversary of Colombian independence, Mr. Deichman, United States Minister, in addressing the President, said that the conduct of the United States had been erroneously interpreted by the people of Colombia; that the desire of the United States was to forward the interests of all Spanish-American republics. President Nunez replied, thanking the Minister for the good intentions of his government toward Colombia.

The ship *Belle of Aron* has arrived at Buenaventura, from Cardiff, with 1,400 tons of material for railroad and wharf. The work of construction, both on railroad and wharf, is in active progress, and the first section of the road—that between Buenaventura and Cordova—will soon be opened to the public. This will do away forever with canoe navigation on the Atrato.

New York, August 23rd.—A number of Chinese students now in the United States will be sent back to China on account of offences they have committed. T. C. Chung, an excellent young man, who graduated in the class of 1879 at Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy, is dishonored for having cut off his queue. Woo, the new Commissioner at Hartford, is very strict in conducting Chinese schools under the rigid discipline of the Empire.

Havana, August 24th.—The Government decreed that within ten days all Chinese detained by the Government for being runaways, or for being without contracts for work, or for any other criminal causes, shall enjoy the same rights as individuals belonging to friendly nations.

New York, August 25th.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs that Queen Christina has given much pleasure to the Catholics, especially in the lower classes, by visiting in

succession nine popular chapels and churches dedicated to the Virgin, and leaving \$200 for the poor at each shrine. At every chapel she knelt for more than one hour in prayer. The Queen and her mother, the Archduchess Isabella, constantly visit the churches, where Mass is offered for the happy delivery of Her Majesty. Apartments are now prepared in the palace for ex-Queen Isabella, who is expected on August 25th. Most of the foreign Ministers, State delegations, high functionaries, and Ministers, have arrived at Madrid in readiness for the event, which is expected during the last week in August. A royal decree has been issued abrogating the decree of May 16th, 1850, and declaring the sons of King Alfonso to be the direct heirs to the throne, with the title of Princes of the Asturias. The King's daughters will receive the title of Princesses of the Asturias, if so decreed.

New York, August 26th.—The *Herald's* Madrid correspondent sends the following: The Government has taken a decision which is much censured in social circles, and which will be energetically condemned in the Cortes by all the West Indian members and the adherents of Marshal Campos. Canovas and his colleagues, finding that General Blanco was sending over more of the rebel chiefs and of the rank and file who have lately surrendered than can conveniently be received at the penal settlements of North Africa, have determined to embark several hundred men, including some prominent chiefs, for the Marina islands, near the Philippines. These islands, half-deserted and desolate, are inhabited by savages and overrun by rats. Their climate is tropical and most unhealthy. The Cuban members contend that the insurgents surrendered on the express understanding that they would be set free when they had once reached Spain. The army in Cuba is to be reduced by the homeward return of 14,000 men whose time has expired. Eight thousand recruits, however, are to be sent out in October. It is possible that General Jovellar or General Ceballos may replace General Blanco if he returns to Spain.

From the Panama *Star and Herald* of July 29th we extract the following items:

The successful completion of the first section of the Guatemala Central Railroad, and the admirable condition in which that work was found by Government inspectors, encouraged the Government to carry the work on to the capital. The formal contract for that purpose was signed on the 13th instant.

Permission has been conceded by the Government of Colombia to the Central and South American Cable Company to lay a cable on the west coast of the State of Panama, connecting with the Central American coast, and thence with other lines to Mexico and the United States.

The telegraph between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was completed on the 24th of June, and opened to service.

Simla, August 27th.—The Government has no information of defection among Abdurrahman's troops at Cabul. The mutiny among the troops of the Khan of Khelat is confined to 144 men. A detachment of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders has gone to Khelat to restore confidence.

London, August 27th.—In the House of Lords to-day Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, officially confirmed the report of the arrival of General Roberts at Khelat-i-Ghizai, and the withdrawal of Ayub Khan's army to Seenjivi.

London, August 27th.—Musurus, the Ottoman Ambassador at London, writes to the papers officially, denying that the Porte was trying to excite the Mussulmans in India and Afghanistan through seditious publications.

Bowling Green (Ky.) August 27th.—Green Ellis (colored) was lynched near Guthrie, Ky., last night. Mrs. Duncan, who lives three miles from Guthrie, went to town on Tuesday with chickens and vegetables. While returning home, after having disposed of the barter, Ellis met her in the road, knocked her from the horse, and after she fell struck her several times more. As she fell she drew a small pocket-knife and inflicted several cuts upon her assailant. She, however, by repeated blows was rendered insensible. Her pocket-book, containing \$12, was taken from her. Her body was dragged twenty-five or thirty yards from the road and placed behind a large log. Her family commenced the search for her, and when found, at dark, she was in the condition above stated. She told her story, identified Ellis as the party who attacked her, and described the flesh wounds she had made upon

him. Ellis was arrested, carried to Guthrie and placed in the calaboose. Intense excitement and indignation at the outrage was manifested everywhere, and although some citizens counselled moderation, and advised the friends and relations to let the law avenge the crime, a body of men, one hundred and over in number, quietly rode to Guthrie between midnight and day this morning and forcibly seized the accused, carried him back some three miles distant to the scene of the crime, and swung him from a tree only a few feet from where he struck the first blow. This is the second affair of a most horrible nature that has occurred in this county within the past year. The victim was a lady highly respected. The criminal was an idle and worthless negro.

Washington, August 27th.—Hereafter officers of the army, travelling or stopping in foreign countries, whether on duty or leave of absence, will be required to avail themselves of all the opportunities within their reach for obtaining information of value to the military service of the United States, especially that pertaining to their own arm or branch of the service. They will report fully in writing the result of their observations to the Adjutant-General on their return to duty in the United States, if unable to do so earlier.

New York, August 27th.—From Paris the following dispatch is received: The moment of the Queen's accouchement is so fast approaching that eighty halberdiers are ready night and day to summon the Ministers and other persons invited for the ceremony, to take place in the palace directly after the birth. The royal physicians have brought four wet nurses, carefully selected in the mountains of Santander in the district where the Spanish aristocracy usually get their nurses, who are famed for their health and robust appearance. Her Majesty wished to give the breast to her child, but state etiquette forbids. The representatives of the province of Asturias, from which the heir to the throne takes his title, arrived, bringing presents and offerings according to the traditional, time-honored custom. They alone, with the delegations of Parliament and Madrid, enjoy the right to be present at the birth, with the Ministers and diplomatic corps. In conservative and royalist circles the coming event is expected with much impatience, as likely to consolidate the dynasty and make the Queen more popular.

London, August 27th.—A letter from General Primrose, received at Rilla Abdulla, gives some particulars of the sortie from Candahar, August 6th. The British attacked the village of Delikhwajee and got through it, but finding it strongly occupied and reinforced by contingents from neighboring villages, they had to retire to the fortress. The enemy's loss is heavy. The British cavalry made two charges, cutting down many of the enemy.

In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, said that the Viceroy of India has under consideration the advisability of maintaining the frontier prescribed by the Treaty of Gundannuck. Lord Hartington also stated that he had received no confirmation of the alarming Afghan news of this morning. He had a telegram from the Viceroy dated to-day which makes no reference to that news.

Lord Hartington continued by saying that the Viceroy's decision in regard to the frontier line would not be influenced by the mere fact of certain territory having been acquired by the treaty of Gundannuck. In the present consideration of the question, that treaty may be regarded as having ceased to exist. The Viceroy is taking the best advice he can get, and on his report the Government will act. Lord Hartington was not now prepared, therefore, to state what posts of the Afghan frontier Her Majesty's forces will occupy.

London, August 27th.—A dispatch from Bombay discussing the news of the dangerous state of affairs at Cabul, says: This early but striking proof of the impolicy of the hasty withdrawal of our forces from Cabul—a step most strongly condemned by nearly every military man in India—has created great excitement. Cholera, which is raging at Peshawur, daily increases in violence. The certainty of a severe loss among the retiring troops was one of the reasons most strongly urged against the policy of the withdrawal of the troops during the hottest and most unhealthy period of the year.

Quetta, August 27th.—General Roberts arrived at Khelat on the 24th instant. General Phayre will march from Chaman for Candahar on the 30th. The army of

Ayool Khan has retired to Seanjivi, eight miles east of Caudalar. All is well at Quettah and in the Bolan Pass. Troops are arriving here daily. The Murrer tribe is behaving well. No further outrage has been reported since the affair at Sibi, where the clansmen fell on a retiring party of British troops, inflicting a severe loss, as reported August 10th. This dispatch seems to disprove the report from Chaman that the troops of the Khan of Khelat had mutinied.

London, August 28th.—The House of Lords has fixed the third reading of the employers' liability bill for Tuesday, when it will probably pass, but in the form which the House of Commons will not be disposed to accept. The second reading of the hares and rabbits bill has been fixed for Monday. The Earl of Redesdale will move its rejection, but it is probable the majority will prefer to amend it by empowering the tenant to contract with the landlord regarding the respective ground game rights. Such an amendment the Government could not accept, as it would substantially destroy the bill.

It is stated that at the end of Autumn, a meeting of Conservatives will be held under the auspices of Lord Beaconsfield, and members of the late Government, to advise the various Conservative Associations throughout the country to affiliate with the London Central Associations, as to the propriety of holding meetings during the Winter with a view of obtaining the opinion of their constituencies upon current politics, including the continuance of the ballot act, or the advisability of returning to the system of open voting under the new enactments designed to prevent abuses. The Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Richard Ashton Crosbeck, Sir John Holker and Lord John Hamilton have promised to take part in the meeting.

Yesterday's struggle in the House of Commons resulted in a victory for the Government, after 21 hours' continuous sitting. A postponement of the Constabulary vote was only conceded by the Government upon Parnell's undertaking that it shall not be obstructed.

The whitebait dinner, which usually precedes the close of the session, will take place on Wednesday next.

Vienna, August 28th.—A dispatch from Janina, August 20th, states that the advance guard of the Albanian Irregulars, which the League decided to send to the frontier, has still much to do, for trustworthy news had reached Janina that three bodies of Greek volunteers were only waiting for a propitious movement to invade the Turkish territory. The Porte continues its armament in Thessaly and Epirus. In Turkish circles at Senna, it is affirmed that 30,000 men are already concentrated in Thessaly and Epirus. They have more arms than they require, and have accumulated much ammunition. There are large magazines of provisions, etc., at Iuta, Previsa, Metzovo and Larissa. The fortifications of the latter place are almost completed.

Paris, August 28th.—Lepere, ex-Minister of the Interior, and an intimate friend of Gambetta, speaking of Avillon in the Department of the Yonne, referred to De Freycinet, Premier, and his now religious bill, and said: "The decrees against illegal congregations will not remain a dead letter. The Chamber of Deputies is desirous that the existing laws be enforced, and pursuant thereto the decrees will be carried out to the very letter against all congregations."

St. Petersburg, August 28th.—The *Golos* has the following telegram from Krasnovodsk: Gen. Skobeloff's advance guard is quartered at the future base of operations. The offensive movement is temporarily suspended, but reconnaissance continues. A railway from Michael's Bay has been begun, but the material for it is somewhat delayed. Hospitals have been opened at Krasnovodsk, Fehjikislar and Michael's Bay. There are but few sick. Newspapers are asked for to relieve the monotony of inaction.

London, August 28th.—The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress have sent to the Ministers a resolution deeply regretting the amendments to the Employers' Liability bill made by the House of Lords, and expressing the hope that the Government will either restore the bill to the shape in which it passed the House of Commons or withdraw it, and pass a more thoroughgoing measure next session.

Halifax, August 28th.—An express train for Georgetown from Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island, was thrown from the track near Little York, and all the cars went down a small embankment. T. Stewart, a passenger, is

believed to be fatally injured. George M. McLeod, of the Union Bank, has his jaw broken and is otherwise disfigured. A dozen other passengers were more or less injured.

Berlin, August 28th.—Those who remember how King William discarded all right to interfere with the candidature of the Catholic Hohenzollern Prince for one Crown of Spain in 1870, can have little doubt that the proposal of Prince Charles of Roumania to make the hereditary Prince of the House of Hohenzollern his heir, will also be regarded from the same point of view by his Imperial kinsman.

Cork, August 28th.—Some time ago the constabulary received information of a Fenian plot to attack the powder mills and barracks at Ballincottig, five miles south-east of Cork. Extra precautions were taken, and are continued, against surprise. The *Constitution* newspaper alleges that men in positions of trust at the mills are Fenian officers.

St. Petersburg, August 28th.—It is reported that Grand Duke Nicholas will retire from the command of the Guard and St. Petersburg district, but is to remain Inspector-General of Cavalry, and that the Czarovitch will take command of St. Petersburg, and that Grand Duke Vladimir will command the Guards.

Rome, August 28th.—*Diritto*, the Ministerial organ, says: "If the Powers make a naval demonstration in Turkish waters, England, Italy, France and Russia, will each be represented by their ironclads, Austria by two, and Germany by one."

Paris, August 28th.—The newspapers announce that the police will to-morrow visit the Jesuit Scholastic Institutions throughout France, to execute the decrees against unauthorized congregations. At the Jesuit establishment at Dijon, to-day, the police found only one regular priest, who is now Director of the establishment, and one priest representing the society in its civil capacity as proprietor of the building. It is believed that the police will find all the establishments of the society similarly evacuated.

New York, August 29th.—George C. Harward, a young lawyer, was murdered in Brooklyn this morning. Harward and Peter J. Larkin were returning home between one and two o'clock in the morning, when their protection was requested by two women, who were being followed by three rough characters. After Harward and Larkin had walked with the women several blocks the strangers approached and an altercation ensued. Blows followed, and Harward was stabbed to the heart, while Larkin was cut about the neck, but his wounds are not serious. Walter J. Beat, a hottler, was subsequently arrested on a charge of murder, and Joseph H. Hurley and Thomas Tierney as accessories.

Cleveland (Ohio), August 29th.—A large aerolite passed over the city at about three o'clock this morning, brilliantly illuminating everything. When over the Lake it exploded with such force as to severely jar many buildings in the northern part of the city, fragments shooting off in different directions.

New York, August 29th.—A London cable says: The interest in Irish politics has been transferred to Westminster. The all-night debate on Thursday was not pre-arranged and was developed by an imprudent observation from the Government benches, although the Irish members desired to force attention during the present session to the employment of military under the guise of constabulary. It was suggested that the debate originated because the Irish members desired to display their tactics before the leading members of the Land League, who were present, while the debate gratified their vanity. English opinion is unanimous as to the sincere desire of the present Government to satisfy the Irish demands, if allowed a reasonable time. Mr. Forster's declaration of his intention to introduce a bill to prevent unjust landlords from taking advantage of machinery of repression is an unmistakable proof of the Government's sincerity, is also a warning to the worst class of landlords. The English Liberals and Radicals blame the Irish for refusing the olive branch; and while, in its ultimate effect, the twenty-one hours sitting may be disastrous to the Irish party, it has convinced the present Parliament, as similar circumstances did the last, of the necessity of new rules to prevent the minority from overawing the House. The members dislike curtailing their privileges, but the feeling is universal after Thursday's proceedings, that the conduct of the Irish party requires a sacrifice which, under ordinary circumstances, Radicals and Liberals alike would not concede. The Lords

are committing political suicide. A fortnight ago, the peers encouraged the general impression that they would not interfere further with the Government bills. Having rejected the Compensation bill, they thought it dangerous to attempt to throw out any more.

The rejection of the compensation bill has made them intensely unpopular in Ireland, and threatens to bring about a combination of English Radicals with the Irish party against the hereditary system in the House of Lords. The amendments to the Employés Liability bill have now roused the working classes into antagonism. The Peers desire, likewise, to reject the Harca and Rabbits bill. This step would create a conflict between themselves and the tenants. At a large meeting of the Conservative Peers, held yesterday, Lord Beaconsfield advised them to accept the bill, suggesting such alterations in committee as would not affect the main object of the measure, but would deprive the tenant of sporting rights, while conferring on him the authority to destroy ground game. The best method for the purpose, it was suggested, would be to limit the number of guns on the farm, and require a list to be recorded of the persons entitled to carry guns. It is probable that the House of Commons will accept this amendment.

London, August 29th.—The *Standard* has the following from Bombay:—There was a great scare at Kurrachee, Scinde, on Friday, in consequence of reports by natives that 15,000 Pathans had assembled on the hills and meditated an attack. Arms were distributed to the whites and reinforcements ordered up, but the night passed quietly. Pathan residents were disarmed on Saturday.

London, August 29th.—A correspondent of the *Times* at Bombay telegraphs that serious apprehensions are entertained at Kurrachee. A steamer conveying three companies of reinforcements to that place was ordered to go with full steam. Trouble is expected on the Scinde frontier.

London, August 29th.—The chiefs whom Risa Pasha wished to arrest have escaped from Scutari. The inhabitants of Dulcigno, with a body of Albanians, are encamped at Mozura, to oppose the cession of Dulcigno. It is said the Turkish regulars are fraternizing with them.

Madrid, August 29th.—Violent gales and thunder storms have done much damage around Madrid. All trains are delayed and the railway near the Escorial is destroyed. Similar accounts are received from the northern and western provinces.

Dublin, August 29th.—Mr. Gladstone arrived here on the steamer *Granville Castle*, and attended church to-day. He started for the Clyde in the afternoon.

Geneva, August 29th.—A waterspout at Zug to-day caused great destruction of property. Several persons were killed.

Lowell (Mass.), August 29th.—A shocking accident occurred on the Lowell and Lawrence Railroad last Saturday night, by which five youths of this city lost their lives. A Caledonian picnic was held during the day at Smith's Grove in the town of Andover, where these men had been participating. Either for lack of money or for sport they contrived to clamber on top of a passenger car of a train which left Lawrence at 7:30 p. m. When the train reached Sprague's Bridge, two miles from this city in the town of Tewksbury, all five were swept off and killed. There is a space of twenty-two inches between the cars and the bridge-roof. Therefore it is conjectured that the lads were sitting up when struck. Probably all but Shinnick died almost instantly, as their wounds on the head and back were terrible. The undertaker's room where the bodies lie has been thronged to-day.

London, August 30th.—In the House of Commons, to-night, the debate on the Constabulary vote was resumed. After a brief debate, it passed by 105 to 76. The House shortly after passed all the remaining votes of estimates.

St. Petersburg, August 30th.—It is confidently stated that Skobeloff has only 2500 men, and it may be presumed that offensive operations on a large scale are not likely for some time.

Constantinople, August 30th.—The Porte is preparing a fresh note to the Powers, making a distinct offer respecting the cession of territory to Greece, and declaring in firm language the impossibility of going further, and throwing upon the Powers the responsibility for the consequence of the rejection of this offer.

Vienna, August 30th.—It is probable that the Porte will

be able to cede Dulcigno in the course of the present week.

Berlin, August 30th.—Five Prussian officers of the General Staff, comprising representatives of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and gendarmerie, with the sanction of the General Government and War Office, have finally accepted appointments in the service of the Sultan of Turkey, and will leave soon for Constantinople. Some civil functionaries are expected to follow.

London, August 30th.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for India, announced that he had a message from General Roberts, dated Khelat-i-Ghilzai, the 23rd, stating that he would start on the 24th, and, by easy stages, expected to be twenty miles from Candahar on the 29th. The troops were in good health and spirits.

Viscount Enfield is appointed Under Secretary for India.

Quetta, August 30th.—The news from Candahar is to the 16th inst. When Ayub Khan learned of General Roberts' approach, he abandoned the investment of Candahar, and took a position with his whole force on the Argandah River. General Phayre's advance has occupied Gatai. General Phayre himself will march for Candahar to-night. The troops are pushing forward with marvellous rapidity.

London, August 30th.—The garrisons of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and Candahar, will increase General Roberts' force to 15,000 men, of these, 1000 will probably remain in the citadel of Candahar, leaving 14,000 available for an attack on Ayub.

Simla, August 30th.—The retirement of General Stewart's forces was practically completed without injury to the health of the troops and in perfect order.

London, August 30th.—General Roberts in his message to Lord Hartington, says he arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 23d. He had abundant supplies and could make his forage last until September 1st. He would rest on the 24th and start on the 25th, and hoped to telegraph from Candahar by the 29th. General Roberts left Ghuznee on the 6th, and had marched 136 miles in 2 days. His march had been unopposed. He had obtained plenty of supplies and forage, and the cavalry and artillery horses were in good order. During the march one British soldier, four Sepoys and six camp followers died. Three Sepoys and five followers were missing, and it was feared they had been murdered.

Calcutta, August 30th.—Kurrachee is in a very unsettled state, but no danger is feared unless Candahar falls or General Roberts is defeated.

Paris, August 30th.—The Government, as soon as the Chambers resume, will introduce a bill for the sale of that portion of the Crown jewels not considered of artistic value and estimated to be worth 7,500,000 francs. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the purchase of works of art.

Paris, August 30th.—Since the beginning of the year there has been 140 duels in France.

Paris, August 30th.—Père Hyacinthe, on Saturday, solemnized the marriage of the Abbé Laue, until recently a priest of the diocese of Mans, with a Madame Wocher. Père Hyacinthe warned them that they must be prepared to encounter persecution.

London, August 30th.—A dispatch from Chamen, dated Sunday, says: General Roberts marched from Khelat-i-Ghilzai for Candahar on the 25th inst. He took with him all the British garrison and handed over the fort to the Ameers' officials. He expected to reach Candahar on Monday, and attack Ayub Khan on Tuesday. He has sent for plans of combined action with General Phayre, if the latter can be reached at Takht-i-Pul on Monday. This, however, is impossible, in consequence of the scarcity of food and forage, and the wholesale desertion of drivers. Takht-i-Pul is thirty-five miles south of Candahar.

Cape Town, August 30th.—Hon. Mr. Spreng, Premier of the Cape Ministry, telegraphs from Basutoland: "I have travelled through the disturbed district with an escort, and have had an interview with Leizer, the principal Chief. He has summoned the chiefs and head men to meet next week, when matters will be brought to an issue." The excitement has subsided.

Rome, August 30th.—The Pope has assented to the proposal that a portion of the French Jesuits should form a society for the propagation of the faith in Central Africa.

Phillipopolis, August 30th.—It is declared in well informed circles, that the announcement of the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Servia and Bulgaria, is unfounded.

Madrid, August 30th.—On the occasion of the expected birth of an heir to the Throne, the Government will grant amnesty to Cuban Insurgent leaders now imprisoned in Spain.

London, August 30th.—In the House of Lords, the Ground Game bill passed its second reading, by a vote of 68 to 20. The Lords acted on the advice of Lord Beaconsfield, who advocated considerable amendments. Though he objected to the bill, he thought the Lords would be taking a feeble position, when on the eve of a Constitutional struggle, in joining with the Commons on such a secondary question.

London, August 30th.—The United States steam frigate *Wyoming* arrived at Leghorn on the 27th instant.

Berlin, August 30th.—Prince Bismarck and the Prince of Roumania have discussed the advisability of making Roumania a Kingdom. Germany favors this step.

Madrid, August 30th.—Floods greatly damaged houses and lands in Guadalajara, Achuma, Catalayud, Almanza, Grauda, Tarea, Oureia and Alicante. No loss of life is reported.

London, August 30th.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, said the Powers are considering a rejoinder to the Pope's last note about the Montenegrin question. In the meantime they have ordered a number of men-of-war to rendezvous at Ragusa. The Powers, he said, have informed the Porte that the decision of the Berlin Conference on the Greek question cannot be reopened and have presented a note to the Porte urging reform in Armenia.

Paris, August 31st.—Three large Jesuit schools in Paris have been entirely evacuated, and the authorities have walled up the doors of the establishments. New civil Directors have already been installed in the vacant posts. With regard to other schools affected by the March decrees it is rumored that the Government and the various religious confraternities have agreed upon the terms of a letter which is to take the place of the demand for the authorization hitherto required by law. By this letter the heads of schools will bind themselves to hold aloof from political questions, and not to take an attitude of hostility towards the present order of things. On the presentation of this letter to the authorities the Government will consider such congregations as legally authorized.

London, August 31st.—A British political officer at Candahar telegraphs on the 25th: "The country is quieting down. Ayub's force is reduced to regulars and a small number of Ghazis. It is reported that he wishes to retreat to Garhi and Girishk, but is prevented by the Cabul troops. The siege is practically raised. A large quantity of food was brought in yesterday."

London, August 31st.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs: A messenger who left Candahar on the 26th instant reports that Ayub Khan's force was in the Argand Ab, 23,000 strong.

Chinan, August 31st.—A large number of tribesmen are joining a detachment of Ayub Khan's force at Takhti Pat, to oppose General Phayre's advance.

St. Petersburg, August 31st.—The *Noroe Vremya* says: Russia has decided to transfer the New Kuldja negotiations to Peking, whither M. Buetzow, the Russian Minister, will shortly proceed. Marquis Tseng has informed Russia that China desires to substitute for the Livadia Treaty a convention ceding the whole Tei territory. Russia, while not refusing to lighten the conditions of the Livadia Treaty, demands rectification of the frontier for the purpose of ending disorder and also requires possession of a portion of Kuldja to establish a colony of Dringans, who would otherwise be left to the vengeance of the Chinese.

London, August 31st.—The House of Lords went into Committee to-night on the Ground Game bill. Amendments were carried against the Government, limiting the right to the occupier and one other person, and establishing the close time from March to August. An amendment for allowing landlords and tenants to make mutual arrangements concerning game was withdrawn, Lord Beaconsfield, as well as the Government, pointing out that it would make

the bill waste paper. The bill then passed the Committee.

Montreal, August 31st.—A fashionable milliner, Mrs. Hamburger, left here last week for New York, with eighteen trunks, which she told the American officers at the frontier port of Richford, Vermont, contained only indignant effects, to be passed free of duty. The United States officers opened them, because of private advices, and found \$12,000 worth of silks, velvets, laces, champagne and silverware. She has gone without the luggage.

Constantinople, August 31st.—The Albanian chiefs declare that when the ships appear, the Albanians will enter Montenegro and retake Podgoritza. Riza Pasha, the Turkish commander, reports that the state of affairs is very critical, and that the Albanians are much excited. Riza Pasha's house is guarded by 1,500 soldiers. A correspondent writes that the Albanians are arriving in Dulcigno in small numbers. About 2,500 are now there. He believes that the Powers will have to land troops to make a settlement.

Berlin, August 31st.—Twenty-eight members of the Reichstag and Landtag have published a declaration announcing their secession from the National Liberal Party. They declare it their intention to uphold the political liberties already achieved, and to combat oppressive indirect taxes. They also insist upon religious freedom being guaranteed by legislation.

Constantinople, August 31st.—A Council of Ministers has been discussing the Montenegrin frontier since Sunday. The result of the discussion has been forwarded to the Sultan. It is expected that an irade will be issued to-day finally settling the question. General Baker has commenced reorganizing the gendarmerie.

Ottawa, August 31st.—A gentleman from Upper Gatinsaw reports over one hundred deaths among the Indians from small-pox. Several bands have divided up into small parties and are travelling north, leaving their dead unburied.

Constantinople, August 31st.—In accordance with the demand of the American Consul, the Porte has ordered the authorities of Ismid to send the murderers of Dr. Parsons to the capital for judgment.

Vionna, August 31st.—The Turkish troops are still rapidly proceeding to the Greek frontier. Seventeen hundred arrived at Volo and Prevesa last week. A monitor has been towed to Prevesa to guard the harbor.

Athens, August 31st.—Official information has been received here that two leading Greeks at Janina have been arrested under the provisions of the state of siege. Their place of confinement is unknown. Greece has remonstrated.

Constantinople, August 31st.—The combined fleet of the European Powers is expected to arrive off Dulcigno about the end of next week.

London, August 31st.—The British corvette *Dido* intends to blockade the port of Brass, Guinea, on the 1st of September, unless the natives restore the oil recently plundered from a British vessel which went ashore in Brass River.

London, August 31st.—Right Hon. W. P. Adam has been appointed Governor of Madras, in place of the Duke of Buckingham.

Washington, August 31st.—Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service, received information to-day of a new scheme for swindling in vogue on the Mississippi. Some ingenious rascals have made photographs of greenbacks and circulated them in the back counties, among ignorant people, as new style Government checks. They discounted them, and then parties who took them circulated them a while, until they found their way into a local bank. The fraud not being detected they sent over \$19,000 worth to the Treasury for redemption, where the fraud was instantly discovered.

New York, August 31st.—There is good reason to believe that De Lesseps' Panama Canal stock will be placed on the market by a syndicate of American bankers in a few days, under the protection of the American Government.

The *Bulletin* says: Our private information confirms a cable dispatch announcing the definite formation of the De Lesseps Canal Company as imminent. It is probable, moreover, that the syndicate will embrace, that the syndicate will embrace the support of banking houses in this city and San Francisco. The bankers appear to have concluded that the prestige of De Lesseps as the successful promoter of the

Suez canal will insure sufficient subscriptions for the first issue of about 500,000,000 francs.

## HAWAII.

Honolulu, August 19th.—the island kingdom has passed through an important phase in its existence. The King executed a *coup d'état* in the interest of Celsus Caesar Moreno, a foreign adventurer and, under the pressure of the diplomatic corps, receded from his action. On Saturday the 14th inst., it pleased his Majesty to prorogue the Legislative Assembly which had been in session eighty-five days. Shortly after the prorogation each Minister received an order to resign his portfolio without delay. The excitement was very intense, more especially when it was found that the following had been selected as members of the Ministry: John E. Bush, Minister of the Interior, vice S. D. Wilder; Celsus Caesar Moreno, Minister of Foreign Relations, vice John M. Kapena; M. Kuna, Minister of Finance, vice S. K. Knai; W. C. Jones, Attorney-General, vice Edward Preston. The Ministers of the Interior and Finance were natives, the Attorney-General was an Ohioan, while the Minister of Foreign Affairs was a *chevalier d'industrie*. An indignation meeting was held on Monday evening, at which the following resolution was almost unanimously adopted:

Whereas, His Majesty Kalakana, King of the Hawaiian Islands, has arbitrarily and without cause dissolved the late Ministerial Cabinet while they had the confidence of the Legislative Assembly and of the country at large, and has appointed, in their stead, a Ministry including one Celsus C. Moreno, a stranger and foreign adventurer, who has identified himself with interests hostile to the prosperity of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and who has neither the confidence nor respect of the community, nor of the representatives of foreign Powers, as Minister of Foreign Affairs; be it

Resolved, That his Majesty has thereby acted inconsistently with the principles of the Hawaiian Government as a constitutional monarchy, as established and handed down by the Kamehamehas and their successor Lunalilo, and that his action therein is hostile to the permanence of Hawaiian independence, the perpetuity of the Hawaiian race and the security of life, liberty and property in the Hawaiian Islands.

About 1,500 persons were in attendance, of which number fully two-thirds were foreigners. The King, fearing trouble, had the palace grounds guarded with cannon, while the Hawaiian army slept for once a sleep that might awaken to war and bloodshed, something which this army has never experienced. The King was unwilling to give audience to any one, except through his Ministry, which was wholly under the control of Moreno. Committees appointed at various meetings would not recognize Moreno. There was at one time strong talk of placing Queen Emma on the throne. If any one who has the confidence of the natives had taken the lead, the present King Kalakana would not have remained on the throne. More than nine-tenths of the natives are against the King, but in favor of Queen Emma. The resident Ministers of the United States, France and England, held a conference, at which it was decided to request the King to appoint some one else than Moreno as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Yesterday the Ministers Resident notified his Majesty that they could not recognize his Minister of Foreign Affairs. At first the King was very stubborn, and declared that he would not recede if the affair cost him his crown. (The late Assembly voted \$10,000 to purchase him a new diadem.) However, after taking a nap, during which he had a dream, he ordered Moreno to hand over his portfolio, and notified the public of his action. Last night another meeting was held, when Celsus Caesar was requested to leave on the first vessel. There has been some talk of furnishing the ex-Minister with a free coat of tar and feathers. When Moreno heard of the threats he took leg bail, the Moreno Ministry favored, and those who could vote for, the Chinese subsidy, the \$10,000,000 loan and the Colonization, Free Rum and Free Opium bills. All these bills passed the Legislature except that for mortgaging the Hawaiian Island to China for a loan of \$10,000,000. The Legislative Assembly just prorogued also appropriated \$10,000 to purchase a crown for the King. The Chinese Subsidy bill pays \$24,000 to a China line of steamers and allows the importation of an unlimited number of Celestials. The total appropriation

made was \$2,500,000 for two years, which is a heavy burden when it is considered that the Kingdom has only 58,000 inhabitants.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

## GOVERNMENT RICE GODOWNS.

(Translated from the *Sei Dan*).

WE have been informed that as the farmers are at present the only wealthy class, owing to the high price of rice, it is proposed that one-fifth of the land tax shall be paid in rice in future, so that the wealth of the agricultural classes may be shared by others, and that the farmers will be compelled by this measure to sell their rice. We have been informed, also, that the Government contemplates establishing rice godowns in important centres, with the intention that when the price of rice goes up the stocks in these godowns are to be sold to counteract the rise. One of the Privy Council, we learn, strongly advocates this scheme, which is shortly to be considered. Mr. Godai is the originator and, if we are rightly informed, the supporter in the Privy Council is Mr. Inouye. This may be only rumour, but nevertheless we will make our comments on the report. Mr. Godai is the largest merchant in Osaka, well known in connection with the indigo trade, and Mr. Inouye was formerly a very influential merchant in Kioto, so that these two gentlemen should have some practical knowledge of the conditions of commerce and in foreseeing what will tend to further the interests of the community. Personally we understand nothing about the matter of rice speculation and so must be excused for any errors we may make when discussing the cause of a rise in the price of that commodity. We will, however, put before our readers the following points for their consideration.

Looking into the merits of the case, we find there are two questions to be asked, viz:—1st. Is the proposed remedy to benefit the Government or the nation? 2ndly. Would the proposed scheme, if put into effect, produce the desired result?

A man may have goods which he wishes to sell at a fair profit but, owing to pressure of circumstances, he is unable to wait and consequently is compelled to sell off at a loss. This tends to lower prices and other traders suffer. It appears to us that under the proposed scheme, when the farmers will have to pay in rice and are not allowed to tender paper currency, it will be decidedly disadvantageous to them, and will make the peasants also poorer, by destroying the market price of rice by the sales proposed. If they submit to such a measure, we pity them for their foolish and submissive character.

As far as the Government is concerned it is manifestly more to their interest to have the revenue paid in rice which is at a high value, than in paper which has depreciated so much. If, however, they establish these godowns and hold rice sales whenever the price rises (similarly to the line of action adopted by the Specie Bank) they may sometimes suffer loss, and will certainly incur the illwill of the farmers who might even resort to violence. Thus both the Government and the people would suffer, while the only persons who would benefit by the payment of the revenue in rice would be a few cunning traders. This is our opinion on the first question, let us now take the second and explain why the scheme would not succeed in checking the rise in the price of commodities.

It is a true and unalterable principle in political economy that the rise and fall in prices is a question of supply and demand. This applies to money equally as to other commodities. When money rises in price, and when it is scarce prices fall. The only difference is, that a change in the value of the currency affects other articles, while a similar alteration in the price of rice affects only that article. When money is plentiful, all commodities rise, as we said before; the community therefore suffer materially when the circulation of currency is not in good order, and we would direct the most careful attention of the Government to this important point.

After careful investigation, we find that this rise is not confined to specie and rice alone, but that there is not a single article of consumption the price of which has not gone up, a result evidently due to the large amount of paper on the market. An expert, who has been engaged recently in enquiring into the cause of the rise in the price of rice has, most erroneously, attributed it to the fact that the farmers have become wealthier and so do not hurry to sell their grain. This is, we consider, a one-sided view of the matter, the real reason

being that the depreciation of the paper currency compels the farmers to keep back stocks and wait for a rise. Rice, as is well known, if stored for any length of time becomes dry and breeds a kind of maggot which consumes it. With such a probability before them is it likely that holders wish to keep their stocks longer than necessary? It is a well known fact that as soon as the new crop is raised, the old rice is sold off, and it is therefore evident that should the paper currency regain its proper value, the price of rice would decline. Even when the new crop comes in we find rice advancing in value which can only be due to the depreciation of paper. When such depreciation exists, the price of an article to-day may differ materially from its value to-morrow; the more its market value falls, the greater is the correspondencing increase in the price of other commodities. This is the state of affairs in Japan to-day, but is it not truly deplorable!

From what we have said before, it is plain that the price of articles of daily consumption cannot resume their proper level, until steps are taken to remedy the present depreciation of the paper currency. The proposal to make the revenue payable in rice is short-sighted, and resembles an attempt to dry up a stream by baling it out instead of going to the source itself and stopping it up there.

Some time ago the Government, desirous of checking the rise in the value of specie, established a Specie Bank and supplied it with over 6,000,000 yen, but without any appreciable effect. Now it is proposed to open godowns at which rice will be sold whenever the market goes up. How can it be possible that even two or three million koku would be enough to meet the demand? Besides, other articles such as wheat, beans, salt, &c., &c., are subject to similar fluctuations, so that if the proposed scheme be carried out, we fail to see why Bean, Wheat, and such like Banks should not be eventually established, as we have already the Specie Bank and Rice Godowns!

### THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Translated from the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

Any political centre always attracts men of education to it, and thus forms a source whence civilization springs. If political influence is equally distributed throughout the country, educated persons remain in their own homes, but if it is only found at the capital they all flock thither. Thus this centre of civilization rules the thoughts and ideas of the whole nation. In France, for instance, the capital is the centre of Government and so all men of learning are gathered there and civilization invariably spreads thence to the provinces; while in the United States of America on the other hand, the reverse is the case.

In the case of our own country we find that at the restoration, all the feudal princes were abolished, and the administrative power of the entire Empire vested in the hands of the Central Government, a course of events which drew all men of ability to the capital, as being probably the only place where they could obtain their political ends. Thus the capital has always exercised an influence over the thoughts and ideas of the people in the provinces.

Liberal opinions were first held, and the idea of the establishment of a National Assembly was first mooted in the capital, and afterwards discussed in the provinces where these ideas met with great approbation. The same has been the case with almost all the other affairs of the country.

When we take the statistics of the vernacular newspapers we find a similar state of affairs exists and the *Zu-Shio-Kioku* (Press Commissioner's Office) of the Home Department recently published the following:—

During the year 1879-80 there were no less than 192 newspapers existing, of which 80 were printed in the capital and 112 in the provinces. Between the 1st of July and the 31st of December 1879, 71 were started, of which 24 were printed in the capital and 47 in the provinces. Owing to various offences against the press laws. Forty-six publications were stopped during the same period, of which 17 were printed in the capital and 29 in the provinces. From January 1st to June 30th, 1880, there were published 71 the same period papers; 28 in the capital and 43 in the provinces, and in there were suspended 61 papers, 23 in the capital and 38 in the provinces.

The grand total amounted to 225 papers of which 92 were published in the capital and 134 in the provinces.

Arguing upon these figures we cannot assert that there are more papers in the capital than in the provinces, and on inquiry we find that periodicals prevail in number in the capital, while newspapers do in the provinces. According to the statistics published above, we see that at the end of last June there were 82 papers, of which 19 were published in the capital and 63 in the provinces. Considering the amount of the population, vernacular newspapers are not very numerous, although the present state of affairs is a vast improvement on the stagnation of former years. This march of intellect as before stated, started in the capital and thence reached the provinces.

It is a well-known fact that a follower takes his rôle from his leader. With a good leader the follower is good, and *vice versa*, so that a man's honour or shame depends on his choice of a leader. When we read the provincial newspapers we find some containing well-written and praise worthy articles, but others are full of disgraceful and immoral stories, and even, in some instances, of obscene pictures such as no parent or brother would care to introduce into the family circle. This has arisen from an attempt to emulate the papers published in the capital without first considering whether their line of conduct is correct.

However, there are newspapers and newspapers. We have some which treat of political matters, others which devote themselves to science and art, others again which deal with religion and such matters. Thus different journals are published with different intentions. A paper intended more especially for ladies differs greatly from a political, scientific, or religious paper, and rather resembles in style the French *Petit Journal*. It certainly publishes all official orders and notifications, but at the same time has no influence on politics. Its special line is matters connected with the human passions and worldly affairs, so that it is difficult to keep out such stories as we have instanced. We do not even blame a journal of this class for pursuing such a course of conduct, but we do regret greatly when we find even the political papers not free from the same bad habit.

Moreover, at the present time opinions on freedom and popular rights are being loudly ventilated. Taking into consideration the way in which our customs and manners have been altered, and how they are still to a certain extent in a state of transition, we consider it to be the duty of all editors of local newspapers to discuss fully, and weigh carefully, the merits of anything they may publish in their journals.

### LAW REPORTS.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.  
Before T. B. VAN BUREN, Esq., Consul-General, Judge.  
Messrs. A. S. FOBES and E. R. SMITH, Assessors.

*Tuesday, the 21st of September, 1880.*

SIDNEY M. SMITH, of San Francisco, by his Attorney F. C. SPOONER *versus* ISAAC BUSH and AUGUST LANDELFELD.

(Continued from the 7th instant.)

On the opening of the Court Mr. Hill asked for Midzutsune Takajiro who, however, did not appear. Mr. Hill then asked if some means could not be adopted to compel this man's attendance.

Mr. Litchfield said that this Takajiro was really not the man who did Mr. Bush's business, so that his non-attendance could not matter much.

His Honour said he considered that the man must certainly be produced. In the meantime Mr. Hill had better call any other witnesses he wished to examine.

Mr. Hill thereupon recalled

Morris Bieber, who stated:—I have been unable to find my books referring to kinsatsu transactions in December, January, and February last. I have been moving and they appear to have been mislaid. They were in the hands of Mr. Mendelsohn until about two months ago. When he gave them to me I put them in my desk. I don't know what has become of them. I do not think they were stolen.

His Honour:—I must tell you, Mr. Bieber, that this is the most silly, absurd, and marvellous statement I ever heard made in Court. I must have those books: such a story cannot pass credit here. I warn you again that those books must be produced. Your last search may have

proved unfortunate; please let the next one be more fortunate.

Witness continued:—The broker that I dealt with was named Itoya. He formerly lived in Benten Dori, but now resides near the gas-works.

Isaac Bush, recalled, said:—I don't know Itoya. I went to his place but don't know if I saw him or his banto. I went to ask about Mr. Takajiro because Mr. Itoya was a broker. I could get no information of any kind. I have known the Mr. Takajiro mentioned only since the suit began. I was looking for a Mr. Takajiro and was told to go to him. I asked him if he knew anyone else of the same name. Since that, I have bought about \$10 worth of kinsatsu from him. Since I was first examined I have received no money from anyone. I have gone in debt a little. These are the only dealings I have ever had with Mr. Takajiro. I went to his house as described; it was the first time I ever saw him. I am prepared to swear that I have done my best to find out the man with whom I speculated. When I went to Itoya's house they laughed at me; I don't know why. I asked him if he knew a Mr. Takajiro who was a commission broker, and he looked at me and laughed. I could get nothing out of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—It was in consequence of your request that I made these inquiries. I was told that there was a man of the name of Takajiro in Otamachi, gochome, formerly. I asked when he left but could not find out.

By Mr. Hill:—It was an Otamachi broker who told me that there was such a man. The last time I saw the broker Takajiro with whom I dealt was about the 10th or 12th of March, in my own premises. There was no settlement; he threatened to sell me out if I didn't pay up what I owed. I asked him to wait a few days as I was in straitened circumstances.

His Honour here read the communication he had received from the Kenrei as to what had been the result of the investigations as to where the man Takajiro had been living.

Mr. Hill said this was undoubtedly the man who had done the transactions.

Examination continued:—I feared he would sell me out. I could not pay my margin and he threatened to sell out the bonds of the kinsatsu remaining. He wanted, on this occasion, an additional margin of 800 yen. Kinsatsu fluctuated then sometimes 3 and 4 per cent in the course of a day. I did sometimes three or four transactions in a day. I never dealt with him anywhere except in my house. I have never boasted among my friends of having a large sum of money which no one could take from me. I have put off Japanese who threatened to sue me by saying that I had some money coming from San Francisco.

Mr. Hill:—You remarked last night, I believe, with some triumph, that the man summoned by the prosecution was not the right man and that therefore the case would break down.

Defendant denied this, saying:—I have no one visiting my house at night to whom I could have made such a remark.

Imada Tei, the member of the shosha, recalled, said, through the medium of Mr. G. W. Elmer, who interpreted:—I have examined the books of the shosha and prepared the abstract required of me at the previous examination. The total transactions of Mr. Takajiro with the shosha in the three months mentioned were thirty-four: he bought thirty-four times and sold thirty. I have not added up the total of the amounts. (Abstract in Japanese prepared by the witness put in as evidence and marked plaintiff's Ex. Q). The witness here identified Midsutane Takajiro, who had just entered the Court.

Examination continued:—I do not know any other broker or jobber of the name of Takajiro. I never knew of a broker named Takajiro living in Otamachi gochome.

Mr. Litchfield asked no questions.

Midsutane Takajiro, warned said:—I lived formerly in Ai-oi-cho, gochome, but now I live in Benten-dori. I left Ai-oi-cho on the 2nd February. I lived previously in Minami-naka-dori at a confectioner's, and before that in Tokio. I never lived in Otamachi, gochome, but in the next street to it. I never knew any other man of my name living in Otamachi. Since my arrival from Tokio, I have always registered my place of abode with the authorities.

His Honour asked how it was that the Kenrei had informed the court that he lived in Otamachi, gochome.

Witness:—The Governor's statement as to my residence is in error. I know the shosha broker Imada Tei by sight but not to speak to. I have seen Mr. Bieber, when he looked in to ask the price of satzu. I don't know much of Mr. Bush, except that he has looked in similarly and sometimes changed \$5 of \$10. Mr. Bush and Mr. Bieber once came together to my house and bought \$1,000 paying in satzu. I got the dollars from the shosha. Mr. Bush paid me the money. I think the discount was about 37 or 38 then. It was in the hot weather; I think in May this year. I may have a record but don't know. Mr. Bush and the young man, his nephew, frequently came to my office. They sometimes bought \$10 or \$20. I don't recollect any transactions with them before I removed to Benten-dori. On the occasion of the transaction of the \$1,000 there was no one present but Messrs. Bush and Bieber and myself. I think now, instead of Mr. Bieber, it was Mr. Bush's nephew. At the time, Mr. Bush did not negotiate for the transaction of a larger amount. I do not know if I can tell from my book the exact rate of exchange. I think I could give the date.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I think it was Mr. Bush who paid the money. I know him and his nephew equally well. At the time of the transaction mentioned in May, there was some dispute about commission between myself and Mr. Bush's nephew. They were both there.

By His Honour:—I don't think I ever had any transactions with the defendant before. I have never been to Mr. Bush's house. I don't even know where it is. I never heard in the shosha of transactions in Mr. Bush's name, but I know he had some; they were done in the name of Iwaya, through the medium of his little servant boy. I do not know of Mr. Bush having any transactions in December, January, or February. Iwaya's address is at an exchange shop in Otamachi, Ichome. His full name is Shiga-shiyama Jubi. Iwaya is only the name of the house in accordance with Japanese custom. He has lived there for over ten years. I don't know of any broker or exchange in Otamachi, gochome, now; there was a broker living there last year but I don't know his name. It was close to the photographer's at the corner of Otamachi and Bashamichi. I think he was there until June this year, but am not certain.

Mr. Hill said he left it to the Court if it was not most important to call for this broker Iwaya, or his small servant.

His Honour:—I consider it of the utmost importance that the man Takajiro, through whom the defendant asserts he carried on his transactions, should be found: (to defendant's counsel) it is a truly marvellous thing that, considering the system of espionage and record that is in vogue among the police in Japan, this man cannot be found. It must leave a strong impression that such a man never existed.

Mr. Litchfield:—We find that a stockjobber of that name did lately live at Otamachi, gochome, who has recently disappeared and left no traces, as the circumstances of his flight were decidedly equivocal.

His Honour:—It seems to me to be marvellous, that transactions involving hundreds and thousands of dollars could have taken place without the defendant Bush knowing even the name of the party by whom he was doing these transactions. I can understand the fact of the books being badly kept, but the idea of dealing to such an extent with an utterly unknown man seems to me to be most strange. I do not say that the story is untrue, but it requires very great confirmation. A large sum of money disappears, and the defendant's only explanation is that he gambled it away in kinsatsu speculations. This excuse is reprehensible, but perhaps the act is not punishable by law. It must still, however, be shown that such kinsatsu transactions did occur, and every effort must be made to find out the man who did the defendant's business. I think it would be best to adjourn the case, and I will give the Kencho all the information that has come out in evidence to-day, and ask them to make further inquiries.

Mr. Hill said he would take the opportunity to say that he himself had spent three several half-days in looking up this man Takajiro who, however, had evidently been tampered with and would neither see him nor an employé of his, a Japanese, though he admitted that he had seen the

defendant and his nephew frequently of late, and it was evident, as he said before, that they had been tampering with him.

Mr. Litchfield said Mr. Hill had no right to make any such assertion.

His Honour adjourned the Court until Friday, the 24th instant at 10 a.m.

*Friday, the 24th day of September, 1880.*

Mr. Hill appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Litchfield for the defendant Isaac Bush, and Mr. Langfeldt appeared in person.

On the reopening of the Court His Honour remarked that he had received information from the Kenrei, that they had not been able to find the three men applied for after the last sitting of the Court; the Otamachi broker, however, had been found, and was ordered to attend the Court; he apparently had not arrived.

Mr. Hill said that he believed that Mr. Bieber had not brought his books, but had prepared some notes on the subject of his kinsatsu transactions.

Morris Bieber, recalled said:—I could not find my books, so I have obtained some memoranda from my broker Itoyn, who has a place in Otamachi near the railway station. I copied my transactions from what his banto read from his books. He read it out in Japanese and I noted it down in English and now present it to the Court. I believe it to be correct.

Mr. Hill explained that he had called for this statement to establish a point. He wished to show from the transactions of Mr. Bieber, who was speculating in kinsatsu at the same time as Mr. Bush, how large an amount was necessary to cause such losses as were alleged.

The witness at counsel's request looked over his figures, and then stated that in December he had transactions to the extent of 75,000 yen and, in February, 45,000 yen, and continued:—My total losses on these transactions in December and February amounted to 8,800.50 yen, and the profits to 174.20 yen. These profits were paid to me when balances were struck so that my entire loss is 3,626.30 yen. I consider that 138 discount would be a fair average of the rate during the time. I have never dealt with anyone but my broker Itoyn.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—When Mr. Mendelsohn wanted my original accounts I had to go to my broker for duplicates. I did most of my transactions in my own place. I relied on my broker's discretion as to the sales: for purchases I always made my own order.

Louis Seidenburg, recalled by the defendant's counsel, said:—I heard the testimony of Midsutane Takajiro as to the purchase from him of \$1,000. I can't give the exact date of that transaction, but as near as I can remember it was early in June. I myself and Mr. Bush's son were present, and the broker's family. As far as I know he went to the shosha for the dollars. I sent Mr. Bush's boy after him to see if he really went, and remained myself at the office. He wished to charge a commission because he had to buy the dollars at the shosha; I said it was none of my business where he got them. I wanted them at a certain rate. However, I agreed to the commission at last. I bought one thousand dollars worth of kinsatsu from a broker named Iwaya living in Otamachi, Ichome. I believe it was in the morning. The dollars I used were my own, that I had made in the last eighteen months, in the employ of Mr. Bush. My salary was \$75 per month and everything found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—There may have been four or five hours time between my buying and selling on that occasion. I had the \$1,000 in notes of both large and small denominations. I had some of them for a long time as I used to put money away to do a little business of my own when I got an opportunity. I did this just as a speculation on my own account, as I expected to make twenty or thirty yen. I speculated afterwards in smaller amounts. This was the only time I ever dealt in so large an amount. I made a profit of only two yen minus commission, which was 4/10 of one per cent, on the transaction. I never had any banker in Yokohama but have always kept my money myself. I never saw the Takajiro with whom Mr. Bush speculated.

By the Court:—I got part of my \$1,000 from Mr. Bush; it was my salary which had been accumulating. It was in March. I don't remember what bank the notes were on. When I bought the dollars from the broker he paid me in

notes, but I don't know if they were Japanese or foreign bank notes.

To Mr. Hill:—I have not got all that money now as I have lent part to Mr. Bush. I lent him \$650. Takajiro's evidence was false about Mr. Bush being present at the time of the \$1,000 transaction. Part of my money was a draft of \$200 which I received from San Francisco.

Shigashiyama Jubi, warned, said:—I am connected with the firm of Iwaya, in Otamachi, Ichome. The house has been established for over eleven years. I recognize the gentleman standing up as Mr. Bush. He first came to my house in the early part of the year with Mr. Bieber. Inquiries have been made at my house from the police court recently about foreigners' transactions in kinsatsu. I know Mr. Seidenburg too; he came to my place with Mr. Bush and Mr. Bieber. I never had any transactions with Mr. Bush except in changing small sums of \$5 or \$10. Sometimes all the three came to my place. I never had any large transactions with any of them. The greatest amount I ever did with them was one of \$1,000, which Mr. Bush and a young person not now in Court bought with notes issued by the Second National Bank. I am quite sure it was Mr. Bush who bought them. Only myself and my father were in the room at the time. Such a transaction would not be entered in our books. It is merely an exchange. I think it was the first time Mr. Bush ever came. I do not recollect the month but it might have been in March or April. I do not know Mr. Bush's house. I know him by sight only. I have not talked over this transaction since I was told to come to Court, with anyone.

His Honour:—The Kenrei has informed me that in time they will certainly be able to discover the broker who formerly lived in Otamachi. It is very important that the broker who executed Mr. Bush's kinsatsu transactions should be examined. It is in fact essential that he should be found.

Mr. Hill:—I have made the utmost exertions in my power to discover this man and have had several men engaged in the search. If there is any prospect of finding the man eventually, I am quite willing to agree to any delay, if it is requisite.

Mr. Litchfield said that his client did not wish any delay unless it was necessary.

His Honour recapitulated the facts of the case as follows:—The defendant, having incurred certain debts finds himself unable to pay, and consequently makes an assignment. When a suit is commenced, his creditors find a vast discrepancy between the money received and the goods purchased. The plea set up is, that the money was lost in kinsatsu speculations, but yet the defendant does not know the house of the broker, or even his name, beyond its being Takajiro, which is equivalent to our saying "I know Jack." This is a most unsatisfactory reply. Such transactions, involving as they did thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars, must surely have been done through some man of responsibility. I know very well that people went off their heads during the time of the kinsatsu speculations, but I cannot believe any one could have been so crazy as to throw his money into the sea in such a manner. As the matter stands now, the creditors are entitled to a fair explanation, which has not yet been made.

Mr. Litchfield:—At the time when the assignment was made, Mr. Bush informed his creditors that he was in difficulties owing to kinsatsu speculations. The suit was based upon that very information. If Mr. Bush had a sum of \$10,000 hidden away, it would have been far more in the character of a rogue to pay up his debts, realize the goods, and then bolt to San Francisco.

His Honour:—It seems to me that that would be out of the frying pan into the fire. If, as is alleged in the petition, there was fraudulent dealing, what would be easier than to plead as the defendant actually has done—"I lost the money in kinsatsu speculations." I say once more, without referring to the merits of the case, that it is of the utmost importance to Mr. Bush to find out this man who conducted such enormous transactions for him. The knowledge of the Japanese officials about every single person in the Empire is so marvellous, that it is a very suspicious circumstance that this man, who is asserted to have done so much business in the shosha, should not be known and cannot be found.

Mr. Hill applied for a more strict surveillance of the defendant Bush. Without saying any more, he would ask for

an adjournment, and that Mr. Bush might be committed upon the evidence taken to-day.

Mr. Litchfield said that such a course was quite unnecessary, as Mr. Bush had no intention of leaving before the case was terminated.

The motion was not allowed, and the Court adjourned until Friday next, October 1st, at 10 a.m.

### LADY JOHN.

It was a very foolish habit of the noble lord's, but you know young men will be young men, even though the senatorial character attaches to them. Nearly every day during the session he made his way down to Westminster from his rooms on the north side of Kensington Gardens, going very regularly, and coming back very irregularly, like most of us. Sometimes he rode the chestnut down, sometimes he cabbed it, but in the soft summer weather he was wont to walk through the Gardens, down by the Row, and through St. James's Park. If he walked, his way always took him close to a very well-known mansion. It was certainly a very foolish habit of the noble lord's, and he so sensible too!—a man who had served creditably on Committees, and on one occasion had put some stiff questions to the Home Secretary.

Of course, there was a woman in the case. That goes without saying, naturally. She was a very pretty girl. In the warm soft summer evenings, in her well-fitting dress, with her glorious brown hair and eyes, and her perfect figure, she struck him as being very beautiful. Ah! why was he not content to look upon her as he did upon the flowers and the birds? He was, as it were, a Lord of Burleigh "and a village maiden she."

She was but a servant—in fact (I blush to record it) a lady's maid, and had come away from the lowly home down in Gloucestershire to take service with the Squire's wife in the Squire's town house. Now I have no wish to speak disparagingly of any near-handed Phillis. I do not forget how favourably Horace looked upon the class. Once in an ordinary London household there were two servant girls, and one became Mrs. Siddons and the other Lady Hamilton. Doubtless there are splendid possibilities dormant in such a class: but once more I must reiterate my opinion that it was a very foolish habit of the noble lord's, when he took his walks abroad, to go so persistently in this particular direction.

After a time he was always going that way! That artful lord got the key of the square, which any outsider might get. He came to know the time in the afternoon when there might be a chance of seeing her. Sometimes he would desert his public duties for the laurel groves of Baywater and the shady walks in Kensington Gardens. What was it that so completely fascinated his senatorial wisdom? Laura had a quick appreciative mind. She listened to him with an enthusiasm and devotion, which was certainly not the case when he talked to the men at the Club or on the rare occasions when he had caught the Speaker's eye. The value of that appreciation was certainly lessened in his mind when he found his young woman reading a "penny dreadful." He gave her a suitable book in exchange for the *Wendy Warbler*, and was delighted to find that the girl both read and understood it. Somehow she really liked this young man, with his big, gleaming eyes, his low voice, and his somewhat haughty looks for all but her. She had no idea who he was, and often wondered how he had so much time to spare at all hours of the day, and marvelled how he could be spared from his office, or warehouse, or shop, whichever it might be. She took it for granted that he had his work in the world, and rather put him down in her own mind as a commercial traveller. There were not wanting among the aspiring youth of the neighbourhood young "gents" of an amatory turn, sporting glossier hats and much louder trousers. But there was something about John that pleased her better than the would-be "followers," although one or two of them were no doubt better off in the matter of raiment. But Laura argued, with a simple feeling derived from her village school, and not appertaining to this wicked town, that money was not *everything* in a sweetheart, and that it was better to be "nice." In her way she played the part of a Marguerite, but Lord John was not a Faust, neither, as good luck had it, was he counselled by a Mephistopheles. Anyhow in the most artless way, or, if you prefer it, with the highest art, she exactly met the requirements of his self-love: and he was fooled and flattered, perhaps unconsciously on both sides, as the wisest men have been, to the top of his bent. And so it happened that sundry little familiarities passed between them.

And first a hand, and then a lip he kissed;  
For my part to such doings I'm a stranger.

Hot day "out" duly came, and our noble M. P., of unsettled mind and purpose, volunteered to make it a pleasant holiday for her. This rustic rose from Gloucestershire had seen nothing of our western suburbs. He told her that his engagements took him to the western part of London. He had not defined to himself what he was doing or whither he was going. Her own idea was that he was careering about for "orders," and it would have more than satisfied her ambition if he had driven to meet her with a flashy dog-cart and a broken-kneed horse. But they went in a hansom to the South Western Railway, and had a charming day at Kew, Bushey, Hampton Court, Richmond, and Twickenham. To Laura it was simply enchanting. Everything seemed to turn to golden pleasure as if at the touch of a magician. The only magic was that the young nobleman knew the localities perfectly well, and, of course, was not at all half-witted. He had planned all the details most carefully. At Kew he was staid; there was a carriage at hand, or the brougham was exchanged for a luxurious boat. But she liked quite as well to be leaning on his arm, wandering by the riverside, beneath tall arcades

of trees, or among fountains and flower-beds. Of course they went into the maze, with which piece of ingenuity the girl was vastly entertained. They had a modest luncheon, but there was a brilliant little dinner at the Star and Garter, ordered of Mr. Hunt by telegraph. In the grand sunset and twilight hours they wandered into the park, and from the terrace looked down on the windings of the magnificent river and the vast rich land beyond, overshadowed by the tender mysterious gloom of the summer night.

She had enjoyed that glorious day innocently and keenly. Her companion enjoyed it too, in his own quiet way. It was nice to be with this pretty, trusting, little pleb. But he had his anxieties and his pricks of conscience. What was he doing? and whither was he tending? He began to suspect that, with all his senatorial wisdom, he was a rather silly young man; which was perfectly true.

"Oh, this is too delicious—too lovely—too HEAVENLY!" she murmured, leaning her head on his shoulder. "I am happier to-day than I have been all the other days of my life put together!"

"Yes," he said, as he drew her to him; "but the mischief of it is, Laura, that such happiness doesn't last for ever, my girl."

"Oh, of course, my pet, when we are settled," she answered (his face was a study as she used that business-like, old-fashioned expression), "we shall only be able to afford such a holiday as this once or twice in a way. I am afraid, my own, that I have taken up so much of your time lately that you have been able to do very little business."

With all his faults he was as straight as you like, and had never acquired the sublime arts of using language to conceal his thoughts.

"What I mean, Laura, is that you and I must not trust ourselves any more to spend long days together. We are getting a great deal too fond of each other, little girl."

"John! what do you mean?" she asked, with sweet simplicity, her ideas of keeping company experiencing a frightful *boomerang*.

"What I mean," said the young noble, in a fit of desperate calmness, "is that I shall always like you, always care for you, will be your brother, your guardian; but there must be no more kissing and clasping like this," and he brushed her forehead with his moustache.

For a moment her maiden pride was touched and hurt; then she divined the full meaning of his words.

"Oh, John, you are never going to desert me!" she cried, and flung herself on his breast. "Why cannot we go on loving and walking out together for ever so long! We need not marry until we have saved ever so much money."

"My darling, I know what is best—what is best for both of us."

"John, if you don't marry me, I'll never marry any other man; I will never trust any human being in the world again. I will never even speak to a man, if I can help it, as long as I live!"

She burst into a passion of tears and expostulations which set off her real beauty. How does a young man wipe away such tears and console such sorrows? You know as well as I do. As they came back to town by the last train she was clinging closer to him than ever, and the conviction dawned upon his mind that he had really plighted himself to her for once and for all!

It so happened that the next day Laura was sent to do some shopping in Regent Street. As she was returning, seeing a crowd in front of a photographer's shop, she, too, went up to the windows where a good many new photographs were being exhibited. She could hardly trust her senses when a "photo" caught her eye bearing an astonishing resemblance to John. Going up very close and scrutinising it carefully, there could not be the slightest doubt about it. It was he, and underneath was written in pencil "Lord John Fitzhugh, M.P.!"

In the midst of his love affairs poor John had perpetrated another speech, and a much more clever one than he had ever made before. Perhaps it was all the love business. Anyhow, an enterprising photographer of a political turn of mind had reflected that it might be worth while to put him in the window for a day or two, merely "on spec."

Poor Laura! She was greatly perturbed. She had never suspected anything of this kind for a moment. She would have much preferred that her lover had been ever so far down in the opposite scale. There was a new significance in his words that happy night at Richmond.

"No, John," she said, crying very fast but very silently. "I see it all now. Of course, you must marry a lady. I should be doing you harm, not good, if I married you, and I would not do that for all the world. But, all the same, I know—oh! I know I shall break my heart. I shall never marry anyone else. I am only a poor village girl, and you are the son of a great lord."

"But I am not the eldest son," artfully pleaded John, in extenuation of his fault. "I have twin brothers (one of them with a whole lot of 'kids') before me, and I shall never be anything more than I am."

She had a true woman's generosity in her nature, and meant what she said. He also knew how to be generous. It was a tendency which he had inherited from a hundred generous ancestors since our history began. Under certain circumstances it was clear how a man of weak purpose and sensitive conscience would act. The fatal mistake was that he had weakly wandered into that out-of-bounds flirtation.

So they were married. There was a faint attempt to give her some varnish of education before that event came off. But the attempt did not last long. Of course, it was a great mistake. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the gravity of such a perfectly dreadful error. All the world soon knew of that blunder which was "worse than a crime." And having to live with an uneducated woman, the noble lord probably recognised the mistake more completely than anyone else did. It must be said, too, that those good qualities which she showed were genuine; never had man fairer or a more loving wife, or one who believed more thoroughly in

him. Which things were exactly suited to Lord John's temperament. Perhaps on the whole such companionship was better than if his conscience had been haunted by an ugly spectre of guilt and remorse.

The great world had, of course, made up its mind to cut Lady John Fitzhugh dead; but in nothing is the world more inconsistent and capricious than in such determinations. The Foreign Secretary sent Lord and Lady John an invitation to dinner; and a great duke, whose verdict was simply irresistible, declared that she was the only woman present who was worth looking at and talking to. She never became a great "swell," of course, with an immense number of fashionable friends; still she had her visiting book all the same, and more invitations in town and country than she could accept.

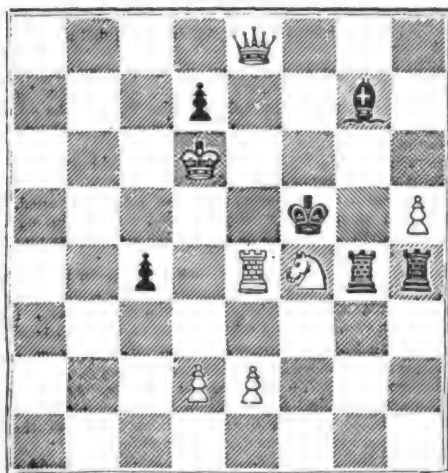
"And what did you think of my Lady John to-night?" asked Taper of Tadpole, as they were coming from a party in Park Lane, where her innocent loveliness had excited much admiration.

"Well," said Tadpole, "she may be good-looking enough, but I could hardly get a syllable out of her. I never met with anyone more scornful and reserved. Look here, Taper, my boy, I am a man of the people and, as Gladstone says, think we are all one flesh and blood, and hate all such d—d aristocratic, haughty ways!"—*Whitehall Review*.

## CHESS PROBLEM,

By J. PATTERSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF SEPT. 18TH, BY W. H. TAYLOR.

White.

- 1.—Kt. Q. Kt. 4.
- 2.—Q. to Q. 6 ch.
- 3.—B. K. B. 4 mate.
- 2.—Q. to K. B. 2.
- 3.—Q. mates.

Black.

- 1.—B. takes B.
- 2.—K. takes Q.
- 1.—R. to Q. 6.
- Any.
- 1.—R. takes B.

Correct solutions received from W. H. S., Q. and V. d. P.

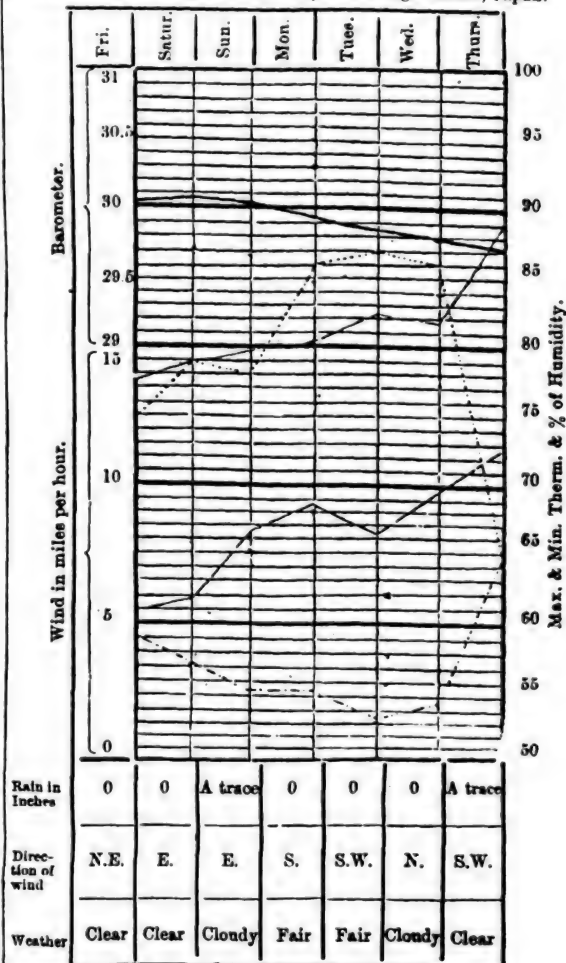
## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 25th September, 1880.)

		Discount on Yen Satz.					
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.	Gold Yen.	Niharu.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)
1880.							
Monday	Sept. 20	55	55 1/2	53 1/2	580	326	113
Tuesday	" 21	54	51	54	—	—	—
Wednesday	" 22	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	—	—	—
Thursday	" 23	56	54	54	—	—	—
Friday	" 24	55	57	56 1/2	—	—	—
Saturday	" 25	56 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	—

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1880.  
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujiicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.  
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.  
.....represents velocity of wind  
.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 19.0 miles per hour on Thursday, at 6 p.m.  
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer during the week was 30.080 inches on Friday, at 10 p.m., and the lowest was 29.646 inches on Thursday, at 2 p.m. The characteristic feature of the weather during the entire week, culminating in a maximum of 89° on Thursday. The lowest temperature was 60°-7° on Friday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year being 81°-8 and 59°-9 respectively. On only two days during this year has the temperature been higher than that of Thursday. Only a trace of rain is recorded against a total amount of .745 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

Sept. 19, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Walker, 908, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Sept. 20, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
Sept. 20, Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Sept. 18, Russian corvette *Zabiaka*, Captain Lomon, 1,050, 6-guns, from Nagasaki.  
Sept. 21, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalf, 2,440, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
Sept. 22, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,046, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
Sept. 22, German schooner *Solide*, Weise, 162, from Takao, Sugar, to Sung Ho & Co.  
Sept. 23, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Sept. 23, British steamer *Stentor*, Kirkpatrick, 1,350, from London via Hongkong, General, to Butterfield & Swire.

Sept. 23, British steamer *Escambia*, Wildgoose, 1,401, from Kobe, Tea, to Mourilyan, Heimaun & Co.  
 Sept. 24, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 24, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, P. Dithlelsen, 1133, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 24, German 3-masted schooner *Hecht*, Ploetz, 358, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—From Marseilles:—Messrs. Takaki, Matsubashi, Amati and Tonache. From Naples:—Messrs. Imberti, Vignano, Moretti, Guidotti, and Gerosa. From Singapore:—Mr. Teale. From Hongkong:—Mr. Otto.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* from Kobe:—(General Stahel and 4 Japanese in cabin, and 100 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* from San Francisco:—Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Chapin, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Woodway, Rev. Dr. Sheffield and family, Dr. H. R. Peck and family, Miss Brittan, Miss Jackson, Miss E. Louisa Kellogg, Miss E. W. Garrelson, Miss Smith, Messrs. J. B. Jackson, Marcus L. Paft, J. J. Meyer, C. F. Maude, Morris Gray, E. Cozens, Smith, and 6 Chinese in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss N. Egerton, Dr. J. C. Fisher, and Mr. H. Gaust in cabin; 251 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong:—From Bombay, Mr. J. Arthur in cabin. From Hongkong, 11 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and way ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Rodewald and two children, Mrs. Minami, Mrs. Viele, Miss Tillson, Messrs. Deville, F. Meyerdircks, and Prichard, and 18 Japanese in cabin; 2 Europeans, 6 Chinese and 215 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Stentor* from London via Hongkong:—Messrs. Edger and Fachmann

Per Japanese steamer *Escambia* from Kobe:—18 Japanese in steerage.

## O U T W A R D S .

Sept. 19, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Sept. 20, German Brigantine *Julianur*, Acostmann, 196, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.

Sept. 20, Japanese barque *Sumanoura Maru*, Spiegenthal, 925, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 19, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 20, Russian corvette *Zahiake*, Captain Lomon, 1,050, 6-guns, for Nagasaki.

Sept. 21, French corvette *La Rance*, Captain Dange, 1,326, 6-guns, for Saigon.

Sept. 22, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 22, British barque *Irvid*, Petersen, 238, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by P. Bohm.

Sept. 22, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 22, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 23, British steamer *Oceanic*, Mutchall, 3,700, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Sept. 24, Japanese barque *Kinobari Maru*, Nicolle, 960, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 24, British barque *Helen*, Inkster, 430, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.

Sept. 24, American barque *Haze*, Evans, 862, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

Sept. 24, American barque *Ellen Goodspeed*, Morse, 1,291 for Kobe, part of original cargo, despatched by Malcolm & Co.

Sept. 25, British steamer *Benedict*, James Ross, 1,006, for London via ports, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Sept. 25, French corvette *Champlain*, Captain Michaud, 1,940, 10-guns, for Nagasaki.

Sept. 25, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—Rev. and Mrs. Stritmutter and two children, Miss Winstanley, Messrs. E. Amden, P. F. Beaton, C. Beyfuss and R. J. Kerr. For New York:—Mrs. Ament, Miss Brereton, Miss A. Brereton, Mrs. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Long Ping Yow and wife, Mrs. Lambeth and child, Admiral Patterson, (U.S.N.), Lt. Wainwright, (U.S.N.), Lt. W. Watts, (U.S.N.), O.G. Sawyer, (U.S.N.), D.W. Patterson, (U.S.N.), Lt. C. E. Colahan, (U.S.N.), Dr. Inglis, Messrs. H. M. Blanchard, C. E. Hope, W. Kilmer, L. Johnson, Tsang Hoi. For Liverpool:—Surgeon Major Wilson, Messrs. A. P. Jones and E. Tanneyer. For Paris:—Mr. A. Fabian.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—General Stahel, U.S. Consul, Kobe, Rev. and Mrs. Sheffield and 4 children, Rev. and Mrs. Shaw, Rev. and Mrs. Chapin, Dr. and Mrs. Peck and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Esdale, Miss E. M. Garrelson, Mr. and Mrs. Takagi, Mrs. Sawa and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki, Messrs. S. M. Bryon, Fujita, Hesokawa, Iwanura, Iki, Kobayashi, W. Hardie, O. Groom, Ohata, J. Jaques, Takami, Tsuchiya, Shimmi, W. B. Lambuth, Van Torp, and J. Biset.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* for Hongkong:—Major General and Mrs. Donovan and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Miss N. Edgeston,

Assistant Commissary-General C. E. Vansittart, Mr. A. Granel, and Dr. J. C. Fisher in cabin: 251 Chinese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—

TEA :				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	2,427	2,866	5,293
Hiogo	50	4,448	2,169	6,667
Yokohama	3,164	8,653	3,521	15,338
Hongkong	637	793	1,462	2,892
Total	3,851	16,321	10,018	30,190

SILK :				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	9	490	—	499
Hongkong	—	285	—	285
Yokohama	—	278	—	278
Total	9	1,053	—	1,062

Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong:—

Transshipment... 171 pkgs.  
 Sundries ... 1,518 "  
 Sugar ... 1,965 "

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... Yen 90,000.00

" ... \$ 69,400.00

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... \$ 9,600.00

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* reports:—Left Kobe at 8 p.m. on Saturday. Fine weather all the way, arrived at anchorage at 4 a.m., passage 32 hours.

The British steamer *Oceanic* reports:—Experienced bad weather the first three days from leaving port: after which had fine weather all the ways. Spoke the a.s. *City of Peking* on the 20th instant, and exchanged letters and papers.

The British steamer *Stentor* reports:—Had thick weather all the way from Hongkong.

The German schooner *Solide* reports:—Left Takao on the 11th instant. Experienced very rough weather up to the 17th instant from S.E. to S.W. after which the weather was fine.

The German 3-masted schooner *Moetz* reports:—Light head winds most of the passage.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	Oct. 11th*
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	Oct. 5th
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 28th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	Sept. 27th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Sept. 30th

\* Left San Francisco, 20th September, *City of Tokio*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Oct. 5th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	Oct. 3rd
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	Sept. 28th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	Oct. 2nd
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	Oct. 12th
SHANGHAI, HIogo, & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Sept. 29th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0
									8.15 9.30 10.45

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0
									8.15 9.30 10.45

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Escambia	Wildgoose	British steamer	1,401	Kobe	Sept. 23	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Stentor	Kirkpatrick	British steamer	1,350	London, via Hongkong	Sept. 23	Butterfield & Swire
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Aug. 24	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai & ports	Sept. 23	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guiraud	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Sept. 20	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Chili	Veal	German barque	445	Nagasaki	Sept. 22	P. Bohm
Hecht	Ploetz	Ger. 3-masted sch.	358	Takao	Sept. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Island	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Panay	Bray	American ship	1,190	New York	Sept. 7	C. & J. Trading Co.
Pioneer	Mues	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Samar	Miller	American ship	1,111	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 15	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Solide	Weise	German schooner	162	Takao	Sept. 22	Sung Ho & Co.
Walkyre	Walters	German barque	805	New York	Sept. 7	Adamson, Bell & Co.
West Glen	Thomson	British barque	699	Takao	Aug. 20	Mitsui Bussan Kuwaisha

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GENS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Richmond...	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Benham
Swatara	8	1,900	---	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Fly	4	464	120	Gun-boat	Kobe	Commander St. Clair

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	Oct. 3rd at 9 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 2nd, at 6 P.M.
London via Kobe, Nagasaki, & China ports	Stentor	Butterfield & Swire	Ab't. Sept. 30th.
New York	Escambia	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.	Sept. 27th
New York via Kobe	Samar	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About Oct. 15th
New York via China ports	Euphrates	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About 5th October
Shanghai and way-ports	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 29th, at 6 P.M.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

# ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook. London.

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY.

Manufacture all kinds of

## IRON WORK,

Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. &amp; Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS.

Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.

See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. &amp; C.) with 1,300 designs.

Railings. Balcony Panels.  
Gates. Street Posts.  
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.  
Balusters. Newels.  
Creatings. Terminals.

Columns. Column Capitals.  
Brackets. Gratings.  
Windows. Casements.  
Fountains. Drinking Fountains.  
Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

SMITH'S HEARTHES &amp; PORTABLE FORGES

12 Shapes and Sizes.

Catalogue (D) free on Application.

Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,  
LONDON.

26 ins.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Gold.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Medal.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Paris.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. 1878.

April, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SAVORY PANCREATIC EMULSION**  
**MOORE'S MEDICINAL FOOD**

**FOR INFANTS**

**FOR BEST FOOD**

**SAVORY DATURATIA**  
**MOORE'S ASTHMA**

**FOR**

**ASTHMA & Difficult Breathing**  
promptly relieved and paroxysms  
arrested by  
**Datura Tatula Inhalations**  
Testimonials accompanying each  
box of Cigarettes, Opiates and  
Pastilles. This is the economical  
form of tobacco, and also in powder  
form for burning, from 8s. 6d. to 12s.

**ROYAL NURSERIES.**  
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.  
CONTAINS  
THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF  
NOURISHMENT IN THE  
MOST CONVENIENT FORM.  
In Tins 1s., 2s., 4s. and 10s.

**WASTING DISEASES**  
AND  
IN CONSUMPTION  
IMPROVES THE APPETITE  
Increases Strength and  
Weight.  
Bottles 3s. 6d., 4s. 5d. and 6s.

143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE MARK.



**ELLWOOD'S**  
PATENT AIR CHAMBER  
**HATS AND HELMETS,**  
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION  
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters  
and Wholesale only of

**J. ELLWOOD & SONS,**  
**LONDON.**

Beware of Useless Imitations.

# DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists  
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

April 10, 1880.

## FLUID MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout  
the World.

1y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Has Price Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

52 ins.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & Co.,**

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,****C**ELEBRATED for nearly a century past, as of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following**EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevoli, Magnolia, Jasmine,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy  
action and promotes the growth of the hair.**ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
Cream,And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers,

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

**CAUTION.**—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed  
in seven colours.**ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

12 in. 26 in.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK

**CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medial Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid!

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**  
**WILDEN WORKS.**

**STOURPORT ENGLAND.**

**SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.  
April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

**GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,**  
" **SPARKLING SAUMUR,**  
" **SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,**  
" &c., &c., &c.

**EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,**  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND ... \$1,600,000.

Head Office: **HONGKONG.**

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KEATING, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hopkins, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—**LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.**

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—**EWEN CAMERON, Esq.**

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta: Poochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.  
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o  
" " " " 3 " " 3 "  
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY EDITION, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c., &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

## SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
" Bates, Hendy, & Co., 1, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 123, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 40.]

Yokohama, October 2, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS

The Appearance of Kakke in Singapore and San Francisco...	1,265
A Viceroy's Project .....	1,266
Editorial Notes .....	1,267
The Revenue and Expenditure for the 9th Fiscal Year, 1876-77.	1,269
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,274
Notes of the Week .....	1,274
Ecclesiastic and Missionary Notes .....	1,279
Japanese Songs .....	1,280
From an Occasional Correspondent .....	1,280
Paris Letter .....	1,281
Japanese News .....	1,282
The Japanese Press .....	1,285
Law Reports .....	1,286
It Might Have Been .....	1,288
Chess Problem .....	1,291
Double Acrostic .....	1,291
Meteorological Report .....	1,291
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,292
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,293
Advertisements .....	1,294

### THE APPEARANCE OF KAKKE IN SINGAPORE AND SAN FRANCISCO.

**M**OST of our older residents are familiar, at least by name, with the disease known to the Japanese as Kakke, and generally believed to be identical with the Beri-beri or "bad sickness" of Ceylon, India and the Malay archipelago. Up to 1866 this disease, though recognized and described many years ago by English, French, and Dutch writers on the diseases of the East, was believed to be strictly confined to the Orient. In the year mentioned, Dr. Da Silva Lima, of Bahia, called attention to its appearance in certain districts of Brazil. His papers having been published, however, in a local and little known journal attracted no attention until republished in book form in 1872. It is now known that Beri-beri is endemic in Brazil where, as in Japan, it sometimes prevails as an epidemic with a high rate of mortality, as has been the case during the past year in several districts of the South American Empire. Fifty years ago the disease in question was the curse of the European soldier serving in certain parts of India and the Malay archipelago, while it often raged on shipboard to such an extent as to disable entire crews. At the present day, however, Europeans are but rarely attacked, an improvement probably due to the increased and more intelligent attention paid to hygiene both in camp and on shipboard. Where within the habitat of the disease, but of insufficient food, impure water and a crowded prison are thrown into the scale, there we may anticipate its appearance even in the European. Such seems to have been the origin of the recent outbreaks in the gaols of Penang and Singapore,

which have been dealt with at length in the report of Major Grey who is in charge of the penal establishments referred to.

In this report Major Grey gives a return of the death-rate in Singapore gaol, and announces that Beri-beri has broken out in the Penang gaol. The disease is said to have appeared shortly after the arrival of 200 prisoners from Singapore, and as it had never manifested itself in Penang before, there can hardly be any doubt that it was imported from the sister settlement, where it has existed for some time. This mysterious ailment has up to the present baffled all medical skill, and the deaths from it have been woefully numerous. According to the report of Major Grey, the prisoners in the Singapore gaol died at the rate of 18 per 100; a very large mortality, and one sufficient to cause considerable excitement among the public. A large proportion of the deaths resulted from Beri-beri, and it is surprising to find the local authorities transferring prisoners from an affected place to one which, up to the advent of the prisoners from Singapore, had enjoyed perfect immunity from this last of prison diseases. The Penang gaol has had enough troubles of its own without being subjected to others from outside. The outbreak of cholera in 1877 is not yet forgotten. At that time the epidemic raging in the town spread to the prison, and was so fatal that the Government decided on releasing all the short term prisoners, and moving the rest into the new gaol, notwithstanding the fact that it was not finished. Over 200 criminals were marched from Chow Rasta, almost at a moment's notice, and lodged safely in the prison erected on the old burial ground adjoining the hospital. It was a dangerous experiment, but fortunately ended well, owing to the strict guard kept by the European sentries detached for that duty. Since the transfer there has been little or no disease, and the separate cell system adopted in Penang worked well, after the first excitement among the prisoners at being located on the site of a graveyard had subsided. In Singapore things were not so pleasant. The prison authorities had to contend with the disadvantage of an unsuitable style of building and the bad system of association. Constantly plots were discovered, the natural outcome of massing prisoners in one room, and the fœtid atmosphere of the crowded apartments led to serious outbreaks of disease. At last Beri-beri appeared on the scene, and something more than decimation has resulted.

The pathology of this insidious disease is but little understood. Earlier investigations at the time when Europeans were its frequent victims, were roughly conducted and sterile of results; while, at the present day, opportunities of thorough postmortem examination are but rarely and with great difficulty obtained. Certain facts are, however, well established:—

1st.—That the disease is not only limited to certain countries but, within those countries, to well defined and often very small districts, removal outside of which affords the best treatment of ordinary cases of the malady, recovery

under these circumstances often taking place with astonishing rapidity.

2nd.—That the disease depends on some peculiar poison analogous to, but not identical with, that of malarin; probably originating in the soil, but diffusible either by the atmosphere or by water. Bad food or water, and other depressing causes acting merely in predisposing to its attack.

3rd.—That, at the present day, the European in the East has little tendency to contract the disease.\*

4th.—That, once contracted, the disease under favourable circumstances, tends to reappear year after year, should the patient survive its first outset.

The recent appearance of Beri-beri among the crew of the Brazilian man-of-war *Vital d'Oliveira*, during her voyage from Yokohama to San Francisco, is a most interesting fact in the history of the disease. Were the eighteen men suffering from Beri-beri sent to hospital on the arrival of the ship, relapsed cases of disease, originally contracted in Brazil, and stimulated to active manifestation by fresh infection while in Yokohama? or are the cases new ones, indicating that certain races only have a susceptibility to the disease—the Brazilian being of the number—and contracted while in Yokohama, or from infected water shipped at that port?

While the disease is not contagious in any sense, it is no doubt infectious in the wider meaning of the term, and there are facts tending to prove that it may be transported from one country to a second where it was previously unknown; and, finding favorable circumstances in the latter, there become endemic. It is to be hoped that the Beri-beri will fail to find in the United States the necessary condition for its progressive development. Should it do so, an important and lamentable addition will be made to the list of endemic maladies in the next census report of the Great Republic. We believe that during the voyage of a Japanese man-of-war to San Francisco a year or two ago, there was an outbreak of *Kakke* on board: these cases, however, do not appear to have come under the observation of the resident physicians of San Francisco and, it is probable, were not landed at that port.

#### A VICEROY'S PROJECT.

NO trustworthy accounts have been received from China concerning Admiral Lessoffsky's mission to Peking and its objects.

That China can do aught but submit, is improbable; and it is said that the majority of high officials, whether Manchu or Chinese, counsel immediate acquiescence in the Czar's demands. The official agreement ends at this, as there is reason to believe, that after the quarrel with Russia has been arranged, if territory claimed by Russia is ceded by China, and if an indemnity to Russia is agreed upon, the Chinese nation will probably enter upon a new phase of existence, for which end the high officials are now silently and quickly taking sides. Li has again become the leader of a great national party.

\* In Yokohama, where the disease is somewhat exceptionally frequent among the natives, but two cases have been reported as occurring among the Foreign population since the settlement of the place, and these are somewhat doubtful. "Eldridge's Diseases of Foreigners in Japan; Customs Report Shanghai, 1878."

What is reported at the present time is: that after many intrigues and various alternations of discredit and ascendancy, the Viceroy Li has excited the determined hostility of the Emperor's father, who represents the Palace party. It is also possible that the old jealousy of the two living leaders of Chinese opinion, Tso and Li, has been re-awakened, so that Li's position was not only precarious, but actually dangerous. Li is reported to have been summoned to Peking to answer grave charges. At this time, it is also surmised that suggestions were made to him that he should subvert the dynasty, but he rejected the temptation. However, he lost no time in strengthening his position. The forts at Taku, Pehtang, on the Peiho, and round Tientsin, were garrisoned, stored and provisioned. Against outside attack these defences are strong and perhaps adequate. Against Chinese attack they must be reckoned inexpugnable. If his troops do not fail him the Viceroy is at least secure, and he is drawing from Hupeh, his brother's government, about eight thousand soldiers who can, being of a fine race, be made into good troops in a few months. The latest report is the demand upon him for the repayment of Tls. 1,600,000, the amount of an advance to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, decreed in September or October, 1876. The decree was we believe never published, but its purport was pretty well known. The advance—which included Tls. 1,800,000 from Customs revenues,—was made at the instigation of Li, and it may be presumed, judging from the course of events, that Li is, or will be, made responsible in case the refund should be attended by inconvenience to Mr. Tong King Sing.

It is generally supposed that the China Merchants Company had original analogies to the Mitsui Bishi Company, but this is not the case. In our paper of the 11th ultimo we made an incidental reference to Li's ostensible design, which was for bringing all Chinese river and coast carrying trade under the Chinese flag. The real design, which was wise; patriotic and practical was, however, of much wider range. The company was to have been the first training school, self-supported, of a mercantile marine in which, at no great cost to the State, officers, engineers and seamen could be reared in large numbers, from whose ranks China would obtain crews for the ships of war that were to be built. For this end large sums of money were advanced; privileges, immunities, and monopolies were accorded; and a postal contract with subventions was promised, to be given whenever the company was in a position to carry out a working agreement. We believe that at one time the official advance to the company amounted to 2½ millions of Haekwan taels, and the receipts from the Government, for rice freight, transport, &c., were very large.

The political design is still extant and although the Chinese company is now to a great extent a commercial enterprise, it has the benefit of official support and Government advances at a nominal interest. The first plan was found to be difficult of accomplishment, but we believe that as an enterprise managed on commercial principles, the China Merchants Company thrives, benefits native trade, and renders good service to the State.

The Viceroy's first conception was able and prescient, but his desires that China should possess as soon as possible a merchant fleet manned, engineered and navigated, by well-trained and competent natives, and that at a later but not remote time the ships, their engines and fittings should be constructed in China by Chinese artificers, and, as far as possible, from Chinese metals and materials, have been found to be, for the present at least, impracticable.

Thus, so far, a portion of the programme, in an Imperial or national sense, has been carried out. Though the managers of the large fleet are natives, the vessels are commanded and engineered by foreigners. The State support has possibly been unrequited, to the fullest extent intended, and China is at this moment in possession of a training school for a national marine service hardly equal to her requirements.

We do not know what Japan may be doing, to establish a well-trained mercantile marine. It is not necessary that we should show how valuable, in peace or war, is a well ordered mercantile fleet. It is obvious that a navy will be enormously strengthened, if it has large numbers of officers, engineers and trained seamen, ready to be drawn from a merchant service.

We will not print the curriculum proposed for the Chinese mercantile marine, as the document is long and partly technical in its terms, but we would recommend the Government of Japan to take warning by the insufficient manner in which the Viceroy Li's plans of 1876 have been followed. China might now have a well-trained commercial marine, sufficient, as regards education and efficiency, for all purposes. Each succeeding year would have more and more rendered the Empire able to carry on with its own sons, all services that should be performed by a sea-going, coast or river fleet. There is no reason why the Mitsu Bishi Company should not carry out the work for Japan. Although a mercantile marine would be, in case of war, a valuable resource and auxiliary for a navy, yet the training required for a purely naval service is different to that necessary for a mercantile service, and the two schools may, with advantage, be kept apart.

If the Mitsu Bishi Company could accomplish this work, it would soon be in a position to encourage the formation of subordinate enterprises for securing and developing the traffic of the coast ports. By suitable, well organized, local lines of steamers, internal trade would be increased, the main steam lines would be fed by valuable contributions, and the Japanese Empire would be greatly enriched by the improved means of communication and interchange. Thus, the Mitsu Bishi Company would render invaluable services to Japan in developing trade, in transport, postal and official service, and the good work would be powerfully helped by allied and coöperating companies. We refer chiefly to the coast trade. They have already extended their branch line to Hongkong, which no doubt has proved fairly successful from a pecuniary point of view. It is, however, necessary to maintain as well as establish an efficient service, and to render this line permanently prosperous, it appears desirable that they should coöperate also with foreign lines of steamers, of which there are many that control the principal traffic between Europe and the Far East, and thus they would escape the necessity the larger ocean steamers are under of running through to Japan, and interfering materially with the local coast traffic of these islands.

Japan, with her hosts of hardy seafaring men, has all the raw material ready to be converted into a well trained mercantile marine, but as up to the present nothing, or nothing adequate, has been done, we may be doing the State some service in calling attention to the wise but yet only partly fulfilled plans of the Viceroy Li Hung-chang.

THE most recent disaster suffered by the British arms has been swiftly retrieved by General Roberts, still we shall be mistaken if this victory altogether removes the anxiety felt in England as to the general efficiency of the

British army. Disasters like those of Isandhlwana and Candahar serve we fear to show how serious is the occasion for such solicitude. Neither is this anxiety likely to be lessened by the action of the Indian press which openly charges Generals Primrose and Burrows with incompetence. The Indian, as well as the Military problems are as difficult as any the Government have to deal with. Considering the impressionable disposition of the natives of Hindostan, the effect of the defeat of General Burrows is likely to have a more lasting effect on the native mind in India, than the overwhelming victory of General Roberts. But the disaster at Candahar, independently of the defects in our Military system which it has again exposed, tends to show conclusively to the Continental Powers, our weakness as a Military power in Europe. The glamour thrown over the "stalking of the Black Horse" by Lord Beaconsfield's famous move will have proved to be of little avail, and no doubt be properly estimated by the European Powers. We are too apt to console ourselves with the idea that we enjoy an immunity of blundering out of our difficulties, as certainly as we blunder into them. But it is high time we realized, apart from the other elements of danger they involve, the costliness and consequences of these blunders, and the additional burden we are allowing to accumulate for our descendants. Surely it is sufficiently appalling to contemplate, that some forty-five million pounds sterling and heavy loss of valuable lives have been expended in late-years on "little wars" without any equivalent advantage accruing. These facts alone should be ample warning to the Government and cause it to refrain in future from rashly undertaking similar enterprises. There is a somewhat ominous fact in relation to the recent victory before Candahar which calls for passing notice. Reuter first telegraphs that ten thousand prisoners were taken by General Roberts, and subsequently he flashes the bald fact that no prisoners were taken at all. This seems strange, for Ayub Khan had already commenced his retreat on the approach of General Roberts, and it is evident that he was attacked and routed while retiring, and it is also remarkable that our own casualties—248—are given with precision. No doubt this extraordinary circumstance may be due to an omission in the message, or the forces of Ayub may have dissolved with that facility for which the Afghans are famous—to emerge again at some favorable opportunity from their mountain fastnesses; but if it should turn out that any needless slaughter of the enemy accompanied his great victory, General Roberts will assuredly be called to strict account. For ourselves we have every confidence that no such accusation can be sustained, when we bear in mind how triumphantly similar charges were refuted after the second capture of Cabul during the present campaign. We are of opinion, however, that we have much to learn from the military systems of France and Germany in more senses than one. Red tapeism did much to contribute to the disorganization of the French army under the third Napoleon, and it exists in full force and fetters the whole military polity of England. We are not unmindful of the glorious deeds of our army during the present century, and the laurels earned by it in India will fill a bright page in history, but we are confident that the day will soon be past for the military rule which virtually prevails in India, however much that rule may have been a necessity in the early days of the conquest of the country. The Press, Railways, Telegraphs and other civilizing agencies are doing their natural work; the natives are awakening to a sense of their individual rights; and it is a bitter reflection to know what is really the case that, af-

ter all the sacrifices made, the line between the natives and their rulers is being widened every year.

**A**PPARENTLY the pending negotiations between Great Britain and France for a new commercial treaty do not make altogether satisfactory progress, and we fear that the recent change of Ministry in the latter country will not be conducive to a speedy settlement of the points in issue. The delay cannot, however, be considered surprising, when we remember how many conflicting interests have to be consulted, and how many prejudices must be in some way conciliated. When M. Léon Say not long since visited London, his high reputation as a Free-trader justified the hope that some steps would be taken by him to settle the terms of the treaty. M. Say, no doubt, did what he could at the time, but since his return to France it would appear matters have not progressed so satisfactorily as might be desired by the well-wishers of both the countries principally interested. The steps taken by M. Say have aroused the jealousy and opposition of the Protectionist classes in France, and his efforts in the direction of extending and improving the conditions of the Treaty of 1860 in this way, have been to a great extent interfered with. The precise position of the negotiations, as far as we can glean it, is this:—No fewer than four separate schedules have been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, and these in turn have been sent to a committee of the Senate, which is charged with the duty of digesting them and finally presenting them to that body. The Protectionists exercise a great influence in the Senate. For that matter, it is believed that they have a majority; a circumstance which renders the success of a treaty on principles as liberal as has been anticipated extremely problematical. Meanwhile, the policy of the Protectionists is to delay action until the re-assembling of the Chambers again in November. However, the British Government is represented to be exerting its utmost influence to bring the negotiations to a conclusion on the best attainable terms. The French having expressed some dissatisfaction with the proposed duty on bottled wines, we read that this was promptly met by such a revision as at once removed the dissatisfaction. It is very plain that while such an excellent disposition prevails on the part of the representatives of the two Governments, there should be no difficulty in speedily arriving at an understanding, which would be mutually satisfactory and beneficial to both parties. As a matter of fact, however, the Protectionists stand as a bar in the way, having it in their power to veto anything that the less illiberal and more progressive Chamber of Deputies may agree to, and it is therefore utterly impossible to predict the result with any reasonable degree of certainty.

**W**HILE we acknowledge the utmost admiration for the heroic devotion and self-denying efforts in the cause of Christianity shown by the missionaries of the Church of Rome in various parts of the world, we cannot refrain from taking exception to the system under which their proselytism is carried on, by which violence is but too frequently done to the prejudices of the people in China as well as Japan, thus leading to incessant strife between the missionaries and people, more especially in the former country. These oft-renewed disturbances, not only interfere with trade as well as endanger the whole foreign commercial and political interests, but, as we view it, the interests which the missionaries should have most at heart are likewise injuriously affected. The threatened attack on the foreign community of Canton is the

last unfortunate example most in point; but at the same time comes news of the destruction of a Roman Catholic Church in Kwangsu. The treaty concessions by which the French Government arranged with the Chinese authorities for the recognition of Chinese converts as under French protection, has proved a very thorn in the sides of both Governments, and to this alone must be attributed much of the opposition so determinedly displayed by the Chinese towards foreign intercourse and commerce. Not satisfied with the concession mentioned above, there were also secured for ecclesiastical purposes prominent building sites in various parts of China. The site selected for the church at Tientsin was in close proximity to the Yamen of the Viceroy; in the most conspicuous situation, commanding and overlooking the river and city. At Canton an even more conspicuous position was chosen, and the Yamen of one of the Chief Provincial officials was pulled down to yield to the towering building which constitutes the Cathedral, and is the most remarkable object in the country for miles around. Superstitious as the Chinese are—and clinging obstinately to all kinds of belief in evil spirits and spiritual influences and to what they term "Fêng-shuey,"—it is a matter of regret more than of wonder that they look with jealousy on the prodigious buildings erected with the declared purpose of supplanting their most cherished beliefs, and that occasionally their feelings find vent in such fearful exhibitions as that at Tientsin some ten years ago. Besides, they are apt to associate all foreigners with the injury they imagine is being done them. If France had not already been engaged in a European war when the news of the Tientsin massacre reached Europe, most assuredly China would have had to suffer a severe and well-merited punishment at her hands, and foreign commerce must then have suffered. In the same way, the probable results of an outbreak at Canton, if coercive measures are resorted to against the Chinese Government, will assuredly lead to the formulation of demands engendering bad feelings—all having a tendency to interfere with the free course of trade. Is this course of action, which undoubtedly contributes to strife and animosity, in perfect keeping with the precepts laid down by the great founder of Christianity? We willingly concede that in some parts of the interior of China the labours of the Romanist missionaries are conducted without exciting the animosities of the people, but such instances are not common, and we are informed that considerable work has been entailed upon the French Legation at Peking, in settling missionary disputes and wrangles with the natives. So inconvenient has this become that some alteration of the system is considered imperative, and the Catholic missionaries by their own excess of zeal, may even lose that support of the French Government which they have enjoyed for so long a period—detrimentally as we think to their true interests and welfare. It seems clear that the whole foreign relations of the Chinese Empire should not be liable to be endangered by any sect however deserving, and the question arises, why the Roman Catholic missionaries in China should not carry on their labours under the same obligations as those of other Churches? This is a question of great import and deserves serious attention, in order to prevent a recurrence of the untoward events which have so often happened in previous years. We do not wish to be misunderstood on one point, and that is our admiration for the spirit of piety and self-abnegation which leads the Roman Catholic missionaries to cheerfully sacrifice their lives and encounter death in its most horrible forms, in the performance of the duty to which they have devoted all their energies and existence. We do not forget that it was to the Abbé Hue and his successors the world became indebted for the first authentic glimpses

of the mysterious "Flowery Land," and that, ever since, the soil of China has been freely watered with the blood of martyrs furnished by the Church of Rome. But we feel convinced any excess of that zeal which in many respects is so marvellous and so praiseworthy will now, as ever, tend to defeat its own object, produce violent reaction, and an attendant train of miseries and complications unpleasant even to contemplate.

THE enormous consumption of timber annually required for railroad and telegraph purposes can only be adequately comprehended by reference to statistics. This continually increasing absorption forms one of the great causes which is forcing the question of afforestation upon every civilized State, and is well worthy of careful consideration by the authorities of this Empire, in which the subject of railway extension is occupying increased attention. According to a leading American journal it yearly takes *two hundred thousand acres* of forest to supply cross-ties—or as they are termed in England sleepers—for the railways of the United States. "It takes 15,000,000 ties to supply the demand, for which on an average the contractors get thirty-five cents apiece, making in the aggregate \$5,250,000. In building a new road the contractors figure on 2,700 ties to the mile, while it takes 300 ties to the mile to keep a constructed road in repair. The average of a good piece of timber land is 200 ties to the acre and 12 ties to the tree. White or burr oak is considered the best timber for the purpose, although cherry, maple, ash and even locust have been used. The business gives employment to an army of choppers, who are paid ten cents apiece for each tie. Continued practice makes the choppers expert in the use of the axe, and a single man has been known to get out thirty-five ties in a day, yet the average is only ten, while an expert will probably get out twenty."

THE benefits derived from British rule when properly administered are amply manifested by the interesting and valuable report recently furnished by Major-General Sir Robert Biddulph, on the finances of Cyprus. From a resumé of this document, we learn that during the last fiscal year 98.6 per cent. of the tithes have been collected, a fact almost unprecedented in modern Turkish history. An experienced taxfarmer was placed in charge of the business under European supervision, and his subordinates, similarly selected, were used as permanent tax collectors for each tax. The cost of collection has been reduced from 15 per cent. to 9. The revenue, though the year was not a favourable one, has only twice been exceeded—in 1874 and 1875, seasons of unprecedented plenty. For the five years 1873–7 inclusive, the receipts of the Porte in Cyprus exceeded the expenditure by 11,121,952 piastres; in 1878–9 England paid Turkey 7,402,528 piastres, and in 1879–80, 11,092,377, plus £5,000. Sir Robert looks for an income next year of £190,000, which will pay expenses, but not leave much to the good against a bad year. With all this the burden on the tax-payer has really been reduced, since there is no longer any indirect extortion, nor do officials and the police quarter themselves on the villagers. Officials are fairly paid, public works are in progress, trade has revived "enormously," and a still more rapid development of the resources of Cyprus is only prevented by the uncertain tenure of the island, which—not unnaturally—deters capitalists from making investments. Sir Robert recommends the reduction or abolition of some annoying and retarding taxes, and adds:—"All this has raised the

expenditure from £30,000 to £90,000 although I venture to indulge in the prophesy that in a few years this apparent addition to the burdens of the people will seem as nothing in comparison with a revenue of a still more rapid growth, yet it is obvious that it is unreasonable to suppose that the revenue will at present admit of such an enormous subsidy as we are paying to Turkey, and that it is hard on a country which has a revenue that is double its expenditure, to be compelled to postpone necessary public works and to continue a number of taxes which press heavily on the people, and to be absolutely obliged to borrow money (for that is what we shall come to) in order to continue the annual payment to Turkey of the average sum which was only raised to its present high figure by the total neglect of all local necessities."

IT would almost seem that the Boers of South Africa have taken a lesson from some of the Japanese politicians who fancy that "direct trade" will effectually remedy the financial position of the Empire, or it may perhaps be another example of how great intellects occasionally run in the same groove. The Boers have, we learn, issued a circular in which they announce:—"We have tried every constitutional means for recovering the country and independence of which we were robbed by the English, and as we are not strong enough in numbers to fight the British nation, we have determined to take another method of bringing them to their senses." The other method it appears, consists in the organization of a trading association with a capital—at the commencement—of £50,000, to import the various descriptions of goods required in the Transvaal from the cheapest markets, *England excepted*. We believe that American manufacturers of soft and hard goods have been communicated with, and requested to forward catalogues and price-lists to the Chairman of the National Boer Trading Company (Limited) Potchefstroom, Transvaal, South Africa. What a brilliant device for "taking it out" of the British Lion, always supposing that a cheaper market to import from can be found. If this is not forthcoming the fate of the "National" company may easily be anticipated, as the Boers are much too shrewd to continue the juvenile amusement of cutting off the nose to spite the face, for any length of time.

#### THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE 9TH FISCAL YEAR, 1876-77.

NOTIFICATION No. 43.

TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE, MINISTRIES, SENATE, COLONIZATION COMMISSION, CITIES AND PREFECTURES.

It is hereby notified that the following report upon the definitive accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure for the ninth fiscal year, beginning with the seventh month of the ninth year of Meiji (July, 1876), and ending with the sixth month of the tenth year of Meiji (June, 1877), was presented to me by Okuma Shigenobu, the ex-Finance Minister, while he was in office, and has been examined and verified by the Board of Auditors.

(Signed) SANJO SANESYOSHI,  
Daijo Dai Jin  
(Prime Minister.)

Tokio, 13th Meiji, 8th month, 30th day (30th Aug., 1880).

#### REPORT ON THE DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE 9TH FISCAL YEAR.

The definitive accounts of the revenue and expenditure for the 9th fiscal year, beginning with the 7th month of the 9th

year of Meiji, and ending with the 6th month of the 10th year of Meiji, have been made up from the sums actually received and disbursed during that period, on the basis of the estimated revenue and expenditure for the same year, which was made public on the 29th day of the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and by closing all accounts for the said fiscal year by the 29th day of the 1st month of the 12th year of Meiji, in accordance with Notification No. 53, issued by the Finance Department. In this matter the Bureau of Inspection has taken every possible precaution to ensure these accounts being a faithful and accurate statement of the receipts and disbursements, according to the laws and regulations. Before we proceed to draw any comparison between these definitive accounts, and the estimated revenue and expenditure for the period embraced, or to compare them with the definitive accounts of the 8th fiscal year, and specify the causes of increase and decrease in the various items, it is important to mention what was the course adopted in making up the account. Accordingly we will state below what matters seem most important.

#### I.—INSPECTION OF REVENUE.

The revenues are classified into the several items according to the sums appropriated in the estimates, and are recorded in the Kuwaikei Genbo (books of original accounts which are kept by the Inspection Bureau in the Finance Department). Taxes are treated according to Notification No. 47, issued in the 12th month of the 7th year of Meiji by the Finance Department, Notification No. 12 issued by the same authority, and Notification No. 3 issued in the 1st month of the 9th year of Meiji. Receipts produced by taxation fall under Notifications Nos. 427 and 428 issued in the 12th month of the 6th year of Meiji. Repayments of various advances made by the Government, are treated according to Notifications Nos. 118 and 120 issued by the Finance Department in the 9th month of the 8th year of Meiji, and Notification No. 56 issued by the same authority in the 7th month of the 9th year of Meiji. The method pursued is as follows:—On every occasion when a repayment is made, the sum received is first carefully compared with the estimated sum corresponding to it, and the amount actually received is entered in the book devoted to that purpose. The receipt of the money having been duly authorized by the issue of a warrant (order to the Treasurer from the Finance Minister) the sum in question is accepted. After all the Kanjio-cho (books of detail sent in by the various Government Departments) have been presented,\* the amounts therein specified are compared with the corresponding items already entered in the Kuwaikei Genbo and their accuracy and conformity with the regulations for keeping accounts having been ascertained, certificates to be used in the compilation of definitive accounts are issued in accordance with Notification No. 41 issued by the Finance Department. Speaking briefly this is the procedure which has been observed in the preparation of the definitive accounts of the revenue.

#### II.—INSPECTION OF EXPENDITURE.

The Expenditures are classified under the several headings according to the sums appropriated in the Estimates, and are recorded in the Kuwaikei Genbo (Books of Original Accounts). According to Notifications Nos. 36, and 46 issued in the 3rd and 4th months of the 7th and 8th years of Meiji respectively; by another Notification issued on the 18th of day the 5th month of the 8th year of Meiji; by Notifications Nos. 64 and 8 issued by the Finance Department in the 7th month of the 9th year of Meiji, and in the 2nd month of the 10th year of Meiji respectively, and Notification No. 69, issued by the joint authority of the Finance and Home Departments in the 8th month of the 9th year of Meiji, whenever a disbursement is necessary, the sum required to be disbursed is compared with the corresponding estimate, and the amount is entered in the book especially devoted to the purpose, the disbursement having been duly authorized by the issue of a

\* Kanjio-cho for taxes and duties should be made up according to Notification No. 5, issued by the Finance Department in the 10th month of the 7th year of Meiji; that for the receipts from taxes, according to Notification No. 86, issued in the 5th month of the 8th year of Meiji; that for the repayment of various advances, according to Notification just mentioned and Notification No. 163, issued by the Finance Department in the 12th month of the 8th year of Meiji, and Notifications Nos. 56 and 94, issued respectively by the same authority in the 7th and 11th months of the 9th year of Meiji.

warrant, actual payment takes place. The Kanjio-cho for various items of disbursement are then made up according to Notification No. 159 issued in the 8th month of the 8th year of Meiji; Notifications Nos. 56, 94, and 20 issued by the Finance Department in the 7th and 11th months of the 9th year, and in the 5th month of the 10th year respectively. This statement is then submitted and, after the amounts in the Kanjio-cho have been compared with the corresponding sums already entered in the Kuwai Kei Genbo when the disbursements were first made and their accuracy ascertained, certificates are issued for the purpose of compiling the definitive accounts in accordance with Notification No. 154, issued by the Finance Department in the 10th month of the 6th year of Meiji. This is a brief statement of the procedure which has been observed in the preparation of the definitive accounts of the expenditure.

#### III.—INSPECTION OF THE VARIOUS ITEMS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

After having gone through the forms above mentioned and closing all accounts of revenue and expenditure, the corresponding sums in the Kuwaikei Genbo, the Kanjio-cho, and the Kokuko Nashitsu Genkeibo (books in which the sums actually received and disbursed from the National Treasury are entered) are compared and, on it being found that the three correspond with each other, the accounts are recognized as definitive.

#### IV.—TREATMENT OF SUMS OVER-RECEIVED OR OVER-PAID.

This is a mere matter of book-keeping. What has been over-received is entered in a special book, but the payments in excess must be refunded. However, the sum thus paid back is not outlay and cannot be treated as such. What is over-paid is returned to the National Treasury, but is not revenue or included under that heading.

#### V.—THE COST OF SUPPRESSING THE SATSUMA REBELLION NOT INCLUDED.

By Notification No. 86, issued in the 11th month of the 10th year of Meiji, it was ordered that the expenses of the suppression of the Satsuma rebellion should be kept separate from the ordinary expenditure. The definitive accounts for the outlay incurred in connection with that event were published as early as the second month of the present year. In those accounts revenue which properly belonged to the Government but which was appropriated by the rebels, has been treated as a loss to the National Treasury and dealt with accordingly.

Having already mentioned the manner in which actual receipts and disbursements are ascertained for the purpose of making up the definitive accounts, we will now proceed to detail the principal items of estimated and actual Revenue and Expenditure.

The following tables shew the estimated revenue and expenditure for the 9th fiscal year of Meiji.

REVENUE.	
	Yen.
Customs.....	1,762,554.000
Land Tax.....	46,556,743.000
Miscellaneous Taxes .....	8,135,587.000
Income from Public Works .....	2,453,360.000
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	4,085,399.000
Total... ..	62,995,643.000
EXPENDITURE.	
	Yen.
Principal and Interest on Foreign Loans ...	5,551,447.000
Civil List and Appanages .....	827,500.000
Pensions for Meritorious Services, Hereditary Pensions, Shrines and Temples.....	17,705,377.000
Expenditure of Council of State, Ministries, Senate, and Bureaux.....	26,100,012.000
Expenditure of Colonization Department, Police office, Cities and Prefectures.....	7,263,160.000
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	5,546,351.000
Total.....	62,993,847.000

The total amount of the estimated revenue given above, when compared with the estimated expenditure, shews a surplus of 1,796 yen

The definitive account of the revenue and expenditure for the 9th fiscal year of Meiji, is shewn as follows :

## REVENUE.

	Yen.
Customs .....	1,988,667.665
Land Tax .....	43,023,425.704
Miscellaneous Taxes .....	6,718,540.260
Income from Public Works .....	2,549,997.439
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	5,200,405.116
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>59,481,036.184</b>

## EXPENDITURE.

	Yen.
Principal and Interest on Foreign Loans ...	4,950,797.147
Civil List and Appanages .....	827,500.000
Pensions for Meritorious Services, Hereditary Pensions, Shrines and Temples ...	17,736,906.644
Expenditure of Council of State, Ministries, Senate, and Bureaux .....	23,486,608.546
Expenditure of Colonization Department, Police office, Cities and Prefectures .....	6,859,965.042
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	5,447,184.089
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>59,308,956.468</b>

The total amount in the definitive account of revenue given above, as compared with that of the expenditure, shews a surplus of 172,079.715 yen, and this surplus has been transferred into the Reserve Fund according to the Financial Regulations approved on the 13th day of the 9th month of the 7th year of Meiji, so that all the accounts of the fiscal year dealt with have been entirely closed.

It is of great importance as a matter of due financial administration, that the distinction between ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure in the present definitive accounts shall be clearly preserved, we will therefore here specify those items :—

## ORDINARY REVENUE.

	Yen.
Customs .....	1,988,667.665
Land Tax .....	43,023,425.704
Miscellaneous Taxes .....	6,718,540.260
Income from Public Works .....	2,549,997.439
Income from the Mint.....	1,152,087.245
Rents of Government Lands and Buildings, etc. ....	157,825.595
Income from Woods and Forests.....	94,502.802
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>55,664,996.710</b>

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Yen.
Principal and Interest of National Debt ...	4,950,797.147
Civil List and Appanages.....	827,500.000
Pensions for Meritorious Services, Hereditary Pensions, Shrines and Temples ...	17,736,906.644
Expenditure of Council of State, Ministries, Senate, Colonization Department, Bureaux, Cities and Prefectures .....	28,359,924.726
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	3,112,846.744
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>54,987,975.261</b>

## EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

	Yen.
Sales of Government Property.....	849,253.762
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	1,903,957.552
Repayment of Debts due to Government...	1,042,628.160
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,796,039.474</b>

## EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Yen.
Expenses for promoting Industries.....	1,986,643.862
Sundry Loans .....	1,173,940.769
Expenses of the Imperial Progress to Yamato and Kioto.....	119,962.451
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	1,040,434.125
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,320,981.207</b>

In the definitive accounts, the ordinary revenue as compared with the ordinary expenditure, shews a surplus of 697,021.449 yen. However, the extraordinary revenue as compared with the extraordinary expenditure, presents a deficit of 524,941.733 yen.

The ordinary and extraordinary accounts having been respectively kept separate and compared as seen above, a deficit was found in the receipts from the extraordinary revenue. But as the extraordinary expenditure could be drawn out of the aggregate of the whole revenue, we still have an actual surplus of 172,079.716 yen as already mentioned.

The amounts of the revenue and expenditure in this definitive account, comprise all the moneys which were destined to be received or paid in the 9th fiscal year. Allowing that these receipts and disbursements have actually taken place before the expiration of the fiscal term, or—owing to the delay occasioned by complying with the formalities of the finance regulations—shortly afterwards, we may, for the sake of convenience, append a table dividing the receipts and expenditure for the financial year into three periods :—

PERIODS.	REVENUE. Yen.	EXPENDITURE. Yen.
Previous to the 6th month of the 9th year .....	50,916.021	1,536,410.779
Till the end of the 6th month of the 10th year .....	45,839,800.096	52,767,212.598
Since the 7th month of the 10th year.....	13,590,320.067	5,005,333.091
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>59,481,036.184</b>	<b>59,308,956.468</b>

From an examination of this table it will be observed that the amount received before the 6th month of the 9th year was very small, as compared with the disbursements during the same period. The cause of this excess of expenditure is owing to the fact, that considerable sums of money were advanced previous to the 9th fiscal year for the expenses of the Legations, &c., abroad, and the Local Governments at home. It must be stated here, that such advances were temporarily made out of the revenues which had belonged to the fiscal year previous to that now under review.

Now when we have examined the receipts and payments during the periods mentioned in the table, and noticed the differences which have actually taken place in the receipts and payments of the ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure, as well as the estimated and definitive accounts, the general outline of the finances for the fiscal year we are now dealing with should be readily understood. We will now proceed to still further explain the various circumstances to which may be attributed the increases and decreases in the estimated, as compared with definitive accounts. This we shall do by a division into three sections, as follows :—

## I.—REVENUE.

## II.—EXPENDITURE.

## III.—NATIONAL DEBT, RESERVES, AND ADVANCES.

## I.—THE DEFINITIVE ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE.

The total estimated revenue for the 9th fiscal year, amounted to 62,995,643 yen, while the actual revenue was found to be 59,481,036.184 yen. This shews a deficiency in the actual receipts of 3,514,606.816 yen.

Again, the amount of the revenue in the definitive account for the fiscal year under consideration when compared with that of the year previous, which amounted to 69,482,676.560 yen, exhibits a decrease of 10,001,640.376 yen.

The following table shews increases and decreases in the various items of revenue in the definitive account for the 9th fiscal year, as compared with the amounts in the estimates for the same period, and the receipts in the definitive account for the year previous.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE ESTIMATED AND THE DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS OF THE REVENUES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, COMMENCING WITH THE 7TH MONTH OF THE 9TH, AND ENDING WITH THE 6TH MONTH OF THE 10TH YEAR OF MEIJI, SHEWING THE INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE SEVERAL SOURCES.

SOURCE.	DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNTS.	DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE 8TH FISCAL YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE 9TH FISCAL YEAR.	
				COMPARED WITH THE DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE 8TH FISCAL YEAR.	COMPARED WITH THE DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE 9TH FISCAL YEAR.
				Yen.	Yen.
Customs, Import and Export Duties, and other sundry receipts	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Inc.	Inc.
Land Tax	1,988,667.665	1,762,554.000	1,718,792.824	Dec.	Dec.
Mining Tax	43,023.425.704	46,556,713.000	50,345,327.780	Dec.	Dec.
Tax on Official Licences	8,903.546	11,055.000	7,430.794	Dec.	Dec.
Tax on Hereditary Pensions, and Pensions for Meritorious services.	76,881.298	99,375.000	92,620.571	Dec.	Dec.
Tax on productions of the Hokkaido	2,180,187.252	2,198,814.000	2,075,118.089	Dec.	Dec.
Tribute from Rin Kin Inn	384,563.975	370,592.000	342,596.262	Dec.	Dec.
Tax on Saké, etc.	36,944.936	34,425.000	48,189.514	Dec.	Dec.
Tax on Tobacco	1,911,639.265	2,873,859.000	2,355,594.946	Dec.	Dec.
Stamp Tax on Legal documents	244,148.677	539,948.000	206,748.397	Dec.	Dec.
Postage Stamps	434,155.242	531,881.000	498,228.438	Dec.	Dec.
Tax on ruled paper for Petitions, etc.	689,228.063	652,884.000	563,267.186	Dec.	Dec.
Lawyers' Licence Fees	80,174.150	802,474.000	63,464.379	Dec.	Dec.
Stamps on silk-worm egg cards	4,420.000	79,500.000	250.000	Dec.	Dec.
Stamps on raw silk, cocoons, and Floss silk	121,223.945	118,556.000	110,244.540	Dec.	Dec.
Raw silk dealers' Licences	31,456.966	21,492.000	27,191.152	Dec.	Dec.
Shipping Licences	3,933.590	1,756.000	1,622.700	Dec.	Dec.
Vehicle Licences	133,119.012	128,641.000	128,514.681	Dec.	Dec.
Tax on Companies	234,901.642	200,000.000	213,192.820	Dec.	Dec.
Shooting Licences	45,733.835	200,000.000	.....	Dec.	Dec.
Cattle dealers' Licences	46,631.171	47,573.000	.....	Dec.	Dec.
Tax on Weights and Measures	60,898.571	62,024.000	46,920.600	Dec.	Dec.
Copyright Fees	2,719.982	8,174.000	90,833.433	Dec.	Dec.
Passports and other Permission Fees	2,459.285	4,026.000	2,019.500	Dec.	Dec.
Druggists' Licences	3,741.695	3,928.000	5,198.242	Dec.	Dec.
Mines under Public Works Department	28,454.712	150,000.000	2,774.251	Dec.	Dec.
Mines in Hiroshima	610,852.948	1,212,825.000	554,615.875	Dec.	Dec.
Telegraphs	216,368.600	692,967.000	2,789.780	Dec.	Dec.
Factories	808,882.647	163,858.000	642,294.385	Dec.	Dec.
Flatures under Home Department	231,355.539	200,200.000	165,671.404	Dec.	Dec.
Printing Office under Finance Department	181,083.084	242,610.628	132,216.122	Dec.	Dec.
Manufacture under Navy Department	83,818.397	38,000.000	.....	Dec.	Dec.
Mint under Finance Department	1,152,025.396	127,000.000	114,186.894	Dec.	Dec.
Sales of Government property	1,152,087.245	770,800.000	1,450,035.965	Dec.	Dec.
Rents of Government Lands and Buildings	849,253.762	692,772.000	2,418,361.645	Dec.	Dec.
Income out of taxes and sundry receipts	157,825.595	139,713.000	1,208,336.890	Dec.	Dec.
Repayment of loans due to the Government	94,502.802	1,026,649.000	620,093.721	Dec.	Dec.
Repayment of loans in proportion to rice production	697,497.544	791,910.000	2,204,786.865	Dec.	Dec.
Repayment of loans made to the people of the late Haas	112,603.634	108,544.000	134,431.731	Dec.	Dec.
Harbour dues, &c.	232,226.962	425,042.000	248,485.092	Dec.	Dec.
Mines in Akita	.....	.....	242,544.882	Dec.	Dec.
Repayment of loans for building brick houses	.....	.....	69,930.847	Dec.	Dec.
Total	59,481,086.184	62,993,643.000	69,482,676.580	Dec.	Dec.
			3,514,606.816	Dec.	Dec.
			10,001,640.376	Dec.	Dec.

We will now proceed to give the causes of the variations shewn by the foregoing table :—

1.—CUSTOMS, IMPORT, AND EXPORT DUTIES :—This amount in the definitive accounts, when compared with that in the estimates, exhibits an excess of 226,113.665 yen.

The condition of commercial transactions in every open port differed to some extent, but the increase is principally accounted for thus :—The export duties exceeded the estimate by about the sum of 103,600 yen, on account of the augmented export of Konbu (a species of seaweed) and other articles, and owing to a great demand for silkworm egg cards, caused by a great scarcity of the production in foreign countries during the year. The import duties also exceeded the estimate by about the sum of 133,600 yen, on account of the increased importations of cotton fabrics, woollens, yarn, etc. Miscellaneous receipts, on the other hand, decreased by the sum of 11,200 yen, owing to the smaller number of vessels which arrived from abroad, and the consequent decrease in warehouse fees, etc. Now by deducting the amount of decrease on the estimate from the excess, the net increase already mentioned will be arrived at.

Again, the amount of duties appearing in the definitive account for the 9th fiscal year, when compared with the similar item in the definitive account for the year previous, shews an excess of 269,934.841 yen. This was caused by an increase of 202,700 yen in the export duties, and 67,100 yen in the import duties; this increment we attribute, as we have already mentioned, to the commercial progress made by the Empire. The following table exhibits the increase or decrease of the amount of the duties in the definitive accounts as compared with the same in the estimates :—

LOCALITIES.	DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS.	ESTIMATES.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE DEFINITIVE AC- COUNTS COMPARED WITH THE ESTIMATES.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
<b>Export Duties.</b>			
Yokohama .....	656,712.326	529,047.000	Inc. 127,665.326
Kobe .....	117,170.805	131,049.000	Dec. 13,878.195
Osaka .....	5,400.461	8,804.000	Dec. 3,403.539
Nagasaki .....	54,858.286	64,620.000	Dec. 9,761.714
Niigata .....	...	193.000	Dec. 193.000
Hakodate .....	20,966.577	17,710.000	Inc. 3,256.577
Total .....	855,108.455	751,423.000	Inc. 103,685.455
<b>Import Duties.</b>			
Yokohama .....	878,303.980	707,560.000	Inc. 170,743.980
Kobe .....	161,995.379	181,183.000	Dec. 19,187.621
Osaka .....	16,053.023	26,168.000	Dec. 10,114.977
Nagasaki .....	42,999.299	50,650.000	Dec. 7,650.701
Niigata .....	65.160	273.000	Dec. 207.840
Hakodate .....	698.915	590.000	Inc. 108.915
Total .....	1,100,115.756	966,424.000	Inc. 133,691.756
<b>Miscellaneous Receipts.</b>			
Yokohama .....	17,345.151	22,869.000	Dec. 5,523.849
Kobe .....	5,860.142	7,853.000	Dec. 1,992.858
Osaka .....	883.281	2,508.000	Dec. 1,624.719
Nagasaki .....	8,258.005	9,750.000	Dec. 1,491.995
Niigata .....	170.625	538.000	Dec. 367.375
Hakodate .....	926.250	1,189.000	Dec. 262.750
Total .....	33,443.454	44,707.000	Dec. 11,263.546
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,988,667.665</b>	<b>1,762,554.000</b>	<b>Inc. 226,113.665</b>

**LAND TAX :—**The amount of the land tax in this definitive account as compared with the estimate, shews a decrease of 3,533,317.296 yen.

The cause of this decrease is as follows :—Notwithstanding an increase of about 55,600 yen occasioned by the payment of arrears, there has been a decrease since before the 7th year of Meiji, of about 256,400 yen which were appropriated by the rebels during the time of the Satsuma outbreak in Kagoshima Ken and other places. There was also a decrease of some 3,332,500 yen in the actual receipts, owing to the fact that, although some increase was obtained as a result of the progress of the land tax revision, and an increase over the estimates was apparent, yet this increment could not be included, and actual payment was deferred to some future time by extending the term of liquidation, or granting the privilege of paying off the arrears by yearly instalments, &c.

Taking this sum in addition to the decrease of about 256,400 yen, the whole decrease is found to be a little over 3,588,900 yen. Deducting from this sum the increase above given, we obtain the net decrease already mentioned.

Again, this amount when compared with the corresponding

item in the definitive accounts for the year previous, shews a decrease of 7,321,902.076 yen.

The cause of such last mentioned decrease is owing to the fact that, notwithstanding an increase of some 55,600 yen by the collection of arrears owing before the 7th year of Meiji, there has been a decrease consequent upon the ravages committed by the rebels during the Satsuma insurrection already referred to, by the progress of the land tax revision, and other items caused by delay in the collection of taxes, either through allowing a renewal of the term of payment or by some similar concession. The total of this decrease amounts to about 7,377,500 yen, which being set against the increase given above, gives an ultimate decrease of the sum already stated.

The increase and decrease respectively of the estimated definitive accounts under the subdivisions of this heading, are shewn in the following table :—

	DEFINITIVE Yen.	ESTIMATED Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Land-tax .....	42,944,135.343	46,485,577.000	Dec. 3,541,441.657
Stamps on Title Deeds .....	79,290.361	71,166.000	Inc. 8,124.361
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>43,023,425.704</b>	<b>46,556,743.000</b>	<b>Dec. 3,533,317.296</b>

**MINING TAX :—**The amount of the definitive account as compared with the estimate shews a decrease of 2,151.654 yen.

Such decrease is accounted for by the fact that the estimates were drawn up in accordance with the condition of the mining industry at that time, which, however, when the definitive accounts came to be made up, actually turned out to be much less active than had been calculated.

Again, the amount of the tax in this definitive account, as compared with that in the same account for the previous year, shews an increase of 1,472.552 yen. The cause of this augmentation was the larger number of mining leases issued.

**TAX ON OFFICIAL INCOMES :—**The definitive account of this tax shows a decrease of 16,693.702 yen as compared with the estimate. This decrease was caused by the revision of the Official System which took place in the first month of the 10th year of Meiji, followed by Notification No. III, issued in the same month. Under these regulations the salaries of the subordinate Government officers were generally reduced, thus producing a decreased return, notwithstanding the increase of income tax upon the salaries of officers in higher positions.

The amount of this tax in the definitive account as compared with that for the previous year shows a decrease of 15,739.273 yen. The cause of this decrease is similar to that already mentioned.

**TAX ON HEREDITARY PENSIONS, AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE PENSIONS :—**The amount of this tax in the definitive account as compared with the estimate, shews a decrease of 68,726.748 yen.

This decrease is owing to the loss of some 82,200 yen, appropriated by the rebels during the Satsuma rebellion in the prefecture of Kagoshima, and has arisen notwithstanding an increase of some 13,500 yen derived from the final adjustment of pensions.

The amount of this tax in the definitive account, as compared with the similar account for the previous year, shews an increase of 55,069.213 yen.

The cause of such increase is, that the losses by the depredations of the rebels in the prefecture of Kagoshima and other places were not so great as in the previous year, although a certain diminution was occasioned by escheating the pensions payable to those Shizoku who were deprived of their *Zoku* (caste) and by arrangements which resulted in the separation of family pensions by altering the constituents of Shizoku families.

**TAX ON PRODUCTS OF THE HOKKAIDO :—**The amount of the tax in the present definitive account as compared with the estimate, shews an increase of 13,991.975 yen.

The cause of the augmentation is an increment of more than 16,100 yen from the gradually increasing development of the industries in the locality, and the general rise in the value of the productions, notwithstanding a decrease of upwards of 2,100 yen, caused by transferring the duties on the horns and skins of deer, and the duties on the ice-mono-poly into the account of Local Taxes.

The amount of the tax in this definitive account as com-

pared with that for the year previous, shews an increase of 42,057.713 yen.

The cause of such increment is the fact that the value of the products of the district have risen and the industries have been very considerably extended.

**TRIBUTE FROM LIU KIU HAN** :—The receipts in the present definitive account as compared with the estimate, shews an increase of 2,019.936 yen.

The cause of the expansion is to be found in the general rise in the price of rice, which stood at about 4.505 yen per koku when the tribute was actually received, while at the time of the estimate the value was taken at an average of the three preceding years which gave 5.259 per koku. It must be remembered that this tribute used to be received in money, the amount of which was calculated at the current price of rice at the time of payment.

Again, the sum mentioned in this definitive account as compared with that for the year previous, shews a decrease of 11,244.578 yen.

This diminution is owing to the fact that in the last mentioned year, the price of rice reached as high as 5.876 yen per koku, while during the year embraced in the present account the price fell as low as 4.505 yen.

**TAX ON SAKÉ, &c** :—The amount of the tax in this definitive account as compared with the estimate, shews a decrease of 462,219.735 yen.

The decrease is due to the fact that, while the estimate was based upon the amount received from this source during the year previous, and after taking into consideration the conditions of the current year, it turned out that the price of saké became lower, the quantity manufactured was less, and the number of manufacturers fewer than was anticipated. For example, in the case of *Seishu* (pure saké) the income from which is usually the largest, the average price per koku throughout the country during the previous year was more than 6.712 yen, while in the period embraced in the present account it was only a little more than 5.573 yen, which is equivalent to a reduction of nearly seventeen per cent. The quantity manufactured in the year preceding was about 3,002,900 koku, while during the present year it was about 2,491,700 koku, which shews a reduction of something over seventeen per cent. And finally, the number of manufacturers in the year preceding was about 28,300, while during the year in question there were about 26,900, which is a reduction of over one-half per cent.

Again, the amount of the tax in this definitive account as compared with the year before, shews a decrease of 643,955.675 yen.

The causes of such decrease are to be found in the particulars already given.

The increase and decrease in the estimated and definitive accounts for the tax on saké, etc., is shewn in the following table, but we may observe here, that in the column of the estimated account no figures are given, because at the time the estimates were prepared, separate calculations for each specific item were not made. The same remark will also apply to other tables contained in succeeding portions of this statement.

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Tax on the quantity manufactured ...	1,318,356.665	...	...
Tax on Dealers.....	287,646.200	...	...
Duties payable by Manufacturers...	305,636.400	...	...
Total .....	1,911,639.265	2,373,859.000	Dec. 462,219.735

**TAX ON TOBACCO** :—The amount of the tax in this definitive account as compared with the estimate, shews a decrease of 295,799.823 yen.

The cause of the decrease is the fact that this impost only began to be collected after the first month of the 9th year of Meiji, and the consequent want of experience in respect of the amount to be received.

Again, the amount of the tax in the present definitive account as compared with that for the year preceding, shews an increase of 37,400.280 yen.

This increase is owing to the circumstance that the duty on tobacco only commenced on the first month of the 9th year of Meiji, and therefore the receipts for the fiscal year preceding that now under review only included six months

collections, while the present account shews, of course, the revenue for a whole year.

The increase and decrease in the estimated and definitive accounts are shewn in the following table :—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Tax on Wholesale Dealers .....	63,545.000	...	...
Tax on Retail Dealers .....	141,250.400	...	...
Licenses of various kinds .....	3,490.500	...	...
Stamps .....	35,862.777	...	...
Total .....	244,148.677	539,948.000	Dec. 295,799.323

**STAMP TAX ON LEGAL DOCUMENTS** :—The amount of this tax in the definitive account as compared with the estimate, presents a decrease of 97,725.758 yen.

The cause of the decrease is the diminution in the number and value of the stamps sold during the year.

Again, the amount of this tax in the present definitive account as compared with that for the year preceding, exhibits a decrease of 64,073.196 yen, which is accounted for by the diminution already mentioned.

The increase and decrease in the various items mentioned in the estimated and definitive accounts are shewn in the following table :—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Stamps .....	370,604.294	462,991.000	Dec. 92,386.706
Stamps on Ruled paper ...	63,550.948	68,890.000	Dec. 5,339.052
Total .....	434,155.242	531,881.000	Dec. 97,725.758

(To be continued.)

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 10TH MONTH, 2ND DAY,  
DO-YO-NI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The English mail of August the 13th came to hand per the Mitsu Bishi steamer *Niigata Maru* on Wednesday last. The M. M. steamer *Tanais* leaves for Hongkong to-morrow morning.

We have been requested to called attention to an alteration in the hour of departure of the Mitsu Bishi Company's Hongkong and Shanghai steamers. Commencing with the *Niigata Maru*, which left to-day, the steamers will, as usual during the winter season, sail at four o'clock in the afternoon instead of six o'clock. Freight will not be received on board after two o'clock.

Telegraphic communication between Europe and America is apparently cheap enough at present to satisfy any reasonable being. The *Parisian*, of the 22nd of last July says that "a gentleman in Paris sent a message which cost only three francs to a friend in New York last Sunday. He was much surprised a few hours after he had sent the dispatch to receive the visit of a messenger, who politely said: 'We were unable to deliver your message in New York because your friend has gone to the country and left no address.' And all this without any extra charge! Verily, great is competition."

We learn that the club races, which take the place of the Regatta this year, will be held on Wednesday the 6th, and Saturday the 9th instant. The trial heats for the pairs and

sculls will take place on the first day at 4.30 p.m., and the finals at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, when we trust that something better than the usual Yokohama punctuality will be observed. Now that the Committee has succeeded in obtaining a site whence the races from start to finish can be watched, we hope that the ladies of the settlement will encourage the club by their presence. We are glad to notice a great improvement of late in the rowing of the various crews we see practising; there seems to be a thorough desire to show more honest rowing and less "style" than when training commenced.

It is extraordinary how people will persist in sending money through post offices in the face of the numerous cases which yearly occur, where the money never reaches its destination. We are informed that an instance happened here lately, in which a gentleman sent a considerable sum in kinsatsu to a friend in a registered letter. When delivered the money was found to have been abstracted and a piece of newspaper substituted. No legal remedy exists against the post office for a loss of the kind and therefore the amount of satisfaction likely to be obtained may be very easily imagined. It cannot be too widely known that registration does not render the office liable, the only effect it has is, or at least ought to be, that the registered letters receive special attention and can be easily followed from hand to hand.

There was a rather smart shock of earthquake on Monday morning at about five minutes to three o'clock.

An inquiry was held on Friday at the British Consulate into the circumstances attending the death at sea of Millar Irven, the master of the ship *Lupata*. The Acting-Consul, after hearing the evidence of the mate and several of the crew of the vessel, returned the following finding:—"I find that Millar Irven, master of the British ship *Lupata*, of London, official number 70,704, died at sea, on board that ship, on the 9th day of June, 1880, in lat. 50°55' N., long. 24°15' W., from natural causes."

The secretary of the institution informs us that "at a meeting of the Tokio Christian Association held in their Rooms, 12, San Chomo, Ginza, on Monday last, it was agreed that the present constitution and working of the Association be carried on henceforth on a new and simpler basis. So large a number of the members have left, and are leaving Tokio, that it was felt to be impossible to continue the Association on the old footing."

An auction sale of Bluff lots took place on Tuesday last. Undernoted is the result:—

Lot.	Tauho.	Upset Price.	Price realized.	Purchasers.
121	607	26 cents	\$0.26	P. Osborne
262	1,042	51 "	\$0.60	W.L. Clarke
263	1,322	51 "	\$3.35	John Middleton

The unsold plots of land on the Swamp Concession, were disposed of by the Japanese Government at public auction last Wednesday afternoon. The following prices were obtained:—

Lot.	Tauho.	Upset Price.	Price realized.	Purchasers.
221	205	\$2.01	\$4.36	Achoeng
219	205	"	4.16	F. Grosser
240	205	"	3.25	E. Bonneau
242	205	"	2.28	— Pouleur
244	205	"	3.85	Achoeng
245	218	"	2.38	G. Goudarenu
246	192	"	3.47	Achoeng
247	204	"	2.40	Achew
269	204	"	2.57	J. Middleton
249	304	"	2.41	Achew
251	197	"	3.15	R. Clark
271	186	"	2.90	J. Lindsley
273	341	"	3.41	G. Nachtigal
274	251	"	3.50	J. de Boer
275	254	"	2.02	F. Kingsell
253	436	"	2.88	R. Clark
226	289	"	3.25	Smith, Baker & Co.
224	289	"	2.86	Achoeng

As the American mail by the *Oceanic* brought European dates to the 30th of August, we have refrained from republishing the summary of news by the *Niigata Maru*, as it has been anticipated by the other route. From Afghanistan there is nothing of interest; only the usual routine of marches

and counter-marches. We do not expect any intelligence worth mention from that quarter, until the details reach us of the action fought between General Roberts and Ayub Khan, the fortunate result of which we know already. The Reuter's telegram announcing the appointment of General Roberts to the Madras command, almost looks as if the war was now over.

We had the pleasure of attending Mr. Iburg's farewell concert in the Gaiety Theatre on Monday evening, and much regret that so excellent an entertainment should not have secured a full house. It is but scant encouragement to the artists who occasionally visit us, when they find their best efforts met by such lukewarm feeling on the part of the public here. The chief interest of the concert centred in the violin playing of Mr. Iburg. This gentleman was heard first in a fragment of Mendelssohn's Violin concerto with orchestral (!) accompaniment. We have before written so much about the injustice done (both to composer and audience) by performers striving to render great classical compositions with inadequate instruments, that we forbear any further remark. In No. 3, "Fantaisie by Vieuxtemps" came the success of the evening; Mr. Iburg played this in magnificent style, and was deservedly applauded. He also showed to great advantage in the "Duo concertante" by Osborne and De Beriot, while his neat and beautiful phrasing in No. 8, was spoiled by the hard and over loud accompaniment. These pieces are admirably calculated to display the art of the violinist, they are especially suited to Mr. Iburg's school of play, and were one and all performed with great success. We must not close without thanking those gentlemen who so kindly assisted in the performance. If it be true that "one swallow does not make a summer" it is equally true that one artist cannot make a concert; and without the ready self-denying labours of some of our gifted fellow-citizens, we poor isolated lovers of the "divine art" would never hear any music at all. Not only to the amateur instrumentalists who accompanied Mr. Iburg in his various numbers, but also to the vocalists who relieved the prevailing instrumental colour of the evening, our best thanks are heartily offered.

We learn from a native contemporary that on the 24th ultimo the Foreign Department gave an entertainment at the Enriokwan, in honor of General Donovan of Hongkong.

A native paper states that a meeting was held at the office of the Central Board of Health, the day before yesterday.

A match was played on Thursday afternoon between teams from the U. S. S. *Richmond* and *Sinataru*, and resulted in a victory for the latter by seven runs. It was remarked by more than one spectator that the *Richmond* team did not seem up to their usual form. At the end of the 6th innings one of the *Sinataru* team—Hodges—was hurt and had to retire, so that for the remainder of the game they played with a man short.

The following is the score:—

SCORE.			
<i>Sinataru.</i>			<i>Richmond.</i>
	O.R.		O.R.
O'Neil .....	C. 4 3	McCrea .....	1 B. 0 5
Wright .....	L.F. 2 3	Dansk .....	L.F. 4 1
Fulham .....	1 B. 4 1	Dugan .....	P. 2 3
Greer .....	3 B. 5 1	Kabernacle .....	C. 2 2
Spicer .....	2 B. 3 2	Law .....	3 B. 4 1
Leifer .....	P. 1 5	McFadden .....	R.F. 5 0
Davis .....	R.F. 4 2	Levine .....	S.S. 5 0
Hodges .....	C.F. 0 2	Thom .....	2 B. 2 1
Cabniss .....	S. S. 3 2	Lewis .....	C.F. 3 1
	26 21		27 14

The larger of the two elephants recently brought to Yokohama by the *Sumida Maru*, died yesterday of a disease too well known to owners of dogs in Yokohama, namely, worms in the heart. Only the day before the animals were put up to auction but had to be withdrawn, as the reserve price was not reached.

A match was held on Saturday last for a cup presented by a member of the rifle club. In spite of the favourable state of the weather, all the competitors shot badly, as the score will show. There may have been something peculiar in the light,

however, at the time of the competition, as later on when some members were firing for practise the shooting greatly improved. The conditions were ten shots at 800 yards, one sighting shot allowed. Mr. Douglas, using a Peabody-Martini rifle, for the third time carried off the prize. We append the :—

## TOTAL SCORE.

Mr. Douglas ... ..	34
" A. H. Dare ... ..	30
" Favre-Brandt ... ..	28
" Bland ... ..	26
" Mottu ... ..	25
" Barnard ... ..	22
" Guissani ... ..	13
" Schinne ... ..	12
" Olonnie ... ..	9

A scratch match was played last Saturday afternoon between Dr. Wheeler's eleven of "Foreigners" and seventeen Englishmen. Play commenced at two o'clock, and Abbott, winning the toss, sent the Foreigners to the field. The game was won by the Englishmen, the captains of the respective sides securing the highest scores. Nearly all of the batsmen on either side were caught out, several of the catches being hot and difficult. The band of the *Richmond* again enlivened the proceedings. We trust that the members of the cricket club will take advantage of the few more afternoons left before the beginning of the football season.

The following is the score :—

## THE ENGLISHMEN.

Thompson, J. H., b. Wheeler .....	6
Trevethick, run out .....	2
Stephens, b. Sutter .....	9
Barlow, H., b. Sutter .....	10
Abbott, E., c. & b. Wheeler .....	13
Henne, A., c. Sutter, b. Wheeler .....	3
Cope, F. A., c. Sutter, b. Dodds .....	6
Irvine, Rev. E. C., c. Milne, b. Wheeler .....	2
Brewer, H., b. Wheeler .....	0
Bong, b. Wheeler .....	6
Moss, E. J., c. & b. Wheeler .....	5
Kilby, E. F., run out .....	0
Moss, C. D., c. & b. Wheeler .....	7
Powys, E., c. Dodds, b. Wheeler .....	0
Hodges, G., b. Wheeler .....	1
Talbot, c. Ritchie, b. Dodds .....	9
Loxton, not out .....	0
Byes .....	2
Leg Byes .....	1
Wides .....	2

Total.....84

## DR. WHEELER'S ELEVEN FOREIGNERS.

Wheeler, Dr. E., run out .....	29
D'Almeida, c. & b. Abbott .....	1
Ritchie, run out .....	1
Dodds, J., c. & b. Stephens .....	2
Mollison, c. Kilby, b. Stephens .....	3
Sutter, F., c. Trevethick, b. Stephens .....	6
Hutchison, J. D., b. Abbott .....	5
Milne, A., c. Thompson, b. Stephens .....	6
Davis, c. Talbot, b. Abbott .....	0
Richmond, T. S., b. Stephens .....	1
Vivanti, not out .....	5
Byes .....	9
Leg Byes .....	1
Wides .....	8

Total.....76

Our readers will recollect the note we published sometime since stating that Sir Thomas Hesketh had sent his yacht the *Lancashire Witch*, in aid of the captain, his wife, and some of the crew, of the ship *Mathilde*, who were supposed to be cast away on the island of Socorro. The mission of the *Lancashire Witch* was, however, unsuccessful, as we learn from the *San Francisco Bulletin* of the 1st September instant, that "the British steam-yacht *Lancashire Witch*, owned by Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., returned to port at half-past 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon from her mission of mercy to Socorro Island in search of the missing castaways of the ill-fated ship *Mathilde*. The *Witch* was sighted coming in by the lookout at Point Lobos a little before 4 o'clock. She signalled to the station the result of her mission, in accordance with arrangements made before leaving on her merciful cruise. Unfortunately it was not the

glad tidings of the rescue of the missing people, but the sad announcement of unsuccess. The cruise of the *Witch*, briefly stated, consisted of a careful survey of Socorro Island, which was reached seven days out from this port; the discovery of a relic of the schooner *Laura* at the point of landing; the erection there of a monument with a report of the visit and its object, which monument it appears, the *Freda* failed to discover; the circumnavigation of Benedicto Island, another of the Socorro group, and the examination of Clarion Island, on which the two St. Bernard dogs, cast adrift by the *Mathilde's* boats, were found alive and taken on board. All the islands in the group having been visited, the *Witch* was headed for port. Captain Edelfsen fears that the missing castaways foundered in the gale which separated their boat from that of chief mate Steeves. The missing boat was an iron life-boat, and contained Captain Jones and wife and ten men, and some stores. Notwithstanding that the fears of Captain Edelfsen are pretty generally shared by seafaring men, it is possible that the life-boat not only survived the gale in question, but has also reached a place of safety on the mainland, or been picked up at sea by a passing vessel. There are many cases on record where shipwrecked crews have been missing much longer than the *Mathilde* castaways who have been finally rescued."

We learn from the *Mainichi Shinbun* that Shimadzu Tadayoshi (ex-daimio of Satsuma) intends to give a repetition of his entertainment of Inn-o-mono (shooting at dogs with bows and arrows from horseback while at full gallop) in the beginning of next month before His Majesty the Emperor, in the Fukiage Park.

The *New York World* has a sarcastic reference to the recent meeting between the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It says that "the imperial interview at Ischl must have been singularly interesting to the medical fraternity and to people who are investigating the doctrine of chances. The Emperor of Germany was troubled with acute dysentery of the diphtheria and was advised to try the air of Ischl. Simultaneously the Emperor of Austria was attacked with pericardiac pipay-wipsy, and the doctors declared that if he did not try the air of Ischl they would not answer for the consequence. The two august invalids arrived there on the same day. Next day Von Moltke turned up at Ischl with a military map of the Russia frontier and a severe paralysis of the Procrustean phalanges, relief for which, his physicians declared, could only be found in the bracing atmosphere of Ischl. And by the next train came Prince Milan of Servia and Prince Charles of Roumania, the former threatened with fatty degeneration of the elbow-joint and the latter with inflammation of the maxillary processes, and each having a prescription (written on the back of the muster-roll of his national forces) to try the air of Ischl. All the distinguished patients left Ischl next day thoroughly restored, but, despite this encouraging fact, there are fears of a largely increased death-rate in Eastern Europe next year."

*Iron* says that the Durham county police have done perhaps the latest thing possible to brighten the lot of the prisoner. The Plating Company at Stockton-on-Tees are nickel-plating five hundred pairs of handcuffs, which are intended to adorn the wrists of malefactors in the North Country. They are said to be "very beautiful in appearance and may, perhaps, be allowed to have a certain effect of silver guilt."

A correspondent of a London journal sends to its editor the following circular received "by this morning's post." The practice which the document discloses, namely, the preaching of other men's sermons, is by no means a new one in England :—

"Established 1878.

"REV. SIR: We have a limited number of subscribers to a Weekly Sermon Publication, instituted by desire, for clergymen, and shall be happy if you will allow us to add your name to our list of subscribers which you can withdraw at any time. The sermons (edited by a celebrated author) are written expressly for us every week by preachers of renown, and are not advertised.

Quarterly subscriptions payable in advance, commencing any date:

	£	s.	d.
For 13 morning or evening sermons .....	0	13	6
Postage .....	0	2	6
For 26 morning and evening sermons .....	1	5	0
Postage .....	0	5	0
Sermons for Good Friday, Ascension Day and Christmas Day, 2s. each extra.			
Single specimen sermon, with postage, 2s. Confirmation and harvest sermons, 5s. each.			
Special sermons on any subject can be supplied— With copyright, £1 10s each Without „ 15s each.			
All names and communications received in strict confidence.			
Post office orders payable to Messrs. —, at Charing Cross Post office.			
Livings purchased or sold for clients. Exchanges negotiated.			
Locum Tenens obtained. Scholastic appointments of all kinds, together with the transfer of schools, and all other branches of a scholastic agency.			
Address, Messrs. —, Clerical and Scholastic Agents, Charing Cross.			

The *Carson Times* states that on the 19th of last July, a desperate encounter took place at a point fourteen miles south-west of Bridgeport, Cal., between a man named White and another called "Bullet-Eye," but whose real name was John Anderson. "Bullet-Eye" bore the reputation of being a desperado of the most reckless type, and is also said to have been a prominent member of a band of outlaws and horse-thieves who have long been a terror to that section of country near Bridgeport. The details of the affair are as follows:—White was riding along the road on horseback, in company with the Hodges brothers—old friends of his, and whose lives he was instrumental in saving on the Plains (so they state) in 1875, when attacked by a band of Sioux Indians—when "Bullet-Eye," also on horseback, met them. Reining up at a distance of about fifteen paces from White, he said:—

"You are the son of a—who tried to get the Bodie stage robbers, and I'm going to kill you."

"Guess you won't hurt any one very bad," White replied laughing.

"Bullet-Eye" then drew his revolver and fired four shots at White, none of which, strange to say, took effect, though one grazed the top of White's left ear—dismounted from his horse and rushed on White with a knife. Bob warned him, "Look out, or I'll shoot;" but his would-be murderer pressed on and made a fierce lunge at White, cutting a gash on his forehead. Bob immediately drew a six-shooter and fired, the ball penetrating the breast of his assailant, who fell to the ground and immediately expired. The Hodges brothers and White then rode on, and when they returned next morning found the body gone, undoubtedly taken away by the friends of the man who lost his life in the effort to take that of another.

An American paper writes thus on the subject of swearing:—Young men, don't swear. There is no occasion for swearing outside of a newspaper-office, where it is useful in proof-reading and indispensably necessary in getting forms to press. It has been known also materially to assist an editor in looking over the paper after it is printed. But otherwise it is a foolish habit.

A commercial circular published by Messrs. Malherbe, Julien & Co. of Bangkok, on the 31st ultimo, has the following remarks respecting the business in rice in that port:—

Our last review was dated the 31st March. The great inactivity in business has been the cause of our prolonged silence. In fact, since the last season for Europe closed, the shipments for any destination have been on so small a scale that the bulk of the crop remains for export; this makes us suppose that future reports may advise an improvement on the existing state of things. China has taken very little rice from here this year, but Singapore continues a regular consumer, each day growing in importance. For Java, a small demand has latterly been felt, while for the Philippines there has not been a single shipment up to the present. On the other hand, business for Europe appears to be reviving, two ships having already left, and another being on the berth. The extension of these shipments depends on the rate of freights for grain, and especially Namsung (field)

which is principally in demand for this destination, will not fail to arrive in abundance shortly, the weather being as favorable as one could wish for the coming crop, and the annual inundation will force the natives to dispose of their stocks, which they usually hold until the crop in the ground is assured. We quote to-day, Namsung (field) \$1.50 per picul, Namsung (garden) \$1.85. Qualities of the same descriptions suitable for the China and Singapore market are worth \$1.40 and \$1.65 respectively, with about twenty per cent. of paddy.

"Probably few persons," says *Truth*, "have had so many proposals of marriage as Lady Burdett-Coutts. I was talking a day or two ago with an eminent widower. 'I myself,' he said, 'have proposed to her, for I regard this as a duty that every man owes to his family.' As the Baroness never accepted anyone who proposed for her, it is only reasonable to suppose that she proposed to Mr. Bartlett, and thus exercised the feminine privilege of the year. It is well Lady Burdett-Coutts took advantage of 1880 being leap-year, otherwise she might have had to wait for her "Barty" until 1884, which would have landed her among the seventies.

An incident of note has recently occurred at Neuilly, termed by the Parisian papers "a romance of love." It would seem that last winter a wealthy widow lady, when in the south of France with her only daughter, a charming girl of seventeen, made the acquaintance of a young Dutchman, bearing the title of count, and supposed to be possessed of a large fortune. The young people having fallen in love with each other, the girl's mother was apprized of the fact, and she at once wrote to her friends for information concerning the young Dutch count. She discovered, to her amazement, that he was not a count at all, and that he had no fortune whatever. Accordingly she immediately broke off the acquaintance, and took her daughter back to Paris. Meanwhile, however, the young folks engaged in a clandestine correspondence, and some of the letters being intercepted, the mother had reason to fear that the pseudo count and her daughter were on the point of eloping together. She informed the police of her suspicions, and two mornings ago the young couple were surprised at the door of the girl's residence—the "count" seated in a vehicle into which the young lady was about to spring. She had already handed him a valise, in which were found a large quantity of jewelry, and upwards of £1,000 in gold, bank notes, and shares—property which the girl had stolen from her mother. While the police were busy securing the "count" and the precious valise, the girl escaped. Seeing that her lover was arrested, she at once darted through the Bois de Boulogne, and on reaching the bridge at Suresnes, sprang into the Seine. A couple of men were fortunately at hand, and after some difficulty they were able to rescue her against her will. She was carried to the nearest police station, and afterwards sent home, where, it would appear, she has since been seized with an attack of fever, her life being seriously endangered. As for her lover, he remains a prisoner, at the depot the authorities intending to prosecute him on the charge of would-be abduction.

A Paris paper has the following anecdote:—"You are very fond of novel reading?" said a Parisian novelist the other day, as he saw the coachman he had engaged stow away a formidable volume of romances beneath his seat. "Yes, sir, I have read a great many novels, and I am disgusted to observe the uniform ignorance of their authors in the commonest affairs of everyday life. For instance, here is one story in which I read. 'The prince appeared agitated on hearing these words, and, hailing a carriage, flung himself into it, cast his purse to the driver, and cried: 'Drive me to the Faubourg St. Honoré!'" Then a few lines further on I see this: 'Valentine resolved once for all to solve the mystery, and hurrying to the stand, sprang into the first vehicle that presented itself and, flinging her pocket-book to the coachman, said: "Follow yon carriage!"' Now, sir, I have been driving a hack in Paris for forty years, and I have driven thousands of people—all sorts of people, under all imaginable conditions, eloping lovers, jealous wives, levitating cashiers, and so on—and never in the course of my long professional career has a fare thrown me his or her purse or pocket-book. No sir; they have just given me 35 sous; sometimes it was the round two francs, but very rarely."

As we had occasion to mention not long ago no living journalists can hope to rival the Central Asian specimens for imaginative romancing, combining at the same time a comprehensiveness and solidity truly remarkable. We recently came across the following translation of a paragraph which appeared in the *Turkistan's Ki Vedomosti*, giving a striking and entirely new version of the rising at Cabul in which Major Cavagnari lost his life. The *Vedomosti* says that "on the day of the catastrophe General Abdul Karim Khan summoned three battalions of rifles (serdali) to the Bala Hissar to give them their monthly pay. The soldiers refused the one month's salary proffered them by the Assistant Minister of War, and demanded money for two, as had been given to the battalions already sent to the Tchar vilayet. Abdul Karim refused, on the grounds that the latter had been sent on active service. The troops continued their clamor, and at last threatened to break out into revolt. Abdul thereupon laughed at them, and told them they did not dare to do so, adding that if they had been brave men in wartime the English would have never been sitting that day in Cabul their conquerors. These words were hardly uttered when the whole of the soldiers with cries of 'Hazavat,' rushed off to the Residency. Major Cavagnari alarmed at the noise, and hearing the cry of 'Hazavat,' immediately ordered the English to fire on the mob. This was done, and ten Afghans fell dead. The troops, until then unarmed, rushed off to the barracks, and, returning at the end of a few minutes, opened fire upon the house. The English maintained a desperate defence, firing from every cranny upon the Afghans. Seeing that they could not force the Residency the Afghans fired it, and when the defenders dashed out they killed them to a man. Up to this moment the Afghans' loss was thirty-five. The burnt body of Major Cavagnari was found in a box; 400 bodies of the English were counted among the slain. The English, on occupying Cabul, razed to the ground the Residency and then commenced to investigate the massacre. Desiring to punish the culprits and prevent similar deeds in the future, the English had recourse to terrible atrocities. In an open space in Bala Hissar they built an immense scaffold and hanged on it in chains ten to twenty men at a time, first drenching them with inflammable oils, and then setting light to a bonfire under their feet. In this manner many Afghans were slowly burnt alive. Upwards of 200 were thus treated, among them three holy personages of great sanctity, not only in Afghanistan, but also throughout the whole Mussulman world."

We take the following items from the columns of the *Shanghai Courier*:—A private letter from Hankow, dated the 16th of September, informs us that at 2.45 a.m. on that day, a fire broke out in the native city, and the conflagration spread so rapidly that in a short time over 1,000 houses of the poorer classes were destroyed. Owing to the difficulty experienced in getting at the fire, the Hankow Fire Engine was not used.

The *Foochow Express* of the 7th of September gives three startling items of intelligence which ought to be made known to the wide world, so we reproduce them. The first is this:—"We learn that an enterprising firm have imported a large quantity of wretched waters." The second, a telegram dated London, 1st September, 1880:—"Mr. Gladstone is given up by his medical men." And the third:—"Fashionable young ladies of London blow soap bubbles in drawing-rooms in the afternoon as a remedy for ennui."

It is said that Li Hung-chang has written a letter, to the King of Corea, advising him strongly to throw open at once his country to all foreigners, as the only chance of preventing its being absorbed by Russia.

The cry is still they come! His Imperial Russian Majesty's steam cruiser *Europa*, Captain Gripenberg, from Cronstadt, via Aden, arrived at Singapore on the morning of the 4th September en route to the China and Japan stations. The *Europa* is a vessel of 3,000 tons, and carries 260 men and 12 guns.

A good deal of fast work has been going on, but nothing remarkable has yet been done in the way of time. Amongst the gallops the following may be noted:—*Rolling Stone* went one mile and a half, with 11 stone up, time 3.88½, beating easily *Conductor*.

*Strathaird* and *Earl Harold*, one mile and a half, time 3.44, *Strathaird* going easy, *Earl Harold* very much distressed. I think the latter pony's racing career has come to an end, and he should be thrown out of training.

Mr. Fearon's black griffin was going remarkably well, owner up, and won a half mile gallop hard held in 1.03; this is one of the best ponies purchased this season, and I feel sure will shine at the coming meeting. I hope so, as a reward for *Ricochet's* defeat in the spring by *Strathaird*, whose equal I have not yet discovered amongst the Autumn griffins.

There still seems some doubt about the "Trial Stakes" coming off to-morrow morning, many owners being too dissatisfied with the condition of their late purchases to risk an issue with Mr. Tell's stable. Perhaps to-morrow week would be more convenient to all interested in the event, and if the Clerk of the Course would definitely notify it for that date, no doubt a lot of entries could be secured.

The course is in very good order, thanks to the continuous care of Mr. Dallas, who has of late been much more liberal in allowing its use for training than formerly. *Strathavon* is going and looking remarkably well, but we must not forget this is his ninth meeting. The general opinion is, that the old pony is not as good as he was formerly, and will be beaten at the coming meeting by ponies whose racing career is of a more recent date. This famous animal will be a certain favourite before the races, but I warn those interested. Even *Black Salin* had to succumb to new and younger ponies. *Strathavon* is by no means the certainty a few old admirers would wish to make him, but we will all naturally regret to see him in the rear for those events which he will undoubtedly contend with honour at the autumn meeting. I am informed that the Anglo-American stable has dissolved partnership, owing to the dissatisfaction of the American partner with the condition of the pony. The English partner wishes the pony fine in his legs but stout in the body; the American partner insisted that he ought to be fatter in the legs below the knee and finer in the body; under such circumstances, no doubt a separation of interests is desirable.

#### RECORD OF "RED ROBIN'S" TIME FOR THE SYCEE STAKES.

Autumn Meeting, 1879. Distance, 2 miles. Time, 4.29. Weight, 10st. 9lb.

1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.	2 mile.
m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.
33½	1.05½	1.39½	2.13	2.47½	3.21	3.54	4.29
32	1.06	1.39½	2.13	2.47½	3.21	3.54	4.29
34	1.06	1.39½	2.13	2.47½	3.21	3.54	4.29
33½	1.07½	1.39½	2.13	2.47½	3.21	3.54	4.29
34½	1.08	1.42	2.14	2.47½	3.21	3.54	4.29
33½	1.08	1.41½	2.15½	2.47½	3.21	3.54	4.29
33	1.06½	1.41	2.14½	2.48½	3.20½	3.54	4.29
35	1.08	1.41½	2.16	2.49½	3.23½	3.55½	4.29

#### FOR THE "LADIES'" PURSE.

Spring Meeting, 1880. Distance, 1 mile and a quarter. Time, 2.40½. Weight, 10st. 5lb.

1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.
s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.
31	1.04	1.35½	2.08½	2.40½
33	1.04½	1.37½	2.09½	2.40½
31½	1.04½	1.37½	2.09½	2.40½
33	1.04½	1.37½	2.09½	2.40½
32	1.05	1.36½	2.09½	2.40½

#### RECORD OF "BRAW CHIEF'S" TIME FOR THE YANTZEE STAKES.

Spring Meeting, 1880. Distance, 2 miles and a half. Time, 5.38½. Weight 10st. 8lb.

1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.	1 mile.	2 miles.	2 miles.	2 miles.
s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.
31½	1.06	1.40	2.14	2.46½	3.19	3.54	4.38½	5.03	5.38½
34½	1.08½	1.40	2.14	2.46½	3.19	3.54	4.38½	5.03	5.38½
34	1.08	1.42½	2.15	2.46½	3.19	3.54	4.38½	5.03	5.38½
32½	1.06½	1.40½	2.15	2.46½	3.19	3.54	4.38½	5.03	5.38½
32½	1.05	1.39	2.13	2.47½	3.19	3.54	4.38½	5.03	5.38½
35	1.07½	1.40	2.14	2.48	3.22½	3.57	4.38½	5.03	5.38½
34½	1.09½	1.42	2.14½	2.48½	3.22½	3.57	4.38½	5.03	5.38½
34½	1.09	1.44	2.16½	2.49	3.23	3.57	4.41½	5.07	5.38½
35½	1.10	1.44½	2.19½	2.52	3.24½	3.58½	4.42½	5.07	5.38½

## ECCLESIASTIC AND MISSIONARY NOTES.

WE LEARN that the American Presbyterian Mission, the American Reformed Church Mission, and the Mission of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, who have been working in unison for the past three years, have just completed their new Theological School building at No. 17, Akashi-cho, Tsukiji, Tokio. By the kind help of friends a considerable library, containing several very valuable books, has been got together. It is intended to add to the library such critical works as may prove of most assistance to those engaged in translating the Scriptures. A reading-room has also been opened in connection with this library under the control of the trustees of the school, the advantages of which are offered to all Missionaries in Tokio and Yokohama.

MISSIONARY WORK IN OKAYAMA, BIZEN:—For a little more than a year Missionaries of the American Board have resided in the city of Okayama. Though this city is comparatively small, having a population of about 33,000, it occupies a good position for work in Okayama Ken, which has a population of nearly a million. The Missionaries at present stationed there are J. C. Berry, M.D., and the Revs. Jas. H. Pette and Otis Cary, Jr. The former acts as Medical Adviser to the Ken hospital; the others are employed as teachers in a private school. It is perfectly understood that all are at liberty to engage in Christian work. The report of the labours of Dr. Berry for the year ending on the 1st of May, 1880, will show something of the opportunities for work afforded to a Medical Missionary.

Patients prescribed for in Okayama .....	4,837
" " " " outstations .....	935
" " " " summer vacation ....	162
Total .....	5,934

In addition to the relief of suffering, the medical work has been of great value in gaining the good-will of the people, creating a favourable impression of Christianity, and opening a way for the preaching of the Gospel. The directly religious work has greatly prospered. A Church will probably be organized during the present month at Okayama, while in some of the neighbouring villages there are Christians and persons interested in the truth.

AN EVIDENCE OF THE EFFECT of Mission work in this Empire is afforded by the *Hochi Shinbun*—a vernacular journal—which says that the Chief Priest of the Chioin temple at Kioto is so distressed and alarmed at the spread of the doctrines of Christianity among his countrymen, that he has drawn up a memoir containing his arguments (!) against the Christian religion and transmitted it to the Department of Education.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE have received a cordial invitation from Nottingham to hold the annual conference this year in that town. The meetings will commence on the 19th of October instant, and continue during the two following days.

A CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S UNION, in connexion with all the Protestant societies, has been formed to help on the work of carrying the Gospel of Christ to the 100,000,000 women in India, by prayer, work, and influence. Particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Miss M. A. Spiller, 7, Thurlow-road, Hampstead, N.W.

THE SALE OF CHURCH LIVINGS:—It seems difficult to arrive with certainty at the number of livings advertised for sale, actual or virtual, every year; and the estimates given by different witnesses vary rather surprisingly. A well-known agent (Mr. Stark) estimates the livings annually offered for actual sale at 200; another witness, who has given careful attention to the subject from without, goes so far as to surmise that "10 per cent. of the entire livings in the Church"—about 13,000, if all be taken: about 7,000, if only those in private patronage be referred to—are in some way sold or bartered every year. The truth probably lies between these two extreme estimates. If those exchanges which are really sales in disguise be included, perhaps the actual average will not be far from one every day in the year. But even the lowest estimate will probably startle churchmen generally, and will certainly convince all who think on the subject that the matter is one of very serious extent—the more so, because evidence seems to show that it is increasing, and that, especially, the number of clerical patrons who in some way traffic in livings grows larger every year. When we consider the spiritual harm, and the far wider scandal, which one manifestly improper sale must cause, we shall surely do well to turn a deaf ear to those who tell us that the evil, if it exists, is so exceptional that it may be neglected without serious risk.—*The Guardian*.

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD:—In the new Jewish Calendar for 5,641, the editor, Grand Rabbi Servi, Director of the *Yessillo Israelitico*, divides the Jewish population of the world as follows:—Europe, 4,500,000; Asia, 3,800,000; Africa, 500,000; America, 300,000; and Oceania, 110,000, making a total of 9,210,000.

THE GENEVA CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* announces that Bishop Herzog has left Switzerland for the United States, with the object of promoting a scheme for the federation of all Christian Churches in the Universe.

MR. J. G. ALEXANDER, 11, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, W.C., has visited Brussels, in connexion with the work of distributing Gospel tracts and papers at the National Exhibition there, from a kiosk erected by the Monthly Tract Society. Having seen the great readiness of the people to receive the truth, he has made arrangements for erection of a tent, on the ground adjoining the kiosk, where Gospel services will be held, commencing on Sunday next. Mr. Brown, of the City Mission, who labours among the French in Soho, will take charge of the services at the tent, and a young Dutch Jew, acquainted with the French and Flemish languages, is ready to accompany him. Mr. Alexander states that the expenses of this effort will amount to about £70, including the cost of the tent, which can be used for open-air work in Belgium at the close of the Exhibition. Those in charge of the work have the promise of cordial assistance from local pastors and other Christians.—*Christian*.

"MANY PRECIOUS LIVES have been sacrificed, and much treasure has been expended," writes *Africa* "in relieving the Zulu tribe from a cruel despot, and then the wealthiest of civilized nations leaves the people in that barbarism without making any effort to teach and elevate them. Little is known in Great Britain of the state of a Kaffir tribe under chiefs and witch-doctors. It is simply a system of terror. Although there is now much less killing in Zululand than there was during Cetewayo's régime, death by witchcraft will continue as long as the tribe remains under its native chiefs. It can only be stopped by the appointment of resident British magistrates. We feel quite sure that if the gentlemen who formed the deputation to Lord Kimberley on May the 27th, praying for the restoration of Cetewayo, had any knowledge of the state of an African tribe under its native chiefs, feelings of humanity would have restrained them from offering such a petition. Had our nation appointed four experienced and honourable men as magistrates over the tribe at the close of the war, it would have been now on the high road to civilization. All our nation has done for the Zulus is to give them John Dunn. Verily, the blood of Isandhlwana has flowed in vain! When the sins of our nation are reckoned against us by God, our neglect to do good to the barbarous Zulu people will be amongst them."

AT A RECEPTION given in San Francisco on the 30th of last August by the Women's Foreign Mission Society of the Presbyterian Church, to the Missionaries who arrived here recently by the *Oceanic*, Miss Brittan is reported by the *Chronicle* to have given a very interesting account of the difficulty attending Missionary work among the women of India, where she had been labouring for many years. In her address on the occasion Miss Brittan said:—"the girls are married at the age of five and six—never later than ten—on account of the believed effect that such a misfortune would have on her ancestors. She is put into a box, which is closed up like a coffin and covered with a decorated cloth, and in this shape taken to the husband's house, where she is deposited and left for the rest of her life, never to go out save on the occasion of exceptional and rare visits to her mother. In the high caste houses the outer court, around which are the men's apartments luxuriously furnished, is reached by an underground passage. A passage leads from this to the inner court about which are the wives' rooms or cells. The walls and floor inside are of brick; there is no bed, no chair and no furniture, but a sort of desk and a box, in which the occupant's clothes are kept. They are never taught to read or write, and I suppose that when I went there first, not one in 80,000 could read. All of the world they ever see is the inner court. They are marvelously beautiful, however, both men and women, as a race, despite the hard lot of the wives. Each lady has her own brick-floored cell, and sleeps on a strip of matting. The widows are far worse off, however. They can never marry again; can eat only one meal a day, of rice; are debarred by superstitious custom from receiving any help or any word of love or mercy; are compelled to wear their hair hanging loose, uncleaned and unbraided, and cannot speak in the presence of their mother-in-law or sister-in-law without permission. Every three weeks they have a twenty-four-hour fast. I saw one little girl, a child, who was burning up with fever, and whose tongue, black and swollen, was protruding from her parched lips. I asked her if she wanted water, and she signified feebly that she did. I told the women to get her some, and they refused, saying that she was a widow, and it was wrong. She had had no water for three days, but they would not let me give her any, on the plea that I was a polluted foreigner and such an act would break her caste and that of the whole house. She died in agony the next day."

OPPIUM IN CHINA:—Mr. T. D. Marshall sends the following extract from a letter by Dr. Barchet, of Ning-po, who has a hospital there for the treatment and cure of the victims of this deadly drug:—"Since the beginning of the Chinese New Year we have received over seventy new cases, so there is every probability that we shall be able to cure even a larger number

thau last year. Many of those cured attend now the preaching of the Gospel, and the effect this work has had on the Chinese is already very noticeable; foreigners, too, feel the moral effects of it. As opium is so great an obstacle to the spread of the Gospel in China, we discussed the subject at our last Missionary Association in Ning-po, and several papers have taken notice of the discussion and of the Ning-po Opium Hospital. The friends who have helped in establishing it may well rejoice with us at the success that has thus far attended the work, and we need not fear for the future, for God is with us." Our correspondent states that Dr. Barchet still requires £30 to complete and furnish the Hospital, which will be self-supporting. Doubtless some of our readers will be glad to help on such a good work.—*Christian*.

IN A LETTER RECEIVED FROM OOROOMIAH, in Persia (dated May the 20th, 1880), Miss Louisa Good, an English lady, who at great personal and pecuniary sacrifice, is devoting her life to the work of the religious and moral elevation of the Persian women and children, there is full confirmation of the deplorable accounts already forwarded to England from other sources in reference to the terrible famine in North-West Persia. A single sentence from Miss Good's letter will summarize the present misery:—"Mothers are killing and eating their own children from their desperate hunger."

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY:—We much regret to hear of the death of the Rev. M. A. Sherring, the well known Missionary and scholar of Benares. He died at Benares of cholera. Mr. Sherring's labours in the cause of literature and education well merit some recognition from the Government. He leaves a widow and five children. We hear there have been but few other cases of cholera in Benares, and the health of the troops is good.—*Pioneer*.

BAPTIST MISSION AT OOTACAMUND:—The *Madras Times* says that "the headquarters of the Baptist Mission at Ooty have been removed from Commercial Hall to Charing Cross Villa, which has been leased from Mr. Williams, who has moved to Coonoor. The removal was the occasion of a very pleasant social tea-meeting on Friday evening, August 13th, in the new chapel, where were gathered a goodly number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Pearce who carry on the Mission. Refreshments in abundance, and an interesting entertainment of song, greeted old and young, as they gathered around the well-spread tables. On Sunday morning the Rev. G. Pearce preached the dedication sermon in the new Chapel Hall. The Mission is in a very encouraging condition, and bids fair to prosper. It is now three years since Mr. Pearce has held preaching here, and two years since a Baptist Church was organized. Two English services and a Sabbath School are held on each Lord's Day, besides a Tamil service conducted by a native brother. A service on Wednesday afternoon is also held. With the Mission is connected a normal school, which has a boarding department, where, in addition to the attention given to the various studies of the young people, special care is taken of their health and domestic comfort. The school is under the charge of Mrs. Pearce, who is a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, of the United States. She has three assistant teachers. Dr. Roberts, of Ooty, has been ordered to Afghanistan, and his family is moving to Madras."

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(FROM THE "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

LONDON, 15th September, 1880.

The Albanians oppose the cession of Dulcigno.

An insurrection has broken out at Herat, and the Governor has been murdered.

There have been several railway accidents, causing serious loss of life.

BOMBAY, 19th September, 1880.

General Roberts has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

LONDON, 19th September, 1880.

The Great Powers have presented an ultimatum to the Ports insisting on the cession of Dulcigno.

LONDON, 27th September, 1880.

American explorers have discovered the remains of the Franklin Arctic Expedition.

A political crisis has occurred in France, and Jules Ferry is forming a new Cabinet. The change of Ministry is disquieting to Germany.

LONDON, 30th September, 1880.

England and Russia are disposed to give military aid to Montenegro.

#### SONGS.

(From the Japanese.)

##### I.

The nightingale warbles  
So silverly clear,  
The sweet soul of silence,  
Enraptured must hear;  
But prison his music  
In fettering bars,  
And through they were golden  
With sheen like the stars,  
His heart in its sorrow,  
Would swell thro' his song,  
And tenderly murmur,—  
"I weary and long—  
Ah me, for my dwelling  
Low-rustling with leaves—  
My little house sheltered  
By emerald eaves!"

##### II.

In the beautiful paths of dream-land,  
I chanced to wander astray,  
Where the snowy blooms of the plum-tree,  
Were clouds in a golden day,  
And the flowers seeming brightest and rarest,  
And the buds seeming sweetest and fairest,  
A gleam on each odorous spray—  
I plucked, me-thought, on my way,—  
But alas! The day-dawning brightened  
With tender blushes of rose,  
And I left full many a blossom  
In still, enchanted repose;  
And the flowers that now seem the rarest,  
And the buds that seem to me fairest,  
Are those all untouched in my dreaming  
So I crave in my foolish regret,  
One flower that is lovelier yet!

F. B. H.

Tokio, 27th September, 1880.

#### [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SWITZERLAND, 12th August, 1880.

All the world is holiday making at this season. The prodigious swarms of tourists one encounters on every steamboat, railroad, post-road, hotel and pension in this country make one wonder how the ordinary work-a-day world finds room for them when play is over, especially when one considers further that every town and fishing village along all the coasts of Europe, and every bay and promontory in the whole round of the British islands are also crowded to the extent of leaving no room to swing the proverbial cat—whatever that nautical or surgical operation may be. The Scotch moors and rivers, likewise the Welsh, account for a still further number of pleasure-seeking money-spenders. Still, when all is said, Switzerland carries the palm as the desire of all nations, for they come literally from the east and the west, the north and the south to breathe the crisp and health-bearing air of the Alps and to fill the coffers of this energetic and intelligent little nation. For to the natural attractions of the country which no human hand could spoil, the "Switzers" have added everything they could think of to make the tourist's path smooth and the residents surroundings agreeable. Whether by instinct or by industry the "Switzer" has learned to cook and he has mastered the art of hotel-keeping, an art which has utterly baffled the British intellect, though it has been caught up in some of its rougher and more glaring aspects by the Anglo-Saxons over the Atlantic. The Germans on the Rhine do it fairly well on a large scale, but their style seems only a copy of the Swiss. The "Switzer" does it equally well on all scales. In the large establishments at Lucerne, Interlaken, and such places, you have the full array of officials in gold-lace, silver-lace, magpie, green apron, and chernbim in buttons, several grades of chamber-maids, and another *imperium in imperio* with its own special grades of dignity in the *salle à manger*. Moving off trunk lines and away from the main foci of tourists, you descend the scale in the most symmetrical and artistic manner. Just as in war when the officers get killed off or disabled their functions are performed by the survivors on some systematic plan, so here when the hotel cannot support the Grand Secretary, the Under Secretary, the *Portier* (a magnificent personage who has all wisdom and

knowledge at his finger ends), the assistant Portier, the deputy assistant Portier, and so on down to Boots and Buttons, the staff just shrinks evenly all round, until you get the whole of their functions concentrated in one or two females, the proprietors handing the dishes, superintending arrivals and departures, and bustling round the stables. Yet everything is comfortable and the work is as well done as if there was an army to do it. Private enterprise has done great things to make Switzerland attractive, but the coöperation of the local governments has also done much. At every show place—and every place sets up for such—the roads are well kept, clean paths are made through the woods, seats are placed and kept in order at every point where there is a view, with nobody to ask you two-pence for sitting in them, or to hint that you are trespassing. Finger-posts are placed everywhere for those who can read German, so that one need never lose his way; conveyances are all carefully organised to work without friction and to suit the convenience of travellers whether for short distances or long. The system of sending luggage by post, which is in vogue also in some other countries, is an important facility here, where so many pedestrians indulge their special vanity. But it is not for nought that the "Switzer" does all this. The tourist is his largest item of revenue and he lets out his country just as frugal widows let their sea-side houses at a very handsome price. An American gentleman told me—and it is a curious fact that the Americans are the surest sources of information in this country—that one million tourists find their way into Switzerland every year. I don't know what a million is, except that it takes seven figures to express it, and I don't know whether it is credible or not, but my informant's estimate of an expenditure of one hundred francs per head I do know something about, and if experience is worth anything I should say it is ridiculously under the mark. Put it at two hundred and you will still be within the limit, and reduce the numbers to half-a-million, and you arrive at the apparently enormous gross revenue levied from tourists of one hundred million francs a year. I think half-a-million not so incredible, because another American gentleman, a clergyman too, told me that forty thousand Americans had come over this year to Europe, most of whom find their way through England to Switzerland. Now though the American element is very prominent here, there are a great number of Germans, a sprinkling of French, and a host of Englishmen. Out of one hundred visitors I should say there are

Frenchmen .....	1
Germans .....	15
Americans .....	15
Englishmen .....	65
Other nations .....	4

100

but this must not be taken as statistical: I have probably underestimated the German element.

So then it is quite worth the "Switzer's" while to make things pleasant for strangers. It is his business, for without these strangers he could not live in the style he does. And it is easy for the "Switzer" to do it, for all that the traveller consumes is cheap in this country. The pastures are rich and ubiquitous, the beef is excellent and plentiful, and the land flows with milk and honey. Of wheat there is sufficient grown in the valleys to make the "Switzer" independent of high-priced imported wheat. Fish is disappointingly scarce, and though these clear, green lakes swarm with them they don't seem to be available for general consumption. The fish one eats generally comes from Paris. Living is on the whole cheap. With Cook's coupons travellers can live like fighting-cocks at the best hotels for eight shillings and six pence a day, including light and attendance. And good *pensions*, such as the one I am now in, will keep you for six francs a day. There are of course dearer as well as cheaper places, according to splendour and locality.

Considering what large establishments have to be kept up—and they are thoroughly well kept—and the shortness of their season, these charges are moderate enough. The drawbacks are the tips innumerable that the traveller has to submit to, which make all calculations of ways and means fallacious. In hotels you are beset at every turn of the staircase and in every corner of the entrance hall, by an obsequious troupe who insist collectively and singly in wishing you *bon voyage* and keep on wishing it until you buy them off with a franc a piece. When you are stepping into the omnibus (you would have walked to the station, some five and twenty yards off, only the *Secrétaire* put the bus fare into your bill) another lot, appear headed by a gorgeous gentleman whom, if you had met at a ball, you would have taken for a Marshal of France or a Russian Grand Duke. This gentleman also bows very low and wishes you all manner of good things, and the bleeding process begins over again. When you have paid away your last coin and the coachman drives off, you are smitten by the discovery that the only man of all that crowd who has really done anything for you in the place has got nothing. His position did not permit him to put himself *en évidence* in the front rank with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Cook has

done something to discourage this annoying and unjust system, by commuting for attendance in his coupons. His triumph is only theoretical, however, *Messieurs les domestiques* have not ratified the treaty. The only attempt I have noticed on the part of hotel-keepers themselves to discountenance the practice was at the Falls of Giespach, where a notice was suspended in the dining rooms to the effect that the servants in that establishment are "not dependent on *pour boires* for their wages."

Besides the proximity of high mountains—always exhilarating—there is a peculiar sense of freedom in Switzerland, caused in some measure by the vast preponderance of pasture over arable land and the profusion of wild woods. Fruit grows promiscuously everywhere, and it is hard to realise the sense of property in heavy laden boughs which embrace across the high roads. This is a season of an abundant cherry harvest and the prospects of Kirch-wasser are therefore good. It is largely manufactured in this district.

From the sanitary point of view Switzerland is everything that one chooses to make of it. It can either be very healthy or the reverse—a question mainly of elevation. The valleys are in many cases alluvial and marshy, and if they don't produce malaria I am very much mistaken. Goitre, as is well-known, prevails rather extensively, and the country is also credited with cretinism. I have seen several cases of goitre. Some of them in people who seemed well to do. The "Switzer" lives in a putrid atmosphere when left to himself, that is when he has not arranged his house for the accommodation of foreign visitors, seeming to appreciate but slightly the blessing of a pure atmosphere. On the elevated ground there is absolutely nothing to pollute the air, and that such places are healthy *Va sans dire*. The place I write from is one of these, a small village 1,000 feet above the Lake of Thun, and 2,200 feet above the sea, partially isolated and commanding a magnificent panoramic view of the Alps from the Waterhorn to the Wildstwhel.

## PARIS LETTER.

(Ladies.)

Paris, 31st July, 1880.

It is not more than a fortnight since the nation was astir to celebrate the national fête—very beautiful and very gay, as it said in passing. To-day it is as much forgotten as the tricolor ribbons and paper costumes invented for that event: sensations are short-lived in France, for they follow in battalions, one swallowing up the other. Mlle Auclerc has had her hours of martyrdom for her sex, and they have passed unobserved: she declined to pay taxes until her sex had the right to vote for members of parliament and town councillors. The rate-collector informed her that was not his affair, so he seized her furniture, sold it by public auction, and not a sympathizer attended to buy in the articles and present them to her: but the age of chivalry is past, and philanthropy is not at all remunerative. The sewing clubs founded by Madame MacMahon in the heyday of her husband's rule are failures. She had enlisted aristocratic and plutocratic young ladies to form stitching meetings, and by their example and the presentation of their work to the poor, hoped to win over the crowd to royalty. However, there is one bright episode to chronicle: none but the brave deserve the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Annette Drevon has been promoted in that order; she is fifty-five years of age, has raven hair, and is a costermonger, trundling her cart daily in the streets of the quarter where she resides, while soliciting the public to buy her "artichokes and cauliflowers." She was *cantinière* of the 32nd infantry regiment, and followed it during the Algerian, Italian, and Crimean campaigns. During the battle of Magenta, two Austrians were on the point of capturing the regimental flag from the lieutenant; Annette flew to the rescue, despite the shower of balls, shot the two Austrians, and returned in triumph with the colours. She was decorated on the field for her bravery. During the war of 1870-71, she was with her regiment—her children; she wandered into the enemy's lines at Thionville, and encountered a Bavarian soldier who grossly insulted her. She drew her revolver and shot him dead: she was tried by court martial and condemned to be executed at Metz. On the morning of the execution Prince Frederick Charles was passing through the city: hearing that a woman was about being shot, he ordered a respite, read the notes of the affair, pardoned Annette, and sent her safely into France four days later. Only five women have been decorated with the Legion of Honor; Rosa Bonheur for painting, some nuns for Florence Nightingale sacrifices, and a post-mistress, who at the risk of being immediately shot, wired a warning to some French outposts, and so enabled the army to escape being surrounded. But Annette is the only sister who has won her laurels on the battle-field like a knight of old. Sadder is the history of Mme. Wedmore; she was an exceedingly pretty married lady, and compromised her fair reputation with Lord Paget, now the Marquis of Anglesea, who promised to marry her when she obtained a divorce from "home." This secured,

the Marquis espoused a widow—Mrs. Woodhouse. All the efforts at consolation of Lady Clinton were of no avail: her friend commanded a most sumptuous deep mourning toilette, and placing his lordship's letters and presents on a table, drank a large quantity of poison. When discovered her features were as black as her mourning. The other side of the story is, that the deceased had a weakness for drink and died from excessive indulgence.

Rather an unusual number of marriages are taking place during this, our dead season, and chiefly among the "new strata" of society, as the noble Faubourgs call the millionaire republicans. M. Gichard, a sub-lieutenant in the 8th dragoons, has been married to the wealthy Mlle. Depret. He has a fortune of two millions of francs income, inherited from his uncle M. Bochet, the founder of the gas company of Paris, who died a Cæsar. M. Bochet was a Swiss, and in his youth so poor that he had to walk all the way to this city, arriving barefooted. He had a great admiration for Gambetta, and left him immense property; this Gambetta returned to the family, only reserving the right to pass a few weeks in the Château of Crêtes, in Switzerland during autumn, where he is received by Mme. Arnand, the widowed niece of M. Bochet, who is rich and on the shady side of forty. Her son is M. Gambetta's private Secretary, and drives his four-in-hand. People are continually marrying his mamma to Gambetta, and also another rich and leading republican widow—Mme. Adam. "Barkis," however, does not appear to be willing; he encourages matrimony not the less, as a good deal of his time is taken up acting as best man for his young friends, who prefer civil marriage—a mode of wedlock becoming very general. The ceremony is performed by the mayor, who on the formalities being accomplished—an affair of five minutes, delivers an address, where the Republic, like the bride, is covered with flowers, and honeyed words distributed to all celebrities present. So far the ceremony approaches in many respects a civil interment, only at the latter the friends indulge in cheers for the Republic.

Some families have their yachts, others their private railway carriages, &c., but Mme. Flammarion, wife of the popular astronomer, has her own balloon made of pure Chinese silk. She has just inaugurated a series of ascension parties, where her husband and a few *savans* had arranged to pass two quiet nights in space, to see the sun rise and set, and learn all the scientific secrets possible. Her husband urged her not to enter the car, but she insisted, alleging she had promised to share his dangers, as well as his triumphs, and further, the prospect of a second honeymoon could not be resisted; the cords were then cut, and the travellers rose *en route* for the moon. After a night and a day, they were blown away from Paris, then back over the city, and finally they descended at Rheims, apparently for no other motive than to breakfast. For ladies who may be contemplating a similar voyage, I may observe that Madame Flarion's toilette consisted of a Madras costume, a pretty sailor's hat, with a flying ribbon having on the ends *au revers*, a foulard to guard the throat against probable draughts, and a pocket india-rubber overall.

The outfit for ladies, who instead of soaring above the lark content themselves with a fast life at the sea side, is a more expensive affair: its very selection even in the tropical period we enjoy can hardly be called a labor of love. When tulle and lace are the only articles to be purchased the task is not difficult, but to try new mantles proof against evening and autumn chills, is another affair. The best way to escape these trials is to rely on a cashmere shawl, for it is fashionable all the year round.

Jack-pudding is reported to have made his legendary costume out of the material of a mattress; fashion seems to have now adopted his idea, to judge from the multitude of check designs in cambric, gauzes, and foulards which make up into very pretty summer costumes, especially when trimmed with Valenciennes, Russian lace, and English embroidery.

It seems to be true, that solely by preserving in a wardrobe for twenty years all that reigning fashion condemns, at the end of that period, the costumes would become the latest novelties; there is no stuff or colour however ancient, that is not at present the mode. Antique shades rule, such as Titian red, and Veronese blue, copied from those artists' paintings: laurel leaf and pheasant red will be colours in vogue during the coming winter. A toilette much patronized is in Surah, faded heliotrope, with round jupe; across a large plaited flounce are folds of drapery knotting behind: the corsage is a surcot Veronese, in knitted silk, laced behind, the borders disappearing under one of the folds just described; the capuchon, equally flat, is in Surah, with a large satin ribbon bow; collar small and straight, in embroidered heliotrope velvet. White toilettes are also in vogue, and mousseline de laine under its various names. White cambric is also in request, and makes charming costumes, it is simple, and its freshness will be increased if a foulard scarf be added. The tussor Madras enjoys the same rôle as in Persia, the rest of the toilette being plain, in cashmere or foulard; indeed Madras is employed in every manner; for carriage drives, travelling, and wraps; one thing ought to be avoided, never to over-load it with lace or ribbon. Children,

and even girls aged twelve and thirteen, patronize Madras, which imparts gracefulness, roundness of form, and fulness to their little figures. Babies appear to be covered with embroidery, even they have their capuchon, which imparts to them quite an air of importance, and those who cannot yet walk in the streets, have shoes in faille, of all colours: it is mamma who in this matter acts the rôle of shoemaker.

For the sea side a new coiffure has appeared—the Diana, consisting of two plats: it is difficult to dress the hair after being wet, so when it is twisted into a kind of rough chignon, the "Diana" is attached, by crossing the plats over the head, causing them to descend down the chignon, to the back of the neck, where they terminate with a little buckle.

Riding habits are a complicated work and ought never to be executed save by firstclass makers. The corsage is full of mysteries, having to be wadded here and restricted there, depending on the carriage of the rider and the movements of the horse.

The long jupe has ceased to be the mode; many *matinées* are made in nansouk and muslin, lined with silk or Scotch cambric. They are made straight as a camisole, are richly trimmed, and fasten to the waist with a ribbon, knotting in front. Collars and fichus are of all shapes; the Mazarin is composed of cambric, with Valenciennes insertion, thus recalling the time of Louis XI. The hats generally in favor are the large bathing shapes (*baigneuses*) in Italian straw; they are most elegant, when the trimming—always white—is in silk cambric or lace: occasionally flowers are added, but little or no ribbon. The "Panama" and "Manilla" come next: so far as shape is concerned fancy is the sole guiding principle. All shapes are admissible, provided they be sufficiently eccentric: the large *cabriolets*, projecting on the forehead, are generally buried under a mass of feathers from which lace escapes in the form of snow. The strings are in silk cambric or iris gauze, bordered with lace, forming a vaporous fold beneath the chin, in this fold two gold pins are placed, or a diamond butterfly, or an emerald fly seeming to be escaping from the fold of the gauze or cambric. Even the popular jewel—the wild boar, may be observed in brilliants, with his red eyes peering forth.

This is a busy and a trying moment at the Conservatoire, or National Academy of Music, an institution endowed by the State for the free education of the youth of both sexes, for the career of musician or *artiste*. A preliminary examination only is necessary, and the admitted, if possessed of talent and industry, have a fair road to success, and the right to an engagement in one of the theatres enjoying a Government grant. Examinations take place every year, open to the public, and before a jury composed of the highest musical and theatrical authorities, who then and there deliver their verdict: if contrary to the opinion of the crowd, the latter hiss and hoot, and have just freely indulged in this mode of unreflecting condemnation. The result of the examinations has been satisfactory, without being remarkable; no star has shot from any sphere and, on the whole, the young women were better than the men. The best student actor was M. de Férandy, nephew of Got. The pupils are at liberty to select their own parts, the jury makes up its verdict from the execution.

It is a popular belief in France, that men only are in favor of cremation; their leanings have just received a heavy blow, as it appears that this method of sepulture cannot take place without the enactment of a special law. Not one of the advocates of the innovation has announced so far, that he has directed in his will that his corpse is to be transported to Saxony or Italy, and burned according to law; now the faith that acts not, cannot be a faith sincere.

One or two journals devote a few lines to the return of the ex-Empress Eugénie from Zululand; she has never been forgiven for provoking the German war, and her sorrow finds no echo in the hearts of those who have to mourn the loss of husbands, brothers and sons.

It is the custom, when a great house in the country gives a fête, to provide the poor in the neighbourhood beforehand with a good meal; the practice is extending to Paris, in the form of sending a contribution to the local poor-box.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

A native journal says that His Excellency Okuma, Privy Councillor, paid an official visit to the United States Legation at Tsukiji, on the 24th ultimo. The visit is reported have been in connection with the proposed new foreign loan.

The same paper states that His Excellency Oki, Privy Councillor, paid an official visit to His Excellency Ito, Privy Councillor, at about 4 p.m. on the 23rd ultimo. Their Excellencies then went to the residence of His Excellency Iwakura, Junior

Prime Minister, where a conference was held which lasted until 11.30 p.m.

His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, accompanied by a number of secretaries, paid a visit to His Excellency Okuma, at about 6 p.m. on the 23rd ultimo.

According to a native paper the entire control of the Custom house at Fusan, which has been hitherto vested in the hands of the Japanese Consul, is to be transferred to the Korean Government.

A native paper states that Shimazu Hisamitsu, better known to foreigners as Shimadzu Saburo, who has resided in Kagoshima for a long time, has been summoned to come up to Tokio with all expedition. If this report be true the paper asks what is the reason for this order.

A vernacular journal reports that Mr. Nakajima, Senator, has sent in his resignation.

The same paper states that His Excellency Oyama, Minister of War and the ex-Chief of Police, paid a hurried visit to the Cabinet at about 10 a.m. on the 24th ultimo, where he held a secret conference with some of the Privy Councillors.

A *soirée* was given at the French Legation at Dai-machi, Mita, Tokio, on the 22nd ultimo, to which His Imperial Highness General Prince Higaashi Fushimi, a number of officers, and about twenty-eight foreign and Japanese gentlemen were invited.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that "His Majesty the Emperor gave a state banquet in European style to the Prime Ministers, Privy Councillors and the Minister of War, in the Palace, on the 25th ultimo. No politics were discussed, but the principal subject of conversation was the beautiful scenery of various places in the interior. The banquet ended at 1 p.m."

The same paper writes:—"The new French Minister for Japan, whose departure from Paris was postponed in consequence of the proposed revision of the treaties, will start about the beginning of this month, armed with full powers to comply with all alterations proposed by the Japanese Government."

The *Hochi Shinbun* contains an abbreviated form of the memorial recently addressed to the Prime Minister by Mr. Odagiri Kaneaki, the delegate from the Yamanashi prefecture, praying for the establishment of a National Assembly:—"Knowing that a National Assembly confers great benefits on the country, we wish to persist in demanding that the Government shall establish one. We are well aware, however, that numerous memorials have already been returned to those who sent them, so that it may be of no use for us to forward a petition, as it may meet with a similar fate. If the Government considers that the people have no right of petition, and that petitions will always be rejected, they ought to make this known by official notification without delay; but if this is not the case, it would be better to announce that such a privilege does exist, and that certain petitions will be received in a certain prescribed course, so as to give an opening for the acceptance of the demands of the nation."

A native paper says that at a meeting of the Cabinet two or three days ago, a member suddenly rose up and said:—"The air has lately been filled with various rumours about us, all unfounded no doubt, but yet these reports do exist, and I consider it to be in consequence of our not leading virtuous lives. I wish we would all make an effort to maintain an upright course of conduct in future." He then vehemently attacked the personal behaviour of each member present without the least ceremony." The paper from which we quote declines, as usual, to be responsible for this piece of news.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* reports the arrival at Tokio of His Excellency Mayeshima, the Postmaster General, on the 25th ultimo, and of Governor Nabeshima, of the Tochigi prefecture, on the 26th ultimo on official business.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that on the 26th ultimo His Excellency General Yamagata, Privy Councillor, paid an official visit to His Excellency Sanjo at his yashiki at Nagato-cho, but finding him absent at his country seat at Imado followed him thither and held a secret conference, returning home at about 6 p.m.

The *Akebono Shinbun* states that the ex-King of Looschoo

has received a present of a carriage and pair from the Imperial Household Department.

A vernacular journal states that since the arrival in Tokio of Mr. Itagaki Taisuke, ex-Privy Councillor, the delegates from different prefectures, now in the capital with petitions for the establishment of a National Assembly, visit him daily at his temporary residence in the Kawasaki, Kobiki-cho.

A native paper states that Mr. Nomura, Governor of Kanagawa, accompanied by two subordinates, started on the 27th ultimo on a tour of inspection of his prefecture.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that Mr. Watanabe, Chief Secretary of the Daijo Kwan, who has been ordered to frame some regulations for the control of commercial firms and companies, attended a meeting of the Senate on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun*, His Excellency Inouye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, frequently holds private conferences with His Excellency Terashima, Privy Councillor, and Ex-Minister of that Department, with regard to treaty revision.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that His Excellency Privy Councillor General Kuroda has resigned, in consequence of his advice that the revenue should be payable in rice not having been accepted.

His Excellency Terashima, Privy Councillor, paid a visit to His Excellency General Kuroda at his residence at Naka-no-cho, Azabu, on the 28th ultimo.

His Excellency Inouye, Privy Councillor, visited His Excellency Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister, on the same day at about 2 p.m., and remained until 7 p.m.

On the same day also, His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, paid a visit to His Excellency Okuma, Privy Councillor.

Mr. Ario, Under Secretary of the Revenue office in the Finance Department, has been ordered to the prefectures of Yamagata and Niigata, to investigate the working of the land tax.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that on the occasion of His Majesty the Emperor's visit to the Cabinet a few days since, a number of documents were presented to him by the Prime Ministers and Privy Councillors.

A native paper also says, that four or five days ago a certain Prime Minister held a very secret conference with one of the Privy Council, on the subject of the depreciation of kinsatsu, when the latter expressed his opinion that unless all paper money was destroyed when withdrawn from circulation, it would decline more and more. The Prime Minister held different views which, however we are not able to give. This may be in connection with the order sent to the Finance Department from the Daijo Kwan on the 25th ultimo that the paper money withdrawn from circulation should be burnt.

A Joto Saibansho is to be established in Hakodate.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A native journal reports that the Naval Arsenal at Odawara-cho, Tsukiji, Tokio, is to be amalgamated with the dockyard at Yokosuka.

The construction of the Western Admiralty station at Mihara, in the province of Bingo, will be commenced early next year. Barracks for the men-of-war's men are to be erected at Nagasaka.

The *Hochi Shinbun* reports that the commissariat of the Tokio garrison will shortly leave for Hakone, to practise marching and manœuvring in that neighbourhood.

A native journal announces the departure from the Kiododan of a battalion of infantry, which has marched out to the Narashino plains for exercise in various manœuvres.

A native journal states that a new Naval College is to be erected at a cost of 99,000 yen. The construction of the new buildings for the Naval Department is to cost 135,000 yen.

His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, Privy Councillor, paid an official visit to the U.S.S. *Richmond*, on the morning of the 29th ultimo.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes the following extract from the letter of a correspondent in Fusan, Corea:—"As to the state of commerce at Fusan, the export of rice is gradually becoming reduced, while the import of shirtings increases daily. The

consequence is, that Korean money already shows a considerable decline in value, and as the winter approaches it is expected to show a further depreciation."

The *Hochi Shinbun* contains the following note on the proposed financial changes:—"As regards a remedy for the financial administration, some suggest the raising of a new foreign loan, and others that the revenue shall in future be paid in rice instead of in currency. We have, however, been informed that the Government have concluded not to adopt either of these proposals, but intend to introduce a new system of inland revenue, whereby saké and all similar luxuries will be taxed; while as regards foreign commerce they will do their best to pave the way for direct trade, and thus by degrees the financial position of the country will be restored."

The *Sei Dan* publishes a report that a certain nobleman has persuaded several members of his order to raise a subscription of 6,000,000 yen in specie, and to lend it to the Government in order to restore kinsatzu to their proper value.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—"Sunday, the 26th ultimo, was the day on which the agreement of the Tokio and Yokohama import merchants to suspend business for a short time, was to expire. In consequence of the continued rise in the price of specie, however, a further meeting has been held, on which occasion one or two cotton merchants of Tokio strongly insisted upon being released from the agreement. The curio merchants of Yokohama, however, recommended that the arrangement should continue for a space of fifty days. After a prolonged and animated discussion, it was decided to keep the existing agreement in force until the 3rd instant, and the following certificate was drawn up:—

"In the former agreement it was determined that no purchases should be made from foreign merchants from the 20th to the 26th of September; but it is now certified and agreed by all who signed that document, that it shall continue in force for another week, to commence on the 27th of September."

In Osaka and Kobe more stringent regulations are in force than those in Yokohama and Tokio. not only are purchases forbidden, but even the delivery of goods already contracted for. Some merchants in the latter places, expecting that there would be a demand for import goods in Osaka and Kobe, shipped their stock to those ports. The traders there, however, refuse to purchase import goods even from Japanese and not even the prices were inquired, so that the goods were sent back to the shippers.

According to the same paper Mr. Iwasaki, superintendent of the Banking Section of the Finance Department, left Tokio for Yokohama on the 27th ultimo. The cause of this visit is said to be the rise in silver and the rate of exchange of Mexican dollars. Specie is still steadily advancing in price and was at a premium of sixty per cent over kinsatzu on the morning of the 27th ultimo.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that the public loan bonds issued by the Government for the redemption of kinsatzu amount to 20,000,000 yen.

The same paper states that from the commencement of the silk season until the 26th ultimo, 79,379 cards were brought into Yokohama from various districts, namely:—2,150 cards from Yashiu; 3,444 from Shinshiu; 38,037 from Iwashiro; 3,600 from Kashiu; 1,485 from Yonezawa; 391 from Iwaki; 4,283 from Joshiu; 18,800 from Akita; 6,389 from Bushiu.

The following statistical report compiled by the Finance Department, shows the quantity of saké brewed in Japan during the past three years:—

Year.	Koku.
1877 .....	2,862,045.962
1878 .....	3,851,780.522
1879 .....	5,026,782.973

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that the paper money purchased by the Government by the sale of silver coinage, now amounts to 10,000,000 yen. It is a currently rumoured that the paper currency thus purchased is to be destroyed.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* contains the following on the tea trade:—"A telegram was received in Yokohama from San Francisco on Saturday last, the 25th ultimo, to the effect that there had been a great fall in the price of tea which declined to twenty-five cents per pounds. This news caused great

confusion among the tea merchants, and some buyers stopped receiving delivery of cargo already contracted for. On the following day another telegram arrived, announcing a further decline to eleven cents per pound; this caused even more confusion and all the buyers wished to forfeit their contracts. All the merchants were going hither and thither on that day and the next, inquiring for further intelligence, but they eventually quieted down and are anxiously expecting the next news. We think that so sudden and great a decline is due to simultaneous arrivals of tea ships both on the Pacific and Atlantic coast. It is a very common practise with European and American merchants in the open ports to communicate with their fellow-merchants at home by telegram, in order to confuse the market prices and then, taking advantage of the opportunity, to buy cheaply. Our tea merchants therefore, should not sell their stocks until they can ascertain the actual news, so as not to suffer loss by falling into so cunningly devised a trap."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"The propositions for the revision of the regulations for issuing public loan bonds, in exchange for kinsatzu, have lately been sent to the Senate from the Cabinet. It is not very clear to us with what view the propositions were made up, but we learn that the regulations were originally drawn up in 1873, though few people were aware of it. Moreover they are found very inconvenient, since the present system of book-keeping was devised, in transactions between the Finance Department and the Fucho authorities. When it is made known to the public generally that the exchange of kinsatzu is specially mentioned in the new law, it should to some extent lessen the depreciation of the paper currency, and it is with this idea that the present regulations are being revised."

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that on the 15th ultimo the Kamishiro iron mine was formally opened by Mr. Sato, Superintendent of the Mining Bureau. The iron from this mine has proved to be of excellent quality, and after being puddled is sent to the Iron Works on the adjoining mountains.

The same paper states that "a telegram was received in Tokio on the 30th instant from Yokohama, to the effect that paper money has become scarcer, and that the interest for it is 6 yen per \$1,000 per day."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes a report to which it does not itself give any credence, that several nobles and officials have recently purchased, in the neighbourhood of Muroran, Yesso, large tracts of land through which the proposed railway will run, with the intention of selling them back to the Government at a profit.

We learn from a native source that the *Fuso Shinshi* was suspended on the 24th ultimo by order of the Head Police Department. The proprietors were ordered not to sell the copies of their issue No. 36, and, if there were any copies of it still remaining in their hands, to deliver them to the authorities.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that applications have recently been made to the authorities, by the people of the prefecture of Shimane, to be allowed to settle upon the island of Takeshima on the coast of Iwami. The island is said to have never been visited, and to be quite uninhabited. Permission was granted, and over forty families are about to emigrate to the island.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following letter from Ikuno, in the province of Tajima:—"Ikuno and its neighbourhood were visited by a very heavy storm of wind and rain on the 15th ultimo. At about 3 p.m. on the following day all the streams and rivers overflowed their banks and flooded the city. The oldest inhabitant asserts that such a misfortune has not happened for the last hundred years. Four persons are missing and are supposed to have been drowned. Five houses have been carried away entirely, two half ruined, and a countless number of buildings damaged. All the rice fields and vegetable gardens have suffered more or less, and many bridges have been swept away. Some injury was done to the interior of the Ikuno silver mines, which blocked in seven or eight mining colonies for a short time; fortunately they did not lose their lives. This accident was due to a

landslip caused by the storm, which barred the bed of a torrent, and diverted the water into the mines which are now like a sea. Work is of course at an end for the present, and operations are in train for pumping the water out of the mines.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the *Kinji Hiron* was suspended on the 24th ultimo, by order of the Head Police Department. The proprietors were ordered not to sell the copies of their issue No. 292 (which contained an article headed "Is the Government unkind to its people") and if there were any copies of it still remaining in their hands to deliver them up to the authorities.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that according to recently published official statistics which were compiled this month, the number of vessels built on the European model, now in possession of the Government and private individuals throughout the whole Empire, amounts to 192 steamers and 278 sailing ships. Of these, 142 steamers and 151 sailing ships belong to private individuals. The vessels of the navy are not included in this calculation.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* contains the following news from a correspondent at Fusan, Corea:—"On the 9th ultimo the steamer *Annei Maru*, belonging to the Sumitomo Company, arrived here, on her first trip. To celebrate her safe arrival, the Japanese Consul and other officials and several leading gentlemen and some Korean officials, were invited on board on the 12th ultimo, when steam was got up and she went for a trip round Zekkei Island and back to her anchorage in front of the Japanese settlement. The guests were then entertained at a banquet in the European style. The steamer was built in the Nagasaki dockyard to run between Japan and Corea. This, as we said above, is her first trip. It is intended to run her twice a month hereafter between the two countries."

The *Akebono Shinbun* announces that the Osaka Mint is busily engaged in coining copper money, in compliance with a request from the Okinawa prefecture (Loochoo).

A correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"At about 4 p.m. on the 24th ultimo, a very severe gale suddenly sprang up on the coast of Awaji. Twelve small fishing boats engaged in their usual occupation were capsized and over twenty fishermen were drowned; not one man of any of the crews escaping."

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following from a reliable source:—"On the 16th ultimo there was a severe storm of wind and rain in Sakai harbour. The public gardens and other places were flooded by an unusually high tide, and the water at last reached the flooring of the houses, many of which were swept away. A number of vessels were wrecked, but fortunately no loss of life is reported."

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that the construction of the Tsuruga railway is being carried on with great rapidity, and that about two ri of the line is already completed.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 26th September, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 9,364.82
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,346.49

Total .....	" 10,711.31
-------------	-------------

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,889.17
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,237.08

Total .....	" 9,126.25
-------------	------------

Miles open, 18.

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the ending week Sunday, 26th September, 1880.

Passengers, Parcels, &c. ....	Yen 16,724.47
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 3,308.40

Total .....	Yen 20,032.87
-------------	---------------

Miles Open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c. ....	Yen 10,883.13
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,106.81

Total .....	Yen 12,989.95
-------------	---------------

Miles Open 47.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

#### IS THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT REALLY UNKIND TO ITS PEOPLE?

(Translated from the *Kinji Hiron*.)

WE have been informed with regard to the proposition to raise a new foreign loan of £20,000,000 that His Majesty the Emperor himself has declared "We do not wish it," and that rumours are current to the effect that notwithstanding this expression, and violent discussions daily in the Cabinet, the Government has definitely decided upon this step, which must be a source of regret to all thoughtful men. We know well that if the Government wishes to recover from its financial difficulties there can be no better way than to establish a National Assembly, by which course the expenditure will be transferred to the hands of the people. Has the Government, however, different views from ours? Or is it that the Government considers it unpleasant to hand over a finance already so badly administered, and consequently desires to disguise the actual state of affairs and then open a National Assembly and give up its cooked accounts to the nation? Or if this is not the reason, can it be that the Government, looking upon the people as infants, and therefore incapable of managing so greatly involved finances properly, has determined to manage as long as possible, and then, when unable to face its difficulties any longer, to throw the burden upon the shoulders of the nation? Various circumstances having furnished a pretext, it may thus eventually have been decided to raise a new foreign loan of £20,000,000. We have heard that the gentlemen in favour of negotiating the new loan argue that, as paper has depreciated so much, while specie has gone up correspondingly, the only way to maintain the finances of the Empire at present is to raise a foreign loan, and then withdraw the paper from circulation, so as to recover the confidence of the nation. This may, perhaps, be true to a certain extent. The Government has already mismanaged its finances and brought them to their present complicated position. The Government has always looked upon the people as being in a state of political infancy, and openly declared them incapable of holding any such important legislative right as the administration of finance, so that it would be impossible for the Government to throw such complicated and irremediably broken-down finances upon a nation it has always despised as being incompetent to manage them. We can excuse the Government in many respects, although the establishment of a National Assembly finds no favour in its eyes, and it is busy in devising some method of temporarily relieving the financial pressure; still we cannot excuse it when the remedy it proposes is the negotiation of a foreign loan. We can give an illustration of the advantages and disadvantage of such a course from everyday life. A sick man who is partial to spirits is forbidden them by his physician, but he disregards the injunction. Now all spirituous liquors are injurious in cases of illness, but we find, comparing one with another, that alcohol is more hurtful than spirits, and the latter again more so than beer or claret. Though all of these are injurious we should certainly give the sick man claret instead of alcohol. Our Government is suffering from its financial difficulties and is urgently seeking some remedy; does it then, disliking the idea of establishing a National Assembly, wish to raise a foreign loan, considering it better to suffer injury from the latter course? Looking at it from the Government standpoint, it may be deemed that to establish a National Assembly, or to raise a foreign loan, are both equally disadvantageous and injurious: but let the Government compare disadvantage with disadvantage, and then decide on its course. Both alcohol and claret being actually injurious in time of sickness, does the Government mean to assert that it will prefer the former to the latter? How can such be the case? The Government should decidedly, with patient abnegation, open a National Assembly, so as to surrender the right of financial administration into the hands of the people, and entirely abandon any idea of raising a foreign loan, which is certain to cause great harm. The present great depreciation in paper money is not due simply to the enormous amount in circulation, but more to the fact that the Government has lost the confidence of the nation. If this con-

confidence existed, the financial difficulties could be better remedied by increased taxation, or the raising of a domestic loan, and there would be no necessity to raise a loan so far off as in London or Paris. The Government, however, does not act in this manner; is it because the authorities themselves are aware that they have lost the confidence of the nation, and are consequently unable to accomplish their ends in their own country?

It is not an easy matter to raise a foreign loan, and though there are many capitalists in London, if we wish to raise a loan of £20,000,000 more, we must pay at least seven or eight per cent per annum and limit the terms of instalments for short periods, otherwise we shall get no subscribers. If we could manage to raise a loan at so favourable a rate as five or six per cent, we cannot of course prolong the instalments for a hundred or a thousand years; shall we be expected to repay them in twenty years? If so we shall be asked for the sum of 5,000,000 gold yen every year. Shall we be expected to repay them in ten years? If so we shall be asked for the sum of 10,000,000 gold yen every year, nor is this all, for we must pay every year both the instalment of the principal, and the interest as well. After a careful examination of the estimates of revenue and expenditure presented to the Prime Minister by the Minister of Finance, we find that the foreign and domestic loan together amounted to 358,047,190 yen, and that 5,817,538 yen, as the instalment of the principal, and 15,631,362 as the interest thereof, have to be paid: thus the principal and interest of the National Debt, which is to be paid this year, when added together make the enormous total of 21,448,907 yen, or more than one-third of the annual revenue, which is 59,033,507 yen. Such being the case, if the Government raises an additional foreign loan of £20,000,000, and undertakes the heavy responsibility of paying up both principal and interest, how will it be able to administer its finances properly? The new foreign loan is to be raised simply to redeem the paper money, so that Government cannot apply it to any other object. The paper currency, however, bears no interest and moreover is inconvertible; even if the whole of it be withdrawn from circulation we cannot assert that the Government has actually grown any richer; it is only that a domestic loan, bearing no interest, has been exchanged for a foreign loan which does. If the Government intends to raise the foreign loan and redeem the paper currency, it will, for a time, be at ease, but when the operation of withdrawing the paper has been completed, it will find difficulties heaped on difficulties. Even without adopting such a course, the Government has lost the confidence of the nation, and if it intends to raise so reckless a loan, what feelings will be created in the minds of the people?

Observe the position. The Government, deploring the constant rise in the value of silver coinage, attempted to check it by selling silver from the treasury of the Finance Department, with a temporary success, but as soon as the coin thus sold became distributed in various directions, silver again commenced to rise and its premium over paper went to 40 per cent, then 50 per cent, and finally, on the 17th instant the market price in the Yokohama Stock Exchange,—notwithstanding an enormous amount of silver sold by the Finance Department—reached the figure of 58 per cent, and as there was no knowing how much farther it would go up the Exchange was closed. Is not this well known? Alas! when a Government has lost the confidence of its people, a policy of procrastination cannot restore it, and such a course as to raise a foreign loan will decrease it more and more; is not this a very sad fact?

If the Government after thoroughly investigating the general condition of the country, and carefully considering the amount of self denial it incurs, should open a National Assembly, (although a disagreeable course for itself) and should surrender the right of financial administration into the hands of the people, the arbitrary acts of an absolute monarchy come to an end, and the people will be allowed to participate in political affairs. There may be perhaps some feeling of derision—and it may be said that the Government, being no longer able to manage the difficulties of its finances any longer, has transferred them to the people, who it has hitherto regarded as in a state of political infancy—but when once allowed to participate in politics, the people will consider the advantages of the country, and will feel towards the national finances as they

do to their domestic expenses. Therefore, if the members of the National Assembly approve the increase of taxes, the people will soon acknowledge their correctness, and, if the Government wish to raise a domestic loan, the people will subscribe to it and thus the finances would cease to trouble the Government as at present.

Let the Government sweep away the heavy fog from before its face, and not trouble itself about attempting to restore the finances to a proper equilibrium independently; let it take the vote of the people, and follow a proper policy of governing the country with their assistance, and it will find great hope for the future. There are many able men in the Government; which of them then will advise His Majesty the Emperor, pointing out the disadvantages of a foreign loan, and suggesting the immediate establishment of a National Assembly, so that we, the nation, may be enabled to take charge of the financial administration? We deeply regret that we have heard of no one who intends doing this. Is the Japanese Government really unkind to its people?

#### LAW REPORTS.

##### IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Monday, the 27th day of September, 1880.

MORI WAKA v. JOSEPH WICKERS.

This was an action brought to recover \$269.35 being the value of a piece of land and the title deed thereof, a house and personal effects; all belonging to the complainant and alleged to be detained by the defendant.

Both parties appeared in person.

Mori Waka, a Japanese woman, warned, stated:—I have been for sometime past employed by the defendant. I am at present living with a relation at No. 10 Miyo-cho. I have been employed by defendant since 1878. On the night of the 6th of June I was turned out of my own house by the defendant who beat me. The number of the house was 1,482, Ishikawa. The house was my own. I had bought it with the wages entrusted to me by the defendant. Both house and land were registered in my name. Defendant turned me out on the night in question by catching me by the arm and kicking me out. On the 9th of July the defendant pulled down and removed the house. He carried off all my property. The house was constructed for ninety-five yen: the ground cost forty-five yen. The defendant carried off the title deed. I had it with other documents in a cabinet. I now claim 269.35 yen and a return of the title deed. The balance of my claim is for my personal property. I recognise the correctness of the list [produced] of the things I lost.

Cross-examined by the defendant:—When you first took me in I had four suits of clothes. You arranged to give me ten yen per month. You give me fifty yen for the land, but that money was an accumulation of my wages. I have witnesses to prove the destruction of the property, but they are not here.

Joseph Wickers, sworn, stated:—I am the defendant in this case. I admit pulling down the house and removing the goods and chattels which I was using when the complainant was living with me. My reason for so doing was that I had positive proof of her infidelity. I consequently turned her out. She made several attempts to effect a reconciliation, but without success. I said that if she would agree to an alteration of the name in the title deed for six months I would reconsider the matter. I pulled down the house, and carried off all that there was in it. I had lived in the house entirely for the last two years. I had possession of the title deed during the whole time. (Title deed put in.) I gave her the money to buy the land and build the house. I gave her fifty yen for the land and paid one hundred and fifty yen for the house. I paid it myself to the carpenter. I have always entrusted her with paying all bills. I consider that I had a right to the clothes and house, but the land I am afraid is Japanese. Complainant has never applied to me for the title deed. I bought the clothes for myself, and let her wear them. The original cost of the clothes I gave her was from twenty-five to thirty yen. I have also bought her jewelry. Half the clothes the plaintiff alleges that I

took away, she has now up in Tokio. [The list of clothes alleged to be retained was read over to the defendant who identified the only articles of which he had possession, including the title deed and the materials of the house.] There was an objection made by the municipal authorities soon after the house was built. It was not on any stone foundation. I paid the carpenter, through the complainant, one hundred and fifty yen. I have the receipt for it at home. The Japanese have warned me several times to remove the house.

His Honour:—Do you really expect me to believe that you, having two children by this woman, gave her no actual wages, and only lent her clothes? It is absurd. I should like to ask the woman a question.

Mori Waka, recalled, said:—I paid the one hundred and fifty yen to the carpenter in three instalments. I borrowed the money from a Japanese. I subsequently repaid this loan with money received from the defendant as part of my wages. I only paid ninety-five yen to the carpenter. I don't know about the stables as there were several receipts.

His Honour, addressing the defendant, said:—You admit that you have no right to the title deed or the land, so you must give them both up. There is no evidence, however, that the house itself was a fixture, or that you had given it to the complainant, so she cannot recover it. As regards the clothes and other property, I consider that your conduct was very bad throughout and in consequence of it and your treatment of the complainant, I order you to pay her one hundred yen compensation: to give her, as before said, the ground and title deed, and to pay the costs of Court.

The Court then adjourned.

# IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before T. B. VAN BUREN, Esq., Consul-General, Judge.

Measrs. A. S. FORBES and E. R. SMITH, Assessors.

Friday, the 1st day of October, 1886.

SIDNEY M. SMITH, of San Francisco, by his Attorney F. C. SPOONER *versus* ISAAC BUSH and AUGUST LANDELDT.

On the Court reopening

His Honour said that he had been informed by the Kengo that they had been unable to find the brokers required, either the one referred to by Mr. Bieber or the man who formerly resided in Otamachi. Knowing, as he had remarked before, the wonderful system of espionage practised by the Japanese Government, it seemed to him a most amazing thing that these men could not be discovered. However, he was assured that such was the case by the authorities and he did not doubt it. If it should turn out that no such man as Itoya, who was mentioned by Mr. Bieber exists, it would furnish a decided commentary on the case.

Neither counsel having any more evidence to produce

Mr. Litchfield said:—I have some further remarks to make on the subject of the kinsatsu transactions. As to the main features of the transactions of the defendant Bush, it was a question whether in keeping the books as he did, he intended to conceal his defalcations. Mr. Talbot's report, however, was as elaborate as possible, and the conclusion that he arrived at was the only one that could be arrived at by any man of common sense. The report justifies me in asserting that the case is entirely in the defendant's favour, up to the point of the kinsatsu transactions. The Court has said that it was most decidedly strange that a man in Mr. Bush's position should deal so extensively with a Japanese whose name he barely knew. But if the Court recalls the general nature of transactions between foreigners and natives, it will remember that frequently only the man's name is known. Then when any trouble arises through breach of contract, or realization of things speculated in, we find that the name given is merely the name of a house perhaps fifty years old, and the man occupies an entirely different position from what we expected. This was apparently the position of Mr. Bush. He met a man who was a broker, or tout for a broker, during the kinsatsu speculation mania in January, February and March last. He called himself Takajiro, touts for business, and transactions ensue. As the accounts produced by Mr. Bieber show, transactions between Mr. Bieber and the broker were not

always conducted at a loss, but that there were occasionally slight profits. Similarly in the defendant's case it is probable that the broker paid up some few small profits to encourage Mr. Bush to put confidence in him, a man about as well known as Imada, Itoya, or any other names at that gigantic swindle, under Government auspices, in Honecho dori. Mr. Bush, I say, was in the hands of a tout, and when the bubble burst this tout disappeared with it. Again, as to the probability or otherwise of Mr. Bush's dealings, we have his sworn periodical accounts from his broker. These accounts should show the broker's name and address but they appear most unfortunately to have been burnt. This is nothing unusual as a witness produced by the other side has had a similar mishap with his own books. He stated, however, that he had a broker, Itoya, who by the way is no more known than Takajiro, from whom he obtained a list of his transactions which he produces: it is imperfect but it is what Itoya told him. As I said before, Mr. Bush's conduct through the case has been that of a man anxious to pay up all his just debts. He might have left the country with what plunder he had, if he had it, instead of remaining here, and could have retired from our sight and left no more traces than did the broker Takajiro. But Mr. Bush has no means of getting away. He has given all his property to his creditors and is left high and dry. Were he the rogue that is alleged what could be simpler than with \$10,000 at his command to produce a dozen Takajiros, as any of us could do, all furnished with accounts, duly stamped, sealed, and signed, to impress the Court with their accuracy. We all know this is possible. Mr. Bieber's accounts were obtained thus and are all imaginary. My client could easily, had he wished, bought several Takajiros in the stock market. As to the alleged tampering with Japanese witnesses; the counsel for the other side will probably complain that sufficient efforts have not been used to discover the broker mentioned, but Mr. Bush has done his best and wherever he has been, spies from the other side have followed him: the further he went the more unjustifiable allegations and remarks would have been made. It amounts to this. Mr. Bush and his nephew have been in the habit of going to the exchange shop kept by Takajiro Midzutani during the course of the year. On the first occasion, as Mr. Bush explained, it was to ascertain the address of his broker and on the second it was Mr. Bush's nephew who went and did a transaction on his own account of \$1,000, which as he explained to us he had saved from his wages. This is by no means improbable, as a paid servant is frequently better off than a partner, as many in Yokohama know to their cost. This was all he had to say on the evidence now as to the charges. The defendant was charged with defrauding his creditors, and appropriating money belonging to them to his own use. The plaintiff must establish that, on March 26th, when Mr. Bush made his assignment, he was in possession of the goods which he appropriated. Both possession and appropriation must be clearly shown. I submit that this has not been done. What was done was to prove a suspicion of reckless trading, and to make a charge of gambling during some months previous to the assignment. Such evidence was not enough to convict a man of legal fraud. We must be satisfied that Mr. Bush knew that the money was not his, and that he was unable to meet his creditors at the time of his speculating. On this point we had no evidence. His own sworn statement is that on the very eve of the assignment he was unaware of his position; in fact on the contrary he believed he could meet his creditors and pay all bills in full. This statement was probable because in examining the accounts it was seen that but a few of the bills had matured, and that they would have come in for payment serially, when defendant could probably have met them and continued his business. It would have been better for the creditors to have accepted the assignment and not to have frittered it away in useless litigation, and better for the defendant if he had at once made a clean breast of it on the 26th of March.

Mr. Hill replied:—I will be as brief as possible and comment only on the supplementary evidence. I shall not follow the example of the learned counsel and romance about what might or can be done with Japanese witnesses. I am quite willing that the native evidence produced by both sides should be compared. The plain hearing of the case, which if I exaggerate I hope will be corrected is, that Mr. Bush had a large amount of goods entrusted to him

which he sold and then fraudulently appropriated the proceeds. Fraud, as we know, can be of two kinds, direct and constructive. I believe that in "Storey on Fraud" it is described as coming, like the devil, in all shapes. Lord Hardwicke describes it as infinite. No text book gives hard and fast rules as to evidence of fraud. Mr. Talbot's report was undoubtedly correct, but certain items which I selected in Mr. Bush's account are entirely ignored in it. As to the kinsatsu speculations, it would be no satisfaction to me to have Mr. Bush imprisoned, but by doing so, he would be compelled to give up the money which I believe him to possess. I say that the evidence of Mr. Bush and his nephew is in every aspect entirely false, as is proved by the other witnesses. In the proof of fraud, there is not only the suggestion of falsehood but the suppression of truth. Every question I asked Mr. Bush was replied to that "he didn't know," which was a suppression of truth. The same remark applies to the evidence of Seidenburg. When this \$1,000 transaction came out casually in the evidence, he comes out with a story to explain it and says that it was his, and that his total profit was two yen less a commission of four-tenths of one per cent. Calculate this and you will find it means a loss of two yen. A small circumstance, perhaps, but it shows how things stand. The native broker swears he remembers the transaction, but asserts it was done entirely with Mr. Bush. If this were not true Mr. Bush and his nephew would have procured some other evidence to rebut it. The evidence shows that Mr. Bush had this money some months after the assignment. Even if he paid it to his nephew he had no right to do so. Now as to the amount of Mr. Bush's dealings. He alleged he lost \$10,000. I have taken the trouble to make a computation upon the figures supplied to us by Mr. Bieber, and I find that Mr. Bush must have had transactions to the extent of \$460,000 to have lost the sum he asserts that he lost. To conclude, I consider that I prove this: there are sales to men named Maruya, Ah Foi, and one of a safe, which do not appear in the accounts, and the sum of \$10,500, which is alleged to have been spent in kinsatsu. I say that these goods were sold by the defendant Bush who wrongfully, unlawfully, and fraudulently, concealed the proceeds from the creditors. I consider our proof is clearly sustained. Our prayer is:—1st, for judgment for the sum of \$24,060: 2ndly, that the defendant Bush be arrested and examined, and detained in custody until the sum missing, which I make out to be in all \$11,324 and which is now in the hands of Mr. Bush, be paid over, and 3rdly, that all his property be attached. Next, as to the defendant Auguste Langfeldt; there is no allegation of fraud against him and he has acted throughout in a thoroughly upright manner. But as the assignment to him was fraudulent it becomes null and void, and I ask that the money received under it be paid into Court, or, if the Court approve, that Mr. Langfeldt or Mr. Spooner shall be appointed administrator of the estate. I ask also for costs of the suit, and repeat again that the defendant Bush should pay up the \$11,324 now in his possession, or be imprisoned until he does so.

His Honour:—After a cause so long and so protracted it is not to be expected that the Court can give judgment at present. But we can make a few remarks. As to the counsel's comments on fraud, we agree with him that fraud assumes so many shapes that positive proof is not always required; but still we must always have a certain amount of legal proof. It is very possible that if the defendant Bush's story is true, he may have committed a moral fraud, but not a legal one. He gambles with money that does not belong to him. This is wrong, but even if it is, the Court does not consider it such a legal fraud as to make him liable to what the petition asks. The petition states that the defendant has not accounted for the money known to be in his possession. The defendant admits receiving the goods and owing the money, but pleads that he spent this in various ways, including speculations in kinsatsu. This seems to me the sole question. The only proof that touches this is Mr. Bush's own testimony. There being no positive testimony on the other side, the question is whether, as nothing can be produced to upset Mr. Bush's evidence, it ought to be believed or not. The defendant asserts that he gambled to the extent of nearly half a million dollars, without ever knowing the name of his broker, or whether he used the money for himself, or ever went near the shosha. This is the most marvellous thing

I ever heard in my life. As to his books, they show the utter incapacity or utter dishonesty of his book-keeper. I make these remarks now, but, as I said before, cannot give judgment at present. Counsel will be notified when the decision of the Court will be announced, which will not be before the departure of the American mail.

The Court then adjourned.

## IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

### A STORY IN TWO CHAPTERS.

#### I.

When Tom This or Charlie That, with whom we have laughed and sported so often and so merrily, goes *under*, drowned by the waves which he has not had sufficient (pecuniary) strength to swim in, it is curious how easily we take the catastrophe. Not one of us takes the trouble to ponder over the desperate battle and buffeting our friend must have had before he threw up his arms and went down. To drop metaphor, we never remember how plucky he was, how cheery to the last; it never strikes us that, while we were enjoying his quips and cranks at that last Ascot party, he was bidding adieu in his heart—poor fellow!—to all that made life pleasant to him, and that our plans of future enjoyment were to him what arrangements for the morrow would be to a man with an hour to live. We never realise, or think of realising, what his high spirits must have cost him; or how sad must have been to him the outlook which was a blank, or how bitter all the sordid worries of the situation. How little we think of them! To "go smash" sounds so easy and natural, almost the proper thing to do. And yet before the "smash" comes, most of its agony has been tasted. There is the endless putting off of duns; the incessant excuses to creditors; the slow—and yet all too quick for the debtors—forms of law; the shifts and schemes to avoid publicity; and the despair, the knowledge that in a few weeks or days all London—meaning one's own section of that city—will be talking of one's delinquencies and difficulties. It is hard to say whether the "I always said so" of a foe will be worse to think of than the less prophetic but not much more sympathetic remarks of a friend. Ruin, like sea-sickness, gains little pity in certain circles, and no doubt there is justice in this. If a young man with a few hundreds a year will live at the rate of a few thousands, he must, even though Fortune smile on him at race-courses for a time, soon come to a full stop; unless indeed he has sagacity enough to call in the aid of the goddess *ex machina*, an heiress. But your improvident good fellow can commit most crimes sooner than sell himself and insult an innocent woman by a lie at the altar; so, as a rule, the curtain falls on his little stage: the erst admiring audience go home to supper and revelry; and he, in shabby clothes, slinks away to some cheap haunt and hides himself, hopeless of a new engagement.

Herbert Dale was on his last legs. Favourites would not win: trumps were always on the other side; relations looked—and no wonder—coldly on him; mothers shrank from him. The end seemed very near. But he never quite appreciated its excessive nearness until one morning he was awakened by his servant—in those charming chambers of his in Jermyn Street—and told that a "person" had called and desired to see him. That person, whom he immediately interviewed in his smoking suit, was a sheriff's officer.

"I have not the pleasure of the acquaintance of the Sheriff of Middlesex," said poor Herbert, on hearing the "person's" errand; "and, although deeply obliged to him for kindly offering to carry my money to my worthy friend and tobaccoist, Mr. Mumschell, I really must decline it—without ill-feeling—more especially as I don't happen to have the money in the house."

"You'd better pay and have done with it, Sir," said the other—a most gentlemanlike-looking Hebrew.

"Exactly," said Herbert, "I certainly will take part of your advice, if possible, and have done with it. Pay I won't, for the good reason that I can't."

"No doubt your lawyers will put it right."

"I wish you'd go to them and try. They tell me they can't, but I have no doubt they would listen to the Sheriff of Middlesex speaking through you."

Mr. Shadrach, with all his suavity, didn't like being chaffed; he had several little visits of the same nature as this to pay that morning. So he put on his business manner, and said, "Then I'd better call my man in."

"Oh dear no," said Herbert, getting between the door and his visitor. "Two's company, you know. Better to keep 'the man we have than call in others that we know not of.'"

Mr. Shadrach, who was not a student of Shakespeare, looked a little fierce for a moment, but any idea of physical force vanished from his mind as he glanced at the young man standing, with a mocking smile on his lips but some sternness in his eyes, between him and the door.

Herbert Dale was not perhaps what a young lady just out would call handsome; but there was much in his six-feet of manliness, in his well-knit, active figure, in his bright blue eyes and broad low forehead, that amateurs of male good looks could admire; and there was in his manner a blending of devotion with a sort of implied superiority or protectiveness, which had much to say to the many conquests he was currently rumoured to have made in drawing-rooms. Not that he aspired in any way to be a lady-killer. It was simply natural to him to flirt with every decent-looking woman he met, and he always fell in love with one or other of them. His life—with intervals of gambling—had been one long love-story. There was a romance of his school-days; another came of his sojourn at a private

tutor's before entering the Army; and afterwards they came quickly, treading on each other's heels. As long as a woman could keep his love—and in that there was much of respect, besides absolute belief—she could do anything with him. But the smallest scintilla of deceit—the faintest sign that she was unworthy of respect—and he became as hard and impassable as King Arthur seemed to Vivien.

At the end of each of his day dreams Herbert Dale believed that his heart was broken; that henceforth cynicism and loneliness were to be his portion, until, lo! a fresh divinity appeared, and the wound was healed as if by magic.

Unselfish in an extraordinary degree, he would have given his all without a moment's hesitation to one whom he trusted. He would scarcely have held out his finger to save from death one who had deceived him.

Such is a hurried and imperfect sketch of the man who, one fine June morning faced, according to this story, the sheriff's officer in his own sitting-room.

"You will gain no advantage from not allowing my man in," said the latter. "I've got to do it, and by keeping me you only put me to inconvenience and do yourself no good."

"That is true," said Herbert, struck with the logic of the remark. "I suppose if I were to kick you out someone else would come, besides that, I should have hard labour. Well, call him in."

Obedient to a whistle, a bullet-headed, soldier-like man stepped in from the passage and stood at attention, awaiting orders.

"You will stay here till you have my order to quit possession," said Mr. Shadrach; "and you will conduct yourself quietly and properly. Allow nothing to be removed from the premises. Five shillings a day is the possession fee, Mr. Dale. Good morning. Sir, I trust you will see your solicitor at once and arrange." And the sheriff's officer hastily departed, leaving Herbert seated gloomily in a chair, while the man in possession stood bolt upright in front of him.

And while he sat there his thoughts wandered to a house he had left but the night before—a house grand and gorgeous, filled to the brim with evidences of wealth, served by countless domestics, each of whom had a larger income than he, Herbert Dale; and to a young woman in that house, its mistress, who could give the man she loved, luxury, wealth, everything that a good young man could desire. And then his thoughts left this subject and he saw another young woman, fairer than the last, with liquid violet eyes and russet-brown hair, with half-open lips that quivered as with pain.

"Oh, my darling!" he murmured, and the sheriff's man looked at him in surprise.

"Go downstairs and eat and drink," said Herbert—an order cheerfully obeyed; and again he meditated.

The situation was simple. There was an heiress he could marry if he chose; there was a penniless girl he loved and who loved him; and here was he, absolutely without a shilling, with nothing before him but America, or Australia, or starvation.

As I have said, the situation was simple, but nevertheless it bothered the young man; and when at length he dressed himself, gave some orders as to his unwelcome guest's meals, and sauntered out into the street, he was still in a dazed state of perplexity.

The first man he met was Harry Pletcher, the most careful young millionaire in town.

"Hallo, Herbert, old fellow, I was just coming to see you! Tom Blades, and Kineadine, and Fitzhust and I are going to club together for a house for Goodwood, and want another man. Will you join? It's not dear; and I bring my cook—of course we all share his week's wages. What do you say?"

It was with the greatest difficulty that Herbert kept back the "yes" that rose to his lips from habit, and declined.

Then he passed on to his Club, and as he discussed his pint of champagne (ordered from habit too) he heard two old peers, whose united incomes would have gone near half a million, discussing the wickedness of not giving your foreign cheeses, as well as beer, bread, sauces, &c., at lunch for nothing.

The champagne pulled him together a little, and he took stock of his resources. There was his wardrobe, some little jewellery, about five boxes of cigars, and his cousin.

Now two years ago he had quarrelled with this cousin, who had imagined he was expected to allow some yearly sum to Herbert, and who spoke harshly to arouse the other's pride, if possible. This was not difficult. Herbert had indignantly spurned his ill-made offer, and had vowed that nothing should induce him to touch a penny of his dirty money. No. The cousin was of no use. His friends? Well, he had plenty. But most of his intimates were hard up themselves, and those who were not were scarcely of the kind to whom it is given to do a favor nicely. No. He would ask no friend.

Then, absolutely against his will—for while he sat at lunch he had vowed to flee temptation—he walked straight off to the little house in Chapel Street where resided Eleanor Burnley with her parents.

Eleanor Burnley was the young woman with violet eyes and russet hair of whom he had meditated.

In the hall he met Mr. Burnley—a busy man who did nothing, in a hurry, all day—who greeted him in an embarrassed manner, and went out swiftly. In the small outer drawing-room he met Mrs. Burnley, proud and portly, with a faint redness in her nose and an air of general perspiration about her. She too seemed embarrassed.

"Oh, you'll be so pleased to hear, Mr. Dale—dear Eleanor—she has liked him so long—and his circumstances are so satisfactory!"

"What?" said Herbert, pushing rather unceremoniously past to the inner room, where he heard voices. Here on a sofa sat Miss Burnley, and close beside her, looking happy but very sheepish, Sir Miles Teyton, the wonderful coach driver, whose father made his money in starch. Miss Eleanor rose rather hurriedly on

Herbert's entrance, and blushed all over her face; but Mrs. Burnley came quickly to the rescue.

"I was just telling Mr. Dale, my dear child, that he must be the first to congratulate us. I think you know Sir Miles Teyton? Yes? We are so pleased that it can be announced at last. Of course it has really been settled for some time, and—"

"For how long?" asked poor Herbert in a strange, underground kind of voice, looking straight at Eleanor; but Eleanor, who had turned very white now, did not reply.

"Oh, for some time! But it's best always to keep these little matters secret until everything is settled. You must be great friends, you two young men, now. As my son-in-law you will have to like my friends, Miles."

Herbert did not say anything. He only stood there looking at the girl; and she trembled under his glance.

"Do you drive a coach?" asked Sir Miles, wishing to break through a silence that added to his shyness.

"No," said Mrs. Burnley, seeing that the other man did not meditate replying. "No; but I hope he soon will. There is nothing so pretty as a coach. I am sure, Miles, when I first saw those lovely chestnuts of yours—"

"Roans."

"Ah, yes, roans; when I saw them first I said to dear Richard—"

"I have a word to say to Miss Burnley. May I say it to her alone?" asked Herbert, abruptly. The mother glanced at the daughter and hesitated; then for the first time the latter spoke—

"I have a word to say to Mr. Dale, mamma."

Mrs. Burnley still hesitated; but, with unconscious tact, Sir Miles terminated the awkwardness by catching sight of his own coach through the window of the inner room and flying there to look at it; while Mrs. Burnley, after a warning look at her daughter, followed. Then Herbert went close up to the girl, who still stood there, pale and trembling, and said, in a low voice, "This is your free act—you are not coerced!"

"No." He could only just catch the word.

"You will swear that to me?"

"Yes; it is my own free act."

"Why?" That was all he could say. His wits were wandering. He had come, it is true, to say good-bye for ever; but not like this.

"I could not stay unmarried all my life; and you told me you had no money."

He held on to the back of a chair. Was this the girl he had held in his arms while she sobbed at the bare idea of losing him only the other day?

"I am afraid you have learned it very suddenly. Sir Miles proposed a week ago. I took till now to think, and now I have decided."

"You are business-like."

"I could not marry a poor man."

"But you can break a poor man's heart!"

"I hope not. You are free; you can—"

He interrupted her fiercely, "Yes, I can; I can do what you are doing! I can sell myself, too—and by Heaven I will! Good-bye!"

She never looked him in the face. Perhaps if she had she would have broken down. But he thought it was coldness.

"Good-bye," she said; and in another moment Herbert Dale was driving down Piccadilly, his brain in a whirl—in a sort of fever of haste to do what he had set himself as quickly as might be.

## II.

Yes—Miss Gullamore was at home—yes, she would see Mr. Dale. So Mr. Dale was ushered into the heiress's room. She was tall and angular, about thirty-five years of age, with a dark brow and a determined and somewhat cynical expression of mouth.

The room was suggestive of an artist's studio—for Miss Gullamore painted bad pictures—and was otherwise littered with expensive ornaments of doubtful taste.

It was some time before our distraught hero could bring the conversation round to the necessary point. It is very hard to be sentimental with a lady who insists on talking of such very mundane subjects as the state of Peruvian Bonds or the price of professional beauties' clothes; or going into ecstasies of joy over Frith, and of horror over Barne-Jones; but at length Herbert managed to get to a ball where he had met the heiress a short time before.

"That was a very pleasant evening," he said.

"Oh, yes; we danced together a great deal; and you were so nice—not cross as you sometimes are."

"Surely I was never cross to you?"

"Oh, yes—often. Do you know, I sometimes thought it was because you were in love with my dear little friend, Nelly Burnley. But, of course, now she is to be married—"

"What! do you know that?"

"Yes. It was to come out to-day; but she came and told me of it in confidence—let me see—oh, quite a week ago."

Herbert set his teeth and felt decidedly cross.

"She's a dear little thing, and will make a capital wife for him. Don't you think so?"

"I daresay. I didn't come to talk about her," said Herbert, with affected indifference; "I came to talk about you."

"Me!" cried Miss Gullamore, with a start. "Why, you don't mean to say I've come out already?"

"What!" asked he, again.

"Why, about me. I only got the letter yesterday, and answered it an hour ago. I think I should have told you, Herbert, for you are such a dear friend of mine—quite a brother. But how did you know of it?"

"I know of nothing. Are you engaged to be married, too?"

Then the heiress, looking positively handsome in her triumph,

produced a letter, which she turned so that only the signature was visible, and showed to her guest.

"'Northallerton'! What does the Duke want?"

"You are very dense this morning, my dear Herbert. The Duke wants me to be—the Duchess."

The conversation languished rather after this. Herbert wanted to get out into fresh air, and offer up on the pavement a thanksgiving for having been saved making a fool of himself; but Miss Gullamore was so delighted with her prospect of titular greatness that she wouldn't let him go until she had expended all her plans of party and ball-giving, and for making Northallerton House the rallying place of all the leading politicians, artists, and social lions of the town.

Then he escaped; but not before she had made one observation to him which made his heart beat.

"Do you know, Herbert," she said, as she stood by him in the doorway, "that a week ago, if you had asked me instead of the Duke, I think I should have said yes."

"Should you, though?" feebly replied Herbert, and went meekly down the broad staircase, and meekly was let out by the three gigantic footmen, aided by a groom of the chamber, without whose efforts the door of that mansion could not be opened and shut.

At the Club that night Herbert encountered the first *désagrément* of being penniless. In the excitement of the day he had quite forgotten the trifling fact that he was almost at the end of his cash—his banker was of course one of his bitterest foes—and cab fares and payment of a small bill that had been defrayed by his servant had now swallowed it all up. So that, after his dinner at the Club, when the bill was presented, he could not pay. At the said Club ready money was the rule, and the situation was awkward. Sitting next to Herbert was a man who had for many years professed the greatest friendship for him, and to whom Herbert had been able to do many little acts of kindness in the way of obtaining him invitations for "difficult" houses. This person was connected with a business in the City, and was reputed to enjoy some £30,000 or £40,000 a year.

To him our hero said—  
"Lend me a tenner, old chap. I can't pay you back directly, but I will very soon—as soon as I can."

The other hesitated—hesitated!—and Herbert, his cheeks flushing, quickly went on—

"Oh, it doesn't matter, if you can't spare it!"

"Well," said the rich man, drawing a long breath, and taking a sip of his Mergaux—"well, I am not very flush of cash just now, and—in fact, my dear Dale, I make it a rule never to lend money. If I did I should be portered out of my life. Because prattling idiots choose to label a man rich, every spendthrift relation thinks he has a right to ask for money. I cannot—"

"I am no relation, and I wouldn't take your money if you offered it me on your knees," interrupted Herbert, as he mentally vowed that starvation should not induce him to ask another "friend" for a penny.

Breaking a rule of the Club by sternly refusing to settle his dinner bill that night, he sauntered out into the street, turning over and over a florin and sixpence he had in his pocket, and wondering whether it could be considered extravagance if he spent some of that money in cigars.

Back to his chambers with that man in possession sitting there—back to his chambers full of recollections of the girl he had loved, of reminiscences of his old merry life—he would not go. No: he would try at once what to be homeless meant. If it was hardship to wander about through a summer's night, what would it not be when the fog and frost came? Was he any weaker or more cowardly than the many tramps of either sex he had often seen sleeping on the benches in the Mall as he strolled home from some ball, joyously revolving memories of flirtations to be continued on the morrow night?

There was nothing terrible in the thing after all: it was a mere matter of habit; he said to himself as he strolled aimlessly along the Strand and came to Waterloo Bridge. It was a lovely night, and he leaned up against the parapet and gazed down at the river with its track of golden light, in which the tiny waves seemed to dance so merrily: and tried to moralise, and found he could do nothing but remember little snatches of opera, and longed to smoke.

Then he must have dozed: for suddenly, as it seemed, several hours passed away, and the clocks were striking one. As he lazily glanced around he was aware that just in front of him stood a girl, dressed in that lawdy finery that marks a certain class—a girl who was watching him.

"Do you know me?" he asked, at last.

"Yes, do you not know me? I am Kate Maynard."

"Good God! You!"

"Yes. When you let me go—when you turned from me with such bitter scorn—what did you think I should become? What had you made me?"

Herbert looked at the painted cheeks, the sunken eyes, the general look of misery that speaks of strong liquors and low dissipation, and shuddered.

"I am glad that you should see what you did. By—I am!" she said, with a vile oath and a viler laugh. "Are you proud of it, Mr. Dale?"

"What do you say to me?" he asked, with another shudder.

"What do you think me to be? My parents? They loved me better than you. Who were you? To be deceived—you—!"

"If you had been true to me—"

"Don't tell me lies. Yes, I had been true to you, you might have been true with me. I had—perhaps two. What then? What was between them and me? I had no money to make me comfortable. You were an old—of You—!"

Again a vile oath, this time in a shrill scream, as she lifted her hands as if to strike him.

He did not answer her. Her gin-tinctured accent spoke the voice of his conscience. He was dumb before this outcast from decent humanity.

"But I'm glad to have seen you once more, and there wasn't much time. Let me look at you. Yes, as handsome as ever. You men don't go to wreck like us."

"Now, then, young woman, no loitering here; you must move on," said a policeman, tramping heavily up.

"All right, Bobby," said the girl, with a strange laugh. "I'm a-going to move—right out of your way, or the back's, either"; and she passed away into the gloom.

"She's a rum 'un," said the policeman to Herbert, looking after her: "always a hanging about this 'ere bridge. She'll come to no good, won't that girl. There's the regular bad look in her eye."

"How do you mean?" asked Herbert, quickly; "the bad look?"

"Yes; the look I've seen in their eyes often just afore they jumps in. They come and has many a look at the river afore they makes up their minds; and that look gets stronger and stronger."

"But surely in that case it is your duty to watch them?"

"Lor' bless yer, they is as artful as old thieves when they means business. But this one ain't made up her mind yet, I don't fancy."

He was wrong. Almost before the words had left his mouth there was a shriek from the centre of the bridge, a splash in the water beneath, and in another moment the cry that a woman was in.

Then followed the usual turmoil of such occurrences—alas! so common in this great town of ours—and in the confusion Herbert was unable to keep his eyes on what he had at first taken to be the unfortunate girl in the water. He got round to the end of the bridge and into a boat as quickly as any one, but could see nothing; and for two hours he rowed about with two other men aimlessly.

Another boat however was more successful, and at the end of that time a shout far down the river told them that the object of their search was attained. She was stone dead; and it seemed to Herbert Dale as he leant over the body that to those worn features had returned in death the innocence and beauty that he remembered; remembered in those days of careless youth, when he had for the gratification of a passing fancy sacrificed a human creature's future.

"You'd best go home, Sir," said the inspector; "you're wet and tired; and not accustomed to these things either, Sir. Best go home."

He went out of the police station feeling as if his heart was turned to stone.

Now, for the first time, he realised all the atrocity of his crime. Now, for the first time, he realised what this girl's shame may have meant to those who had loved her; and the dandy, the young man about town, the Lothario of the boudoir, sat him down on a doorstep and cried like a child.

And then a great temptation assailed him. Of what use to him was life? Of what use could he be to others? He had not been afraid to die; and how far happier he had looked in death than a few hours before in life! Who was there who would mourn his loss? Yes. She—the poor girl who owed her misery to him—had set him an example he would follow.

Almost happy now that the great problem of life was solved, he rose and retraced his steps to the river. There was to him nothing cruel or cold in its appearance as it reflected back the rays of the newly-risen sun. Rather it seemed to invite him to come and rest in its placid bosom. Out in the centre—he would jump from there—just where she did. This was no sin, rather was it self-punishment—expiation.

Thank Heaven he had never learned to swim, so that death would come quickly. Now was the time. The bridge was clear. He mounted the parapet. A few words of prayer. Now for the leap—one—two—three!

"Please, Sir, I've shown the gentleman into the sitting-room, and he says he'll wait till you are ready."

"Wait—sitting-room!" said Herbert Dale, opening his eyes slowly, "and the—the sheriff's officer?"

"The what, Sir?"

"The sheriff's—but what does it all mean? Did you call me just now, Jenkins?"

"Yes; a minute ago I told you the gentleman had called on important business."

To slip on a dressing suit was the work of a minute. Herbert darted into his sitting room and found an elderly man in black seated there.

"Excuse my troubling you so early, Mr. Dale. I am private secretary to Lord Rockington. He has just been appointed Lord High Commissioner of our new Province in Turkey, as no doubt you know, and is anxious to proceed there at once. Therefore he thought it would save time if I brought you this letter and took back to his Lordship your reply."

The letter ran:—

DEAR DALE,—

I hear—pray forgive me my mentioning it, but otherwise I should not dare to try and take such a necessary man from London—that you are rather hard up. Will you come out with me to Turkey as Deputy Commissioner? I am permitted to nominate to this post by the courtesy of the Government. The salary is only £1500 a year, but you will have no expenses, and can save even on that. I am in a great hurry, to conclude arrangements, so answer, if possible.

Yours truly,  
ROCKINGTON.

There is little more to tell. Herbert's cousin was a better fellow than he thought him, and with a little help from him (given all the

more readily as Herbert was his heir) and a little persuasion from a crafty family solicitor, all Herbert's debts were arranged, and he was made free to sail with the Marquis.

But before he went he took a journey. He went down to a village in Hampshire where he had once dallied through a summer month, and he called at the little inn and got into conversation with the innkeeper.

"Remember Kate—daughter of old Maynard at the Hill Farm, of course he did; and a pretty girl she was too. Yes; she went away in a hurry some said with a young gent that came down here a-fishing, but in reality, as I and all who knew her believe, to seek her fortune; a wilful lass she was. Well, she came home again before long—just as they all was a dying of anxiety; and said she hadn't found the streets paved with gold, as the saying is. And she done well too, Sir, married Jack Woake up at the Manor Farm, a well-to-do-man as is in the parish, and has five of the prettiest children. That's the farm, among them trees yonder where you see the smoke, and here's Jack a coming up the road."

A sturdy, fresh-looking young farmer nodded a pleasant good-day to Boniface as he strode along the road; and, to the said Boniface's great astonishment, the inquisitive stranger suddenly grasped his hand, saying, "Thank you, Sir, you've done away with the last bit of bitterness in that accursed dream."

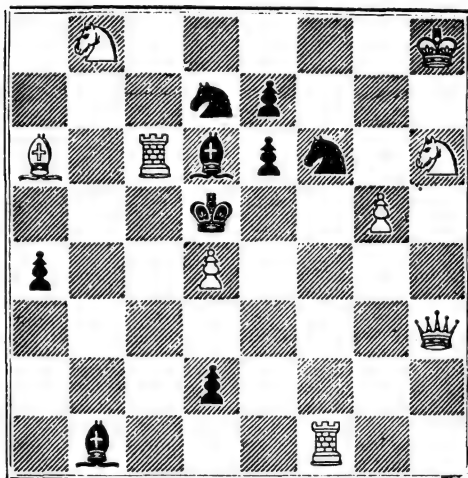
Shall I give you an epilogue?

Well, when the Prime Minister of the New Government, Mr. Chamberlain, determined to give up all the British possessions abroad, our Province in Turkey was of course, with Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, included; so Lord Rockington and his staff came home; and not long after this event the late Deputy High Commissioner, Herbert Dale, was married at St. George's Hanover Square, to a young lady of the name of Eleanor Burnley. The great heiress, Miss Gullamore, was at the wedding, and it was rumoured that she shed a tear when signing the book in the vestry.—*Vanity Fair*.

### CHESS PROBLEM,

By W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF SEPT. 25TH, BY J. PATTERSON.

White.

- 1.—Kt. to K. G.
- 2.—Q. takes B. ch.
- 3.—Q. to B. 3 mate.

- 2.—R. takes B. ch.
- 3.—Q mates.

- 2.—Q. to B. 7 ch.
- 3.—Mates.

- 2.—R. to B. 4 ch.
- 3.—Q. to Kt. 6 mate.

- 2.—Kt. takes B. ch.
- 1.—Q. mate.

- 2.—Kt. to Q. 4 dis. ch.
- 3.—Q. mate.

Black.

- 1.—B. to B. sq.
- 2.—K. takes R.

- 1.—B. to K. 4 ch.
- 2.—K. to B. 3.

- 1.—R. takes P.
- 2.—Moves.

- 1.—B. to B. 3.
- 2.—R. takes R.

- 1.—R. to Kt. 3.
- 2.—Any.

- 1.—K. takes R.
- 2.—Any.

Correct solution received from W. H. S.; others wrong.

### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

True, in America they're noted,  
For doing things courageous;  
But, 40 days to fast, is voted,  
A little too outrageous!

1.  
Young men, beware of frequent spree,  
Or you may get a touch of these!

2.  
We go to listen to music sweet,  
And days before, engage our seat.

3.  
However bad 'tis on the foot,  
'Tis good in ear; but both will shoot!

4.  
An English poet, well known to fame;  
Oft' read his poems, oft' heard his name.

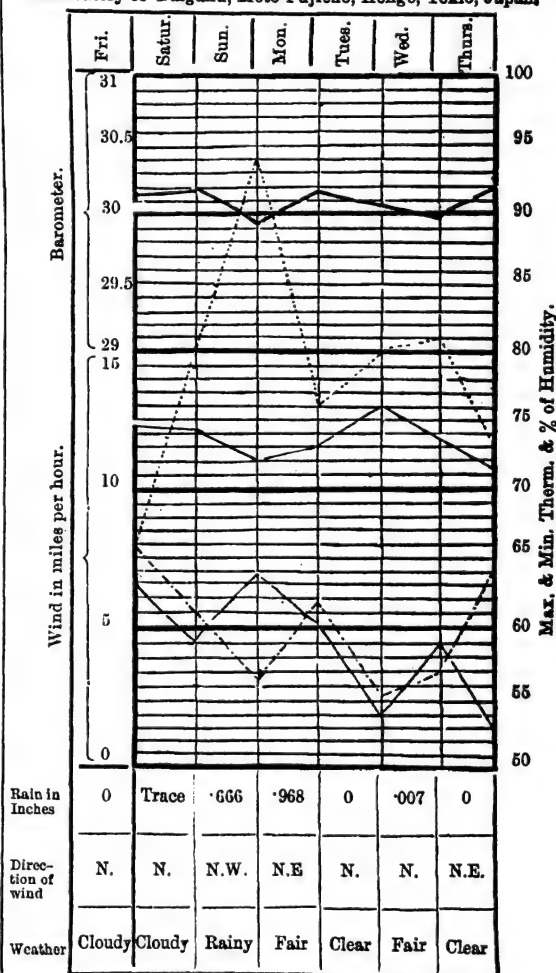
5.  
In ancient times, for a result,  
All, need these "wise words" to consult.

6.  
By this, your line is straight and fine;  
This too, by you, may "draw the line."

SAYONARA.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1880.  
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind

.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 19.0 miles per hour on Friday, at 1 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.238 inches on Saturday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.890 inches on Sunday, at 10 p.m. The highest temperature reached during the week was 76° and the lowest was 53° the first being for Tuesday and the last on Thursday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 71° 5 and 58° respectively. It will be seen that the range of temperature, which was 23° for this week, is much greater than that for the same week of last year. The total amount of rain was 1.641 inches against a trace only for the corresponding week of last year.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

Sept. 27. British ship *Lupata*, B. Raven, 1,039, from Antwerp, General, to C. Illips & Co.  
 Sept. 29. Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 30. Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 30. Japanese steamer *Takago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Shanghai and way-ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. J. W. McCarthy, J. Biasett, and G. Wilson in cabin; 209 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takago Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Eddale, Mrs. H. Kirby and child, Chevalier de Boleslawski, Messrs. H. McGregor, H. Pors, Wooyeda, Arnstein, J. Douglas, Dr. J. W. Gulick, and 10 Japanese in cabin; 4 Europeans and 9 Japanese in steerage. For San Francisco:—Captain Summers, (U.S.N.) For Liverpool:—Mr. Alex. Campbell.

## OUTWARDS.

Sept. 23. Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlofen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 28. British steamer *Ercambia*, Wildgoose, 1,401, for New York via China ports, Tea, despatched by Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
 Sept. 29. German barque *Waltire*, Davis, 805, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Cornes & Co.  
 Sept. 29. Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 30. Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 30. Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 946, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Sept. 30. British barque *West Glen*, Thompson, 690, for San Francisco, Ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Oct. 1. British steamer *Stentor*, Kirkpatrick, 1,350, for Kobe, General, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.  
 Oct. 2. Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Eight Chinese and one Indian in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Iburg, Miss Kellog, Messrs. Arima, (2), Iwahashi, Tanabe, (2), Martin, Munster, Shimadzu, Hagart, Nakagami, K. Yamamura, Ohida, Kitano, Chiziki, Captain Crichton, Messrs. F. E. Bestly, (U.S.N.), Fukasawa, (2), Kleinman, S. L. Forbes, Okaguchi, Kai C. Chu, Kwong Kong Horu, Wong Yau Cheong, Fan Yen Fang, Mand, J. W. Ben, A. A. Meyers, E. Coyne Smith, Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Ah Sung, and Mrs. Kawamura.

Per British steamer *Stentor* for Kobe:—Mrs. R. M. Brown and child. Flighty Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Vicente de Galard, Marquis de Canolle, Messrs. G. H. Prichard, H. Macgregor, F. G. Leale, Frank Rose, and Morita.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France ... .. 50 bales.  
 " " London ... .. 9 "

Total ... .. 59 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and way-ports:—

Treasure ... .. Silver Yen 112,865.15  
 " " " " " " " " \$ 9,600.00

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Takago Maru* reports:—Had rough weather throughout the passage.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 2nd October, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Sat.			Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidary (Per.)	Silver Subsidary (Old)
	A.M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....Sept. 27	59	60	58½	330	326	113	102
Tuesday....." 28	58½	59	59	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....." 29	59½	59½	58	—	—	—	—
Thursday....." 30	58½	58	58	—	—	—	—
Friday.....Oct. 1	57½	56½	56½	—	—	—	—
Saturday....." 2	57½	55½	55½	—	—	—	—

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Oct. 11th*
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Oct. 5th†
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 30th‡
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Oct. 11th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Oct. 7th

\* Left San Francisco, 20th September, *City of Tokio*.

† Left Hongkong, 26th September, *Menzies*.

‡ Left Hongkong, 22nd September, *Sunda*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Oct. 5th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Oct. 9th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Oct. 3rd
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	Oct. 4th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Oct. 16th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	Oct. 12th
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Oct. 6th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## S A I L E D.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
June 15	Eme	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
July 15	Athelstan	"	"
May 17	Gerard C. Tobey	NEW YORK	Otarunai "
" 23	Zella	"	Yokohama
June 26	Goodell	"	"
July 23	Furness Abbey	"	Hiogo
Aug. 2	Grandee	"	Yokohama
May 13	Polynesian	SWILDS	" & N'asaki
June 26	Clan Mo. Lead	ANTWERP	"
July 25	Vortigern (a.s.)	"	"
Aug. 1	John P. Host	"	" & Hiogo
July 1	George Bewley	TEES via "	"
" 5	Fontenay	"	" & Hiogo
June 11	S. F. Hersey	NEWPORT	"
July 2	Boston Vale	LIVERPOOL	"
June 24	Guy C. Goss	PHILADELPHIA	"
July 16	Ste. Lucie	"	"
" 11	Auguste	SWANSEA	Nagasaki
" 21	Eldenhope	CARDIFF	Yokohama
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	"

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Aug. 13	Patrolus (a.s.)	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 13	Bengloe (a.s.)	"	" "
" 13	Mikado	"	" "
" 13	Remonstrant	"	" "
" 13	Devonshire (a.s.)	"	" "
" 13	Glamis Castle (a.s.)	"	" "
" 13	Bramar Castle (a.s.)	"	" "
" 13	Caroline	HAMBURG	" "

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0
8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0
8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,230	Shanghai & ports	Sept. 30	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Aug. 24	M. M. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Sept. 20	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Hecht	Ploetz	Ger. 3-masted sch.	356	Takao	Sept. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Lottis	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Island	Sept. 4	Hobnholz & Co.
Lupata	Raven	British ship	1,039	Antwerp	Sept. 27	C. Illies & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Oswald	Vogl	German barque	445	Nagasaki	Sept. 22	F. Bohm
Panay	Bray	American ship	1,190	New York	Sept. 7	C. & J. Trading Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Samar	Miller	American ship	1,111	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 15	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Solid	Weise	German schooner	162	Takao	Sept. 22	Sung Ho & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Richmond...	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Benham
" Swatara ...	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Fly ...	4	464	120	Gun-boat	Kobe	Commander St. Clair

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate ...	Tamara Maru	M. B. Co.	About Oct. 3rd, at 4 A.M.
Hongkong ...	Tanais	M. M. Co.	Oct. 3rd at 9 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe...	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 16th, at 4 P.M.
New York via Kobe...	Samar	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About Oct. 15th
New York via China ports	Euphrates	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About 5th October
Shanghai and way-ports...	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 5th, at 4 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—The combination among dealers has resolved to abstain from purchases during the week now closing. The market is therefore in the same position as last reported, everything being quite nominal.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.50 to 31.25
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$31.75 to 33.25
Bombay, No. 20 do. ...	"	\$30.00 to 32.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$35.00 to 36.00
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$36.50 to 37.25
" 38 to 42 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$41.00 to 43.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.55 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.85 to 2.35
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.62
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.70
Drills, English:—14-16 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.60 to 1.75
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italian & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.15½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 2½ to 2¾ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.85
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 1.95

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42 3 " "	\$0.72 to 0.73
Taffachellars:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.80 to 2.05

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	5.00 to 6.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.75 to 4.50
Laatings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.50 to 11.50
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.23 to 0.33
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.75
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy: 48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.60 to 0.65
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.40 to 0.43

**SUGAR.**—Buyers are weaker in their offers and sellers decline to meet them.

**SAIGON RICE.**—No sales have been made and we quote a weaker market.

**KEROSENE.**—Some 4,000 cases have changed hands at quotation and sellers are firm.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... per picul	\$4.20	Japan Rice ... per picul	\$22.90 to 3.40
Taiwanfoo in bag ... "	\$4.20	Saigon Rice [cargo] ... "	\$1.85
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$8.00	Kerosene Oil ... case	\$1.71
China No. 4-5, Kungfun & Kook-fah ... "	\$6.50 to \$8.50	Newchwang Peas ... picul	\$2.00

## EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—During the past week there has been a considerable move in silk and about 850 shipping bales have been taken into foreigners' godowns. There have, however, been all kinds of reports regarding the great bulk of these silks; it is said that the Japanese are obtaining advances against most of the bales delivered; another report being that they intend shipping on their own account. It is impossible to ascertain the actual facts, but we do not consider ourselves far wrong in stating that the *bona fide* sales to exporters have been few since our last report.

Prices for Hanks are very firm. Kakedas and Filatures are rather lower.

Total shipments to date 3,192 bales against last season 2,814 bales.

Stocks 7,210 Japanese bales.

	Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.65
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 2 ...	\$510 to \$520 = 17/1 to 17/6	= fcs. 47.80 to fcs. 48.60
" " 2½ ...	\$490 to \$495 = 16/8 to 16/9	= " 45.50 to " 46.00
" " 3 and 4 ...	\$460 to \$480 = 15/7 to 16/3	= " 43.20 to " 43.70
{ Filatures.—Best ...	\$650 to \$ — = 21/8 to	= " 60.00
Old Silks { Filatures.—Medium to Best \$580 to \$640 = 19/4 to 21/4		= fcs. 54.30 to fcs. 59.40
{ Kakeda — " to " \$560 to \$630 = 18/9 to 21/		= " 52.50 to " 58.60

**TEA.**—There has been a fair business done during the past week, settlements amounting to 4,500 piculs. Prices have gradually declined and close weak at the following quotations.

Common ...	\$13 to \$14	Fine ...	\$25 to \$26
Good Common ...	\$17 to \$18	Finest ...	\$28 to \$29
Medium ...	\$22 to \$23	Choice ...	\$32 to \$33
Good Medium ...		Choicest ...	\$37 to \$39

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight ...	3/9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight ...	72
" Bank Bills on demand ...	3/9	" Private 10 days' sight ...	72½
" Private 4 months' sight ...	3/9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand ...	90½
" " 6 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3/9½	" Private 30 days' sight ...	92
ON PARIS—Bank sight ...	4.72	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand ...	90½
" Private 6 months' sight ...	4.83	" Private 30 days' sight ...	92½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight ...	¾ prem.	KINSATZ ...	55½ dis.
" Private 10 days' sight ...	¾ disc.	GOLD YEN ...	350 nom.

## SHIPPING.

**SHIPPING.**—There has been no movement whatever in our shipping.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**  
**WILDEN WORKS.**

STOURPORT ENGLAND.

**SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.  
April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

**GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,**  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND ... \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVEL, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., M. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reimers, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY EDITION, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six month, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

## SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China and Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 41.]

Yokohama, October 9, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

The Silver Question .....	1,297
Sugar Cultivation in Japan .....	1,298
Editorial Notes .....	1,299
The Revenue and Expenditure for the 9th Fiscal Year, 1876-77 .....	1,300
Correspondence .....	1,305
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,306
Notes of the Week .....	1,306
Ecclesiastic and Missionary Notes .....	1,308
Shanghai Letter .....	1,309
Paris Letter .....	1,310
Japanese News .....	1,311
Arrival of the French Mail .....	1,314
The Typhoon at Kobe .....	1,316
Law Report .....	1,317
A Tale of the Period .....	1,318
Chess Problem .....	1,319
Meteorological Report .....	1,320
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,320
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,323
Advertisements .....	1,324

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE present attitude of Germany is not encouraging to those who hoped that the Government of that country would retract its action in the matter of demonetizing silver. The authorities shew no sign of a modification in their policy and public opinion, such as it is, largely preponderates in favour of the nearest possible approach to a single gold standard.

Few questions are of greater importance to business men in the East than the restoration of silver to something approaching its former stability, and the prevention of those violent fluctuations which have so frequently occurred between the relative values of gold and silver. The cause of these variations is not far to seek and is, indeed, only too well known and recognized. When France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Italy coined silver freely and without restriction, there were no fluctuations between gold and silver. Silver did not vary to any appreciable extent in its relative value to gold. It was accepted by all the banks and all the mints (except in England) at a fixed price. It was money; it was a legal tender. But when vast amounts were withdrawn from circulation, when it became a mere article of export to the East, and Germany sold overwhelming quantities, then the fluctuations in value took place. Silver was no longer money, it was merchandise and the price of the commodity fell to 47 pence, which was, however, soon recovered by Germany discontinuing the withdrawal of the silver currency from circulation, and stopping further sales of the metal.

From time to time efforts have been made by the advocates of bi-metalism, to induce Prince Bismarck to reconsider his decision in making gold the single standard of value. These attempts were at one time stated to be on the brink of success, and it was openly said that the Chancellor was shaken in his faith in the currency reform

of 1871; that he disliked especially the great loss inflicted on the German Government by its sales of the demonetized silver; and that there was considerable discontent in the country at the lack of silver coin in circulation. Events, however, soon proved the utter fallacy of these predictions and assertions. Prince Bismarck refused to entertain proposals made to him by the United States to engage in a conference on the silver question, and so the matter has, as far as regards the German Empire, remained up to the present.

As we already remarked the attitude of the Empire is unfavourable to those who hope for the speedy rehabilitation of silver through German action. We notice in an English journal, that the Cologne Chamber of Commerce has recently called the attention of the Government to the fact that silver is largely accumulating in the banks, and gold becoming relatively scarce; but, while asking for Imperial aid, the opinion is advanced that the true remedy for the evil lay in the still further displacement of silver by gold. Again, and following on the same side of the question, Professor Soetbeer, an eminent authority on financial subjects, and one of the chief advisers of Prince Bismarck on matters of coinage, has lately published an exhaustive article on the silver question. Professor Soetbeer states that "some eighteen or nineteen million kilograms of fine silver have been brought on the market during the nine years from 1871 to 1879, without counting an amount of four million kilos acquired through the adoption of the gold standard in Germany and the melting down of the old silver coins of Germany and the Scandinavian countries. Thus, the supply has been about 22,500,000 kilos, of a total value of 4,000 million marks. What use and distribution have been made of this quantity? By far the greatest portion has gone to and remained in British India and the Eastern Asiatic countries; the registered exports of silver from England, the Mediterranean ports and San Francisco sent to Asia, amounting in the above period to some 9,500,000 kilos. In addition to this must be counted the exports across the Russian frontier to China, the imported silver florins into the Dutch East Indies and the Austrian Maria-Theresa dollars to Africa. The total absorption by the Orient cannot, therefore, be less than ten million kilos. This demand has been very unequal. In 1877 it was remarkably large, viz., to the value of 400 million marks. The remainder has been mostly used for coinage. England coined for home and colonial uses some 6,300,000 pounds, using for the purpose 650,000 kilos of fine silver, the coins withdrawn from circulation not giving much material. A great deal of the metal was coined for private parties from 1871 to 1874 in France, Italy and Belgium. In the Latin Union, silver coinage to the value of 880 millions francs was struck during the period 1871-1878, and 3,970,000 kilos of fine silver was used. The Netherlands Government coined 97 million guilders from 1871 to 1877, using 916,000 kilos of

fine silver. Next followed the United States, with increased coinage consequent on the passage of the Bland bill—the total coinage being 47,350,000 silver dollars from 1871 to 1879, and upwards of 50 million subsidiary coins, requiring a total of 2,270,000 kilos of silver. The 'trade dollar' coinage we have included in the Oriental absorption. A great portion of the Austrian and Russian coinage has been remelted. The total quantity of silver required for the present coinage of Europe and the United States may be estimated at 7,800,000 kilos. Of these, 22,500,000 kilos, not less than 17,800,000 kilos, or 79 per cent., has been used for coinage or for the purposes of international trade—thus leaving 21 per cent., or 4,700,000 kilos, for other uses, technical, jewellery, &c., or an annual consumption of from 500,000 to 550,000 kilos. We have brought up these figures for the purpose of obtaining some means of judging, in combination with the tendencies of the more important States, the future development of the silver question. The outflow of silver to Asia will doubtless retain its importance in the future, and to all appearances it will be enlarged. The capacity for absorbing will only be limited by the supply of equivalents for the offer of silver, whether these be in products or in acceptable acknowledgments of indebtedness; and the best outlook in this respect is evident for British India." After dealing at considerable length with the probable increased demand for silver occasioned by the requirements of the British Indian trade, the Professor points out the certainty that, as the value of silver declines, so must the products of India and China be paid for at higher rates and thus larger quantities of that metal be required. The author observes in the course of his interesting contribution to this very important subject, that "there is no likelihood of the silver coinage being stopped. If Eastern Asia has hitherto absorbed almost one-half the silver production, although the remittances from India to England are about 20 millions sterling annually, there is little doubt that all the surplus will be taken up. British India, with its 240 million of inhabitants, and the imports of England from that and other Asiatic countries to the amount of £50,000,000 per annum, would furnish an immensely increased capacity for absorbing silver should there be any decline in the value of the metal. Wages, wares, and the decline of barter in the remoter districts, would all be so many factors. The silver market is now in a transition state, and is affected by three conditions, which will be only temporary, and which will be changed by the consolidation of the Indian finances, the completion of the German coinage reform, and the final acceptance of the double standard by the United States. But the relative worth of the metals will depend on the decision of the United States, for if that country maintains the silver standard the fluctuations of the metal will be restricted. It will make an enormous difference whether the United States decides to coin annually from 1881, 580,000 kilos, or almost one-third the entire production." The conclusion arrived at by Professor Soetbeer is, that the depreciation of silver is likely to prove permanent, although ultimately fluctuations in value will cease to any great extent, and further that Germany has no interest in endeavouring to remedy the depreciation.

In other parts of Europe, although little attention appears to be openly paid to the question, practically agencies are at work that must speedily compel action of some description. It is evident that France cannot long maintain her present attitude of seeming indifference. In the cash of the Bank of France, silver is accumulating and gold diminishing at a rate that will ensure early attention. According to recent returns the Bank held in round figures £50,000,000 of silver and only £30,000,000 of gold, against

£92,600,000 of note circulation and £17,200,000 of private deposits. The official returns shew that during the first half of the present year, the exports of gold exceeded the imports by about £1,800,000, while the imports of silver exceeded the exports by some £1,000,000. Thus it appears that in France, affairs are quickly drifting towards a position in which the country will be virtually less upon the double standard basis than upon the silver basis. When that point has been reached action must be taken. On the whole we conclude that the time is ripening for France, which is now apparently rapidly becoming the depository of the surplus silver of the world, exerting her influence toward fostering an international double standard alliance. Great Britain, of course, will not fall in with any such proposition, but the United States will very likely be glad to do so. If a mutual understanding in this direction between the Great Republic and the States of the Latin Union is once arrived at, a recurrence of the fluctuations in silver will be effectually prevented,—a consummation most devoutly wished by the merchants of the East.

#### SUGAR CULTIVATION IN JAPAN.

IT is interesting to note the steady development of non-indigenous productions in this Empire and especially that of sugar, the consumption of which article has so greatly increased in this country of recent years.

Up to the time of the opening of Japan to foreign intercourse, the cultivation of sugar was confined chiefly to the province of Satsuma and its dependency of Loochoo, and to the southern parts of the island of Sikoku, but it is noticeable that the first step taken by the Japanese in introducing foreign inventions and systems, was in the direction of improving the sugar industry, and was undertaken by that most conservative of the feudal clans—Satsuma, who introduced into their territory in the Loochoo islands extensive sugar mills from Europe at a cost of some quarter of a million of dollars. This fact, we may observe in passing, has its bearing on the vexed Loochoo question, and has apparently been overlooked by the Chinese Government.

The sugar establishment in the Loochoos did not succeed, principally through neglect of using proper fertilizing agencies in the cultivation of the cane, and it was abandoned far too hastily by the Satsuma officials as they mistakenly attributed the failure to climatic causes. Whereas it has now been ascertained that among many unsurpassed advantages this country enjoys in climate, soil and products, it enjoys this important one, viz: that sugar-cane grows successfully here in a considerably higher latitude than any place yet known. Whether this is due to the beneficent action of the Kuro-siwo, or Black stream, or to whatever cause, it is established that the cane will grow to perfection as far north as the province of Nambu, if not higher, and that in Yesso the Beet-root will grow in perfection, whereas in France it is confined principally to the southern part.

In China, sugar does not grow successfully further north than the Che-kiang (Ningpo) province, if we except a particular fine kind of Sorghium which grows on the large alluvial islands at the entrance of the Yangtze-kiang river. Japan, therefore, possesses an industry of great importance which can be developed to any extent, and this has been recognized fully by the late Minister of Finance, Mr. Okuma, and the present Minister of the Interior, Mr. Matsugata, to whose indefatigable exertions the success this industry promises to attain is mainly due. When it

is considered that the import of sugar into Japan doubles itself every three years, and that last year four times the quantity of sugar was imported to find a profitable market than was imported twelve years before, and that the ratio of increase has been as stated, we cannot deny that it is high time to extend this industry, and there is nothing apparently to prevent Japan becoming self-supporting in this import, if not of producing a sufficiency of the product for a considerable export trade.

The chain of islands of which Japan and the Philippines form a portion, promise to be one of the chief sources of supply in this part of the world. The great colonies in Australia draw their supplies chiefly from the Philippines and Mauritius, and there is no reason in the future why they should not import from Japan.

Before concluding our remarks there is another consideration with regard to sugar which in these days of Trade and Guild combinations ought not to be lost sight of. Sugar is a luxury to the poorer classes, and has been found to be the first luxury they can conveniently dispense with on economical grounds. This fact was clearly established by the experience of the cotton-spinners of Lancashire during the lamentable civil war in America. The poorer classes in this Empire have little enough saccharine matter in their customary food to exist upon, but they also have scant enough clothing to cover them, and we are much mistaken if sugar is not found to be the first luxury the people will deny themselves if poverty extends.

**N**OTWITHSTANDING the warlike rumours that are again noticeable in recent Shanghai papers, we feel convinced that all danger of hostilities between China and Russia has passed away. Of course it is impossible to foretell what may happen if the astute Ministers who rule the Middle Kingdom cast aside the eminently prudent policy which has distinguished them, impelled to adopt such a disastrous step by some great internal pressure. At the same time there is a very remote chance indeed of anything of the sort taking place, and facts point unmistakably to a peaceful solution at no distant period, of the difficulty which has arisen between the two Empires. Having avoided the threatened danger it is instructive to look back and observe what a narrow escape the Treaty Ports of China had from a Russian blockade. We know, indeed, that attempts were made to shew the exemption of these ports from hostile interference, but the fallacy involved in any such contention was pretty well exposed by ourselves and others at the time. We have lately come across a despatch from Lord John Russell to Sir F. Bruce, which very effectually disposes of the absurd proposition that the "Concessions" in China have ceased to form an integral part of that Empire. The despatch in question is dated on the 8th of April, 1868, and runs thus:—"I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government entirely concur in your views, and approve the instructions which you have addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, as reported in your despatch of the 3th November last, with regard to the proposals made by the Taoutai for taxing Chinese subjects who reside within the so-called British Concessions. The lands situated within the limits of the British Settlement are without doubt *Chinese territory*, and it cannot reasonably be held that the mere fact of a residence within those limits exempts Chinese subjects from fulfilling their natural obligations."

**S**OME time since we noticed a letter written by the great Orientalist Professor Max Müller to the *Athenæum* on the subject of Sanskrit Texts in this Empire. Professor Müller has recently received some further information regard-

ing the matter, and communicated it to the *Athenæum* in a letter from which we take the following extract:—"At the end of my paper on 'Sanskrit Texts in Japan,' printed in the last number of the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society, and fully reported in the *Athenæum*, I mentioned in a postscript (March 10th) that I had received from Mr. Wylie a copy of a vocabulary called 'A Thousand Sanskrit and Chinese Words,' compiled by I-tsing, about 700 A.D., and brought to Japan by Zikaku, a Japanese priest, in 847 A.D. The edition of this vocabulary which Mr. Wylie bought in Japan was published by Jiakumyo in 1727, and in the preface the editor says:—'In the temple Hôriuji, in Yamato, there are treasured *Prigñāpāramitā-līdaya-sūtram* and *Sousho-dhāraṇī*, written on two palm-leaves, handed down from Central India.' Hôriuji is one of eleven temples founded by Prince Umayado, who died in A.D. 621. This temple is in a town named Tatsuta, in the province Yamato, near Kioto, the western capital. I ended my article with the following sentence:—'Here, then, we have clear evidence that in the year 1727 palm-leaves containing the text of Sanskrit Sūtras were still preserved in the temple of Hôriuji. If that temple is still in existence, might not some Buddhist priest of Kioto, the western capital of Japan, be induced to go there to see whether the palm-leaves are still there, and, if they are, to make a copy and send it to Oxford?' Sooner than expected this wish of mine has been fulfilled. On the 28th of April Mr. Shigefuyu Karihara, of Kioto, a friend of one of my Sanskrit pupils, Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio, who for some years had himself taken an interest in Sanskrit, went to the temple or monastery of Hôriuji to inquire whether any old Sanskrit MSS. were still preserved there. He was told that the priests of the monastery had recently surrendered their valuables to the Imperial Government, and that the ancient palm-leaves had been presented to the Emperor. In a chronicle kept at the Monastery of Hôriuji it is stated that these palm-leaves and other valuables were brought by Ono Imoko, a retainer of the Mikado (the Empress Suiko) from China (during the Sui dynasty, 589-618) to Japan, in the thirty-seventh year of the age of Prince Umayado, i.e., A.D. 609. The other valuable articles were: 1. Nio, i.e., a symbol used in Buddhist temples; 2. Midzuga-me, a water vessel; 3. Shaku-jio, a staff, the top of which is armed with metal rings, as carried by Buddhist priests; 4. Kesa (Kashaya), a scarf, worn by Buddhist priests across the shoulder, which belonged to the famous Bodhidharma; 5. Habi, a bowl, given by the same Bodhidharma. These things and the Sanskrit MSS. are said to have belonged to some Chinese priests, named Wai-sz (Yeshi) and Nim-shin (Neuzen), and to four others successively, who lived in a monastery on the mountain called Nan-ngok (Nangak) in the province of Hang (Kô) in China. These palm-leaf MSS. may, therefore, be supposed to date from at least the sixth century A.D., and be, in fact, the *oldest Sanskrit MSS. now in existence*." Professor Müller expresses a hope that the Japanese Minister to Great Britain will request the Minister of the Imperial Household to allow these MSS. to be copied or photographed. We have no doubt that His Excellency Mori Arinori will comply with the wishes of the learned Professor, and also that the request will be cheerfully granted. At the same time the Asiatic Society of Japan might render good service by moving in the matter, if they have not done so already, which is not at all improbable.

**T**HE Japanese Government is acting judiciously in preventing as far as practicable any adulteration of the tea grown in the country. The attempt at sophistication reported from Kobe some time since was, we believe,

promptly suppressed and a recurrence guarded against. It is in this way that the reputation of Japan Teas for purity, and the consequent demand for them will be maintained. In China, however, notwithstanding many serious warnings, a different course is apparently adopted by the natives, and a recent *Shanghai Courier* says "we fancy there would be fewer tea drinkers at home if people knew what some of their tea was made of. The sale and exportation of the stuff which, for the want of a better description, is called 'Maloo mixture,' has been prohibited over and over again by the Mixed Court, where large quantities of it have been confiscated; yet there seems to be still a brisk trade going on in it. The police, however, are acting with praiseworthy vigilance in the matter and are frequently making heavy seizures. Within the past week, the Hongkew division, under the able direction of Mr. Stripling, have seized a couple of tons of such rubbish, consisting of dried tea leaves mixed with willow leaves, and have buried it, as usual, in the waste land opposite the station. It cannot be a particularly pleasant thing for people at home to know that, before they get some of their 'tea,' Chinese coolies have stewed it down two or three times and quite finished with it themselves."

THE recent death of General Albert J. Myer, one of the originators of the world-renowned Signal Service Bureau of the United States, and its chief from the time of its establishment under the War Department to the day of his decease, naturally recalls the great services which the Bureau has rendered to humanity. Growing more immediately out of the Signal Service Corps of the army, the Bureau commenced operations in 1870, with stations in all the large cities of the East, West, North and South, the most Western point of observation being then at Salt Lake. The value—practical as well as scientific—of the work accomplished was soon recognized, and the scope of operations largely extended, until at present it has in round numbers some two hundred stations, and about eight hundred employés. "The Signal Service Bureau," we read in an American paper, "rapidly began to accumulate facts, which having first served a practical purpose became the property of the scientist. The reports were compiled into ponderous and learned volumes. Works were published showing the direction of air currents and the pathway of storms and tempests. New storm-theories were invented. Other nations followed where America had led, until the most insignificant country had trained observers and well appointed signal stations. Naval officers of all nations, in all parts, were required to observe and contribute regularly to the stock of weather information. A system of international exchange of maps and reports was adopted. The press of England and America began to publish intricate daily maps showing atmospheric condition and probabilities. The Bureau gradually widened its field of usefulness by gathering information regarding the fall of meteors, earthquakes, sand-storms, sun-spots and natural phenomena of all kinds not otherwise systematically collected, meanwhile increasing the number of its stations, perfecting its machinery, and printing yearly more voluminous records." The Bureau is admittedly wonderfully efficient, and has rendered incalculable service. The question naturally arises:—Cannot something of the same kind be carried out here? Timely warning of the approach of the destructive typhoons would be an immense boon. Japan is in telegraphic communication with every other part of the East important in this connection, the Government has in its service a gentleman thoroughly competent to organize and carry out the work, to whom the duty would indeed be

a labour of love, and there really seems no good reason why this Empire should not stand in the same relation to the Asian Continent as regards a Signal Service, as America does at the present time to the Continent of Europe. We consider the matter well worthy the earnest consideration of the authorities.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the first part of Mr. Bramsen's new publication "The Coins of Japan." The present number deals with the copper, lead, and iron coins issued by the Central Government, and is notable for the same careful arrangement and thorough finish which is such a distinguishing feature in the "Chronological Tables" by the same author. Numismatics has long been recognized as one of the most valuable auxiliaries towards the acquisition of a knowledge of the past history of a country, the present publication has, therefore, a definite and enduring value. It is encouraging to observe foreign residents possessed of the necessary intimate acquaintance with the literature of this Empire, applying their talents in works of this description, and we trust that others will be found ready to follow the example set by Mr. Bramsen. It is evident that, if the remaining numbers of "The Coins of Japan" sustain the favourable impression given by the one already issued, no library pretending to be supplied with books of reference affecting this Empire can be considered complete without a copy. For obvious reasons we are compelled to hold over a review of the work at present, but shall deal with it when in a more advanced stage.

#### THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE 9TH FISCAL YEAR, 1876-77.

(Continued from last week.)

POSTAGE STAMPS:—In comparing the amount in the definitive account with the corresponding item in the estimate, we find an increase of 86,344.603 yen. This is due to the extension of the postal service and the increase in the number of letters, post office orders, &c. From similar causes there was an augmentation of 105,961.467 yen as compared with the similar item in the definitive account for the 8th fiscal year. The following table shews the increase and decrease between the estimated and definitive accounts:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
DOMESTIC:—			
Stamps, &c. ....	638,769.823	...	...
Fees on Money Orders ...	25,837.070	...	...
" " Private Boxes ...	3,032.750	...	...
Total.....	667,639.643	...	...
FOREIGN:—			
Stamps, &c. ....	20,500.810	...	...
Receipts from Shanghai line .....	1,088.150	...	...
Total.....	21,588.960	...	...
Grand Total.....	689,228.603	652,884.000	Inc. 36,344.603

TAX ON RULED PAPER FOR PETITIONS, &c.:—In comparing the amount in the definitive account with the corresponding amount in the estimates, there appears a deficit in the former of 222,299.850 yen. The cause of this decrease is the fact that the tax was begun to be collected as late as the 2nd month of the 9th year of Meiji. In comparing the amount with the corresponding item in the definitive accounts for the 8th fiscal year, a sum of 16,709.771 yen appears in excess against the latter. This increase is due to the fact that the amount collected in that term was for the whole year, while in the previous term it had been collected only for five months as the tax commenced, as already mentioned, in the 2nd month of the 9th year of Meiji. The following table shews the increase and decrease between the estimated and definitive accounts:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Tax on Ruled paper for petitions.....	61,666.291	...	...
Tax on Ruled paper for writs issued by Civil Court.....	3,891.094	...	...
Tax on Ruled paper for official communications.....	14,616.765	...	...
Total.....	80,174.150	302,474.000	Dec. 222,299.850

**LAWYERS' LICENSE FEES** :—When compared with the corresponding item in the estimate, there appears a deficit of 75,080 yen under this heading, which is due to the fact that the tax began to be enforced as late as the 2nd month of the 9th year of Meiji. Again, in comparing the amount in the definitive account with the corresponding sum in the definitive accounts for the previous year, the former will be found to exceed the latter by 4,170 yen. This increase, again, was caused by the fact that the tax collected in this term was for the whole year, while in the previous term it had been collected for five months only, as it commenced to be levied from the 2nd month of the 9th year of Meiji.

**TAX ON SILK WORMS' EGG CARDS** :—The definitive account of this receipt as compared with the estimate, shows an increment of 2,867.945 yen. This increase is owing to the augmented manufacture of the silkworms' egg cards on account of the increased foreign demand for the article.

The definitive account of this item, as compared with that for the fiscal year preceding, shows an increase of 1,970.405 yen. The increase is due to the same cause as already mentioned.

**STAMPS ON RAW SILK, FLOSS SILK AND COCOONS** :—There will be found an increase in the definitive account under this heading of 9,964.966 yen over the estimate. This is due to augmented manufacture owing to increased exportation, although the tax in question was collected for only ten months, being abolished by Notification No. 37, issued in the 4th month of the 10th year of Meiji. In comparing the amount in the definitive account with the corresponding item for the previous year, the former will be found to exhibit an increase of 4,265.814 yen, the cause of which is similar. The following table will show the comparison of increase and decrease between the definitive and estimated account :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Stamps on Raw Silk...	30,102.756	19,983.000	Inc. 10,119.756
" " Cocoons...	1,282.210	1,090.000	Inc. 192.210
" " Floss Silk..	72.000	419.000	Dec. 347.000
Total.....	31,456.966	21,492.000	Inc. 9,964.966

**RAW SILK DEALERS' LICENSES** :—On comparing the amount of the definitive account with the estimate, the former shows an increment of 2,167.600 yen over the latter. This is due to the fact that dealers have increased in number and the export trade was in a prosperous state as was explained in the remarks on the item of "Stamps on Raw Silk, Cocoons and Floss Silk." It should also be noticed that the augmentation was the result of only ten months' collections, as the tax was abolished by Notification No. 48, issued by the Home Department in the 4th month of the 10th year of Meiji. In making a comparison between the amount in the definitive account and the corresponding item for the year previous, there will be found an increase of 2,810.800 yen. This increase is due to the same cause as already mentioned. The amount of the tax in question was included in the item of Stamps on Raw Silk, &c., in the first table of the definitive account for the eighth fiscal term.

**SHIP LICENSES** :—There will be found an increase in this item amounting to 4,478.012 yen when compared with the corresponding sum in the estimate. This increase was due to the fact that over 3,400 yen was collected—the number of ships increasing yearly—and over 1,000 yen was levied by the Colonization Department for ships of under 500 koku over the sum anticipated when the estimate was made. On comparing the amount in question in the definitive account with the corresponding item for the year previous, an increment of 4,604.331 yen was found, which is attributed to the same causes as already mentioned. The following table will

show the increase and decrease between the definitive and estimated accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Licenses on steam ships.	4,036.976	...	...
Licenses on sailing ships after European model.	542.271	...	...
Licenses on sailing ships after native model....	128,639.765	...	...
Total.....	133,119.012	128,641.000	Inc. 4,478.012

**VEHICLE TAX** :—The definitive accounts show an increase over the estimates of 34,901.642 yen, which is attributed to the greater number of vehicles in use. Again, if we compare the amount in the definitive account with the corresponding sum for the year previous, we find that the former shows an increment, due to the same cause, of 21,708.792 yen. The following table gives the particulars :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Tax on Carriages.....	1,018.000	...	...
Tax on Jirikisha.....	160,007.802	...	...
Tax on Ginahia (wagons drawn by oxen).....	1,439.000	...	...
Tax on Wagons.....	72,437.840	...	...
Total.....	234,901.642	200,000.000	Inc. 34,901.642

**TAX ON COMPANIES** :—There will be found a deficit of 154,266.365 yen in the definitive account as compared with the estimates. This is owing to the fact that it was impossible to make an accurate calculation when this tax was proclaimed by Notification No. 105, in the 9th month of the 9th year of Meiji.

**SHOOTING LICENSES** :—In comparing the amount in the definitive account with the estimate there appears a decrease of 91.829 yen, due to the fact that the number of applications for licenses has fallen off. There is also a decrease of 289.429 yen, as compared with the definitive accounts for the previous year from the same cause. The following table exhibits the increase or decrease in the definitive and estimated accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Sportsmen's Licenses...	1,810.000	...	...
Professional hunters' Licenses.....	44,821.171	...	...
Total.....	46,631.171	47,573.000	Dec. 941.829

**CATTLE DEALERS' LICENSES** :—In comparing the definitive with the estimated account there will be found a decrease of 1,125.429 yen. There is also a decrease of 29,934.862 yen as compared with the same item in the last fiscal year. This is explained by the fact that, in that year in order to simplify the accounts, the sum which had been collected for the first six months of the 9th year of Meiji was added to the sum which had been collected for the last calendar year, making the whole period one year and a half, an arrangement effected under Notification No. 143, issued by the Finance Department in the 11th month of the eighth year of Meiji, to the Cities and Prefectures. In the present year, however, the revenue collected was for one year only, and consequently a total decrease of about 30,800 yen is apparent. Against this there is an increase in license fees amounting in all to about 800 yen; by deducting this sum from the total decrease, we have the result as given above.

**TAX ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES** :—In comparing the item in the definitive account with the estimate, there appears a decrease of 5,454.018 yen, which is accounted for by the fact that the regulations for levying this tax and the rules for enforcing it, were established by Notification No. 135, issued in the 8th month of the 8th year of Meiji; and, as was the case with the tax on tobacco, their working has not been sufficiently tested up to the present. Again, comparing the present amount with the corresponding sum in the definitive accounts of the last fiscal year, there appears an increase of 700.482 yen, attributable to the manufacture having increased.

**COPYRIGHT FEES** :—The definitive accounts exhibit a decrease as compared with the estimates, of 1,566.715 yen which is due to the same causes as brought about the decrease in

the tobacco tax. Notification No. 135, which regulates this impost, was only issued in the 9th month of the 8th year of Meiji. In comparing the amount in the definitive account with the corresponding item in the previous fiscal year, there appears a decrease of 2,738,957 yen. The reason is that, in the previous year, those who had already published books applied in great number for copyrights.

**PASSPORTS AND OTHER FEES:**—The receipts in the present definitive account exhibit an increase on the estimates of 1,818,095 yen. This is owing to the fees payable by applicants for pilotage licenses not having been taken into consideration when the estimates were framed. Pilots' licenses were only established by Notification No. 154, issued in the 12th month of the 9th year of Meiji. Again, in comparing the amount in the definitive account with that of the previous fiscal year there appears an increase of 2,966,844 yen. This is due to the transfer to this heading of passport fees and sums received on account of the registry of mercantile shipping from "Miscellaneous Revenue." The collection of the fees on pilots' licenses only began just before the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

**TAX ON DRUGGISTS' LICENSES:**—The present definitive account exhibits a decrease on the estimate of 121,545,288 yen. This is due to the fact that the tax only came into force on the publication of Notification No. 7, in the 1st month of the 8th year of Meiji, and consequently a satisfactory estimate could not be made, and to this the difference between the estimated and actual receipts is attributed.

The following table gives the increase and decrease in the definitive account as compared with the estimate:—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Wholesale Dealers' Licenses, &c.....	25,645,012	...	...
Retail Dealers' Licenses, &c.....	2,809,700	...	...
Total.....	28,454,712	150,000,000	Dec. 121,545,288

**MINES UNDER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT:**—On comparing the definitive with the estimated accounts, a decrease of 601,972,052 yen is found in this item. The cause we attribute to the varying production. Though few mines paid expenses and left a profit, yet a great improvement took place in the treatment of the ores. Occasionally a sudden change took place in the lodes; at other times the supply of water used in the various amalgamation operations fell short or ceased, and sometimes work had to be stopped owing to disturbances in the vicinity of some of the mines.

The following details shew the condition of each mine:—

**GOLD, SILVER, AND LEAD MINES AT SADO:**—In consequence of the imperfect means used in the treatment of ores, the production decreased, and although an improvement in the process has taken place and made up to great extent for the previous loss, yet sufficient time has not yet elapsed to reap the full benefit of the alteration. Accordingly a decrease of about 117,300 yen is apparent.

**SILVER MINE AT IKUNO:**—After opening the mine the direction of the lode changed, and the quality of the ore decreased. The supply of water for amalgamating the ore suddenly ceased in the 7th and 8th months of the 9th year of Meiji, and operations had frequently to be suspended. In consequence there has been a decrease in the production of 200,400 yen.

**SILVER MINE AT KOSAKA:**—Owing to the imperfect method of working, formerly adopted, new machinery was found necessary. Of course the beneficial results of the alteration could not be immediately apparent, and therefore we find a decrease of 15,000 yen.

**GOLD MINE AT OKUZU:**—Although an increased production was anticipated from the employment of the new machinery, yet considerable delay took place in getting the amalgamating apparatus into proper working order, and to this cause we attribute the decrease which has taken place of 38,400 yen.

**COAL MINE AT MIKE:**—Work at this mine was temporarily suspended during the Satsuma rebellion. As the price of coal was low, sales were afterwards deferred, and accordingly there was a decreased return of about 201,900 yen.

**SILVER MINE AT INNAI:**—A decrease of slightly over 900 yen took place which was attributed to a falling off in the quantity of ore, but at the same time there was an increment

of more than 13,900 yen from the sale of ore purchased from the Ono Company, and of ore obtained while the authorities of the prefecture of Akita worked the mine.

**COPPER MINE AT KAWAGUCHI:**—A decrease of over 9,600 yen is apparent in the results of working this mine, which is attributable to the scarcity of ore and the high cost of carriage.

**COPPER MINE AT ARAKAWA:**—There is also a decrease in the estimate as regards this mine of more than 4,100 yen, owing to the property being transferred to a private association in compliance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the locality.

**COPPER MINE AT ANI:**—Although the sale of ore purchased from the Ono Company produced an increase over the estimate of about 11,700 yen, yet the Hadhimori silver mine, which is worked in connection with the Ani mine, had to be closed in consequence of heavy falls of snow blocking the workings from autumn to spring. The estimated production of the Ani and the Taro (lead) mines was, therefore, not so large as anticipated, and a total decrease in the estimate is apparent of about 39,600 yen.

Comparison of the increases and decreases under the various headings as mentioned above, will give the total decrease already stated.

There is also another mine, called the Kamaishi Iron Mine, which came under Government control in the 7th year of Meiji. Although this mine was being got into working order, yet the necessary preliminaries had not been completed and actual operations therefore could not be commenced.

Taken altogether, the receipts in this definitive account as compared with those of the year previous, shew a total increase of 56,237,078 yen.

This satisfactory increase took place notwithstanding a falling off of over 56,300 yen owing to the Satsuma rebellion causing the suspension of operations at the Miike Coal Mine, and a decrease of over 12,500 yen attributable to other obstacles, in all a diminution of over 68,900 yen. On the other hand there was an increase of over 91,300 yen, owing to the development of the mining industries at Ani, Innai, etc., when those properties came into the possession of the Government in the latter half of the fiscal year preceding that now under consideration. There was also an increment of more than 33,800 yen in consequence of the mines at Sado, Kosaka and Okuzu, having gradually increased in productiveness. Taking all the augmentations into account there has been a total increase of more than 125,100 yen, which, when set against the decrease already mentioned, will give the nett increase stated above.

The increase and decrease in the produce of each mine as regards the estimated and definitive accounts are shewn in the following table:—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Sado .....	75,554,938	192,863,000	Dec. 117,308,062
Ikuno .....	101,902,520	302,400,000	Dec. 200,497,480
Kosaka .....	48,008,074	63,019,935	Dec. 15,011,861
Okuzu .....	20,890,764	59,330,065	Dec. 38,439,301
Miike .....	79,306,472	281,288,000	Dec. 201,981,528
Innai .....	34,291,359	81,296,000	Dec. 47,004,641
Kawaguchi .....	2,306,816	12,000,000	Dec. 9,693,184
Arakawa .....	7,842,200	12,000,000	Dec. 4,157,800
Ani .....	180,749,805	208,628,000	Dec. 27,878,195
Total .....	610,852,948	1,212,825,000	Dec. 601,972,052

**MINE AT HIROSHIMA:**—The total receipts in the definitive account were 216,368,600 yen. Upon the petition of the owner of this mine in the 11th month of the 8th year of Meiji, as briefly explained in the definitive account for that year, the property was placed under the control of the local authorities. When the estimates were prepared a sufficient time had not elapsed to allow of a proper calculation being made of the probable receipts from this source. However, when this definitive account came to be made up, the increase already mentioned was apparent. The income from the mine as compared with that in the previous fiscal year, shews an increase of 213,578,820 yen.

The sum of 143,300 yen of this large increment is owing to the fact that the present accounts include the return for a full year, while in the definitive accounts for the previous year, only six months' operations were included, that being the time work was carried on by the Government. An increase of more than 70,200 yen was obtained by the sale of ore

which had been procured before the fiscal year now under consideration.

**RAILWAYS UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT :—** The amount of the receipts in this definitive account as compared with the estimate, shows an increase of 115,915.647 yen.

Notwithstanding a decrease of more than 44,500 yen, caused by the smaller number of passengers by the Tokio and Yokohama line, yet there was an increase of over 160,400 yen in the definitive account from the receipts caused by the improvement in the traffic on the Kyoto and Osaka line. The latter line was opened by Notification No. 13, issued by the Public Works Department in the 7th month of the 9th year of Meiji. When the estimates were prepared a sufficient time had not elapsed to afford any guide to the probable returns, but when the present account came to be made up the increase was found to be as stated.

Again, the receipts in this definitive account as compared with that for the previous year, exhibit an increase of 166,678.262 yen.

Of this increment more than 183,000 yen is owing to the extension of the railway from Osaka to Kyoto, but at the same time there has been a decrease, as already explained, of more than 16,300 yen on the line between Tokio and Yokohama.

The difference between the estimates and the definitive accounts is shown in the following table :—

	DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
<b>Tokio-Yokohama Line :—</b>			
Passengers.....	374,656.967	...	...
Freight.....	37,961.820	...	...
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>392,618.787</b>	<b>437,178.000</b>	<b>Dec. 44,559.213</b>
<b>Kyoto-Kobe Line :—</b>			
Passengers.....	379,694.727	...	...
Freight.....	36,569.133	...	...
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>416,263.860</b>	<b>255,789.000</b>	<b>Inc. 160,474.860</b>
<b>Grand Total :—</b>			
Passengers.....	734,351.694	...	...
Freight.....	74,530.953	...	...
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>808,882.647</b>	<b>692,967.000</b>	<b>Inc. 115,915.647</b>

**TELEGRAPHS UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT :—** The amount of the receipts in this definitive account, as compared with the estimate, exhibit an increment of 67,497.539 yen.

The cause of this augmentation was the extension of the telegraph line between Kumamoto and Kagoshima, and between Kokura and Oita, and also the fact that a great number of messages were sent on account of the Government service during the time of the Satsuma rebellion.

The increase in the present definitive account over that of the previous fiscal year amounts to 65,684.185 yen, the cause of which is already mentioned.

**FACTORIES UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT :—** The diminution in the definitive account under this section of the revenue compared with the estimate, was 19,116.916 yen. This diminution was caused by the fact that, although there was some increase from the receipts which were not taken into account when the estimates were framed, yet the purchase of new machinery and the workmen being comparatively unskilled, caused expense which was not anticipated. We will now give a brief outline of the condition of each undertaking :—

**SHIP-BUILDING ESTABLISHMENT AT NAGASAKI :—** A decrease of over 7,700 yen was occasioned by the delay in the completion of the works.

**SHIP-BUILDING ESTABLISHMENT AT HIOGO :—** A decrease of over 40,100 yen has taken place owing to orders having fallen off, and the postponement of some work to the subsequent fiscal year.

**ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT AT AKABANE :—** There has been an increase of over 46,500 yen on account of the gradual improvement of this factory, and the consequent large augmentation of the work turned out.

**CEMENT FACTORY AT FUKAGAWA :—** A decrement of over 18,600 yen took place owing to the impossibility of producing large quantities of the cement, because the ovens used for drying the clay were not efficient.

**EXPERIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT AT UCHI YAMASHITA-MACHI :—** This establishment was formerly under the control of the Home Department, and was transferred to the Public Works Department in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji. Therefore the probable receipts were not included, when the estimates of the latter Department were framed. However, an actual return of over 700 yen has been received. These increases and decreases when balanced, will give the diminution mentioned above.

**THE GLASS FACTORY AT SHINAGAWA,** also belongs to the same Department and was commenced in the 3rd month of the 9th year of Meiji, but, owing to the fact that the actual time of working has been short, there are no returns for the present.

The amount of the revenue from these Industrial Establishments for the present year, shows an augmentation of 48,806.962 yen over that of the previous year. This is due to an increase of more than 75,400 yen, of which over 74,600 yen resulted from the gradual development of the works in the three establishments at Akabane, Nagasaki and Fukagawa, and a sum of 700 yen owing to the transfer of the branch establishment at Uchi Yamashita-machi to the Public Works Department as already mentioned. There was, however, a decrease of over 26,600 yen, of which sum over 25,800 yen is due to the diminution of orders received at the establishment at Hiogo, and a sum of over 400 yen owing to the abolition of the Nioko-sho, in the first month of the ninth year of Meiji.

The following table shows the increase and decrease of the definitive and estimated accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
<b>Ship-building Yard at Nagasaki .....</b>	<b>107,446.304</b>	<b>115,300.000</b>	<b>Dec. 7,853.696</b>
<b>Ship-building Yard at Hiogo .....</b>	<b>14,891.725</b>	<b>55,000.000</b>	<b>Dec. 40,108.275</b>
<b>Engineering Works at Akabane .....</b>	<b>49,599.856</b>	<b>3,000.000</b>	<b>Inc. 46,599.856</b>
<b>Cement Factory at Fukagawa .....</b>	<b>8,345.275</b>	<b>27,000.000</b>	<b>Dec. 18,654.725</b>
<b>Experimental Works at Uchiyama's-machi .....</b>	<b>799.924</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>Inc. 799.924</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>181,083.084</b>	<b>300,000.000</b>	<b>Dec. 19,116.916</b>

**FILATURES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT :—** The increase in the definitive account under this heading as compared with the estimate is 204,610.628 yen. Of this sum over 88,500 yen was owing to the good price obtained for the silk, and over 116,000 yen was carried over from the previous fiscal year and has not been included in the estimates of the fiscal year now under consideration, as was stated under the item "Filatures under the Control of the Home Department," in the report on the definitive accounts for the eighth fiscal year.

In the fiscal year preceding, there were no receipts entered under this item as they were carried forward to this year.

The following table will exhibit the increase and decrease in the definitive account as compared with the estimate :—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
<b>Filature at Tomioka...</b>	<b>180,965.845</b>	<b>20,000.000</b>	<b>Inc. 160,965.845</b>
<b>" " Sakai .....</b>	<b>61,644.783</b>	<b>18,000.000</b>	<b>Inc. 43,644.783</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>242,610.628</b>	<b>38,000.000</b>	<b>Inc. 204,610.628</b>

**PRINTING BUREAU UNDER THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT :—** The increase in the definitive account under this heading as compared with the estimate is 63,308.597 yen.

The cause of this augmentation was due to the fact that there has been a great improvement in all branches of the work.

Again we find that the increment in this definitive account over that of the fiscal year preceding, is 63,925.732 yen.

The cause of this increase has been already mentioned.

**FACTORIES UNDER THE NAVY DEPARTMENT :—** The excess in the present definitive account under this heading as compared with the estimate was 48,025 yen.

The cause of this excess was due to the fact that although by the suspension of work in the Kagoshima factory during the disturbance at that place a falling off of 7,000 yen took place, yet the operations of the dockyard at Yokosuka have been greatly extended year after year.

The excess of this definitive account over the fiscal year preceding was 60,838.562 yen for which the cause has been already mentioned.

The following table shews the increase and decrease in this definitive account as compared with the estimate :—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Yokosuka Dockyard...	175,025.396	120,000.000	Inc. 55,025.396
Kagoshima Factory ...	...	7,000.000	Dec. 7,000.000
Total .....	175,025.396	127,000.000	Inc. 48,025.396

**MINT UNDER THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT :—**The increase in the definitive account under this heading, as compared with the estimate, was 381,237.245 yen. This increment was due to the fact that a great quantity of silver was brought to the mint by the public, and that the production of subsidiary coinage (both silver and copper) shewed a profit of over 256,600 yen. Moreover, in consequence of the increase in the export of sulphuric acid, over 90,200 yen has accrued from this source of revenue, while over 34,000 yen has been received for the assay and refining of bullion.

The definitive account shews a decrease of 297,998.720 yen as compared with that of the last fiscal year, which is due to the fact that in the previous year there were contingent receipts amounting to over 610,100 yen, which represented the profits on copper coinage, which ought to have appeared in the accounts for the fiscal period prior to the 6th month of the 8th year of Meiji. There was no such extraordinary source of revenue in the present year, although the receipts include 212,000 yen derived from the coinage of silver and copper, and over 100,000 yen from the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other articles.

The following table shews the increase and decrease in the definitive account as compared with the estimates :—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Profit on Coinage ...	976,690.000	720,000.000	Inc. 256,690.000
Profit on Sulphuric, Nitric and Muratic Acids.....	102,547.734	12,300.000	Inc. 90,247.734
Profit on other opera- tions.....	72,799.511	38,500.000	Inc. 34,299.511
Total.....	1,152,037.245	770,800.000	Inc. 381,237.245

**SALES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY :—**The amount of this definitive account as compared with the estimate, shews an increase of 156,481.762 yen.

Several causes contributed to this increment. Although the petition to annul the contract relating to the purchase of the railways between Tokio and Yokohama was granted, yet the sum of 214,000 yen, the amount of the instalment, was not received in this year, but over 76,500 yen was received from the sale of land, timber, stone, &c., to those who surrendered their pensions. An augmentation was also apparent owing to the arrangements for the surrender of pensions gradually approached completion. In addition to the above, at the time when the estimates were prepared, the sales of Government land, buildings, &c., were completed under the conditions in force at that time. Since then, however, the disposal of the estates formerly belonging to the Shrines and Temples, and of other Government land has gradually decreased. Receipts from the various other sources of revenue under this heading have also increased by 293,900 yen.

Altogether, a total increase of 370,400 yen appears in this definitive account under the item. By deducting from this amount the decrease above mentioned, we find the nett increase to be 156,481.762 yen as already stated.

A decrease of 1,569,107.883 yen appears in the present definitive account under this heading, as compared with that for the year previous.

The cause of the decrease was, that although an augmentation of over 58,200 yen was received owing to the large sums derived from the sales of Government lands and other property, yet the proceeds of the sales of timber from the Government Woods and Forests was transferred to another item. A decrease of over 58,200 yen was exhibited by sales to those who surrendered their pensions, and over 214,000 yen calculated upon was not received in this year owing to the contract for the sale of the railway between Tokio and Yokohama being cancelled. The total amount of these items of

decrease is more than 1,627,300 yen. Deducting the total increase we have the nett decrease mentioned before.

The following table shews the increases and decreases in the definitive as compared with the estimated accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Yearly instalment from the sale of the Taka- shima mine .....	69,500.000	65,000.000	Inc. 4,500.000
Instalment from the sale of the railway between Tokio and Yokohama .....	214,000.000	428,000.000	Dec. 214,000.000
Sales of Government Lands, Buildings, Stores, Timber, Stone, &c. ....	565,753.762	199,772.000	Inc. 365,981.762
Total.....	849,253.762	692,772.000	Inc. 156,481.762

**RENT OF GOVERNMENT LANDS, BUILDINGS, &c :—**The amount of this item in the definitive account as compared with the estimate, shews an increase of 18,112 595 yen.

This increase was owing to the fact that Notification No. 53, relating to the rents of Government buildings, being issued in the 5th month of the 9th year of Meiji, sufficient time had not elapsed when the estimates were framed to afford any basis for an accurate calculation. As a matter of fact, however, the actual number of Government tenants has greatly increased.

Again, the amount of the receipts in this definitive account as compared with that for the year previous, shews a decrease of 1,110,511.295 yen.

Such decrease was owing to the fact that the miscellaneous receipts of various kinds belonging to the Reserve Fund, which appear in Table I. (Rents of Government property; &c.) appended to the report of the definitive account for the eighth fiscal year, have been transferred in this fiscal year to the item of "Miscellaneous Revenue out of Taxes." This accounts for over 1,043,400 yen of the decrease. Furthermore, the sale of Government lands and buildings to those who surrendered their pensions in the previous fiscal year was very great, in consequence of which the rent for the present fiscal year considerably diminished. In several minor items there is a decrease of over 67,000 yen.

**RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT WOODS AND FORESTS :—**Under this heading the present definitive account shews a decrease of 35,266.198 yen, as compared with the estimates. This is due to the expiration of contracts for the sale of timber. In the previous year this item was included in the "Sale of Government Lands, Buildings, Timber, Stone, &c.," while in the present accounts a special heading has been provided for them, which explains the increase in the total sum.

**MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE FROM VARIOUS TAXES :—**An increase of 877,108.552 yen will be found under this heading in comparing the definitive with the estimated accounts, which is to be attributed to the following causes. There was a decrease of over 126,600 yen thus : 58,200 yen loss on the sales of sample articles for the purpose of encouraging native industry ; and 68,300 yen by the transfer of the profits derived from the manufacture of ruled paper for petitions, stamps, etc., to the Printing Bureau under the control of the Finance Department. There was an increase to be set against this, however, of over 807,500 yen by the sale of articles not required by local authorities, 127,500 yen accruing from fines, and 68,600 yen from the sale of silkworm's egg cards, which makes a total of over 1,003,700 yen. By placing these several increases against the decreases, the result given above will be attained.

Again, the amount of this definitive account compared with that for the previous year, shews an increase of 1,283,863.831 yen. This we attribute to the fact that there was a falling off of 74,600 yen owing to there being no unusual payment made by a Foreign State in the present fiscal year such as happened in the year previous upon the exchange of Saghalien for the Kurile islands. Freight earned by vessels controlled by the Colonization Department decreased over 69,500 yen, and the sale of land and articles not required fell off to the extent of more than 144,100 yen. Notwithstanding this large deficiency there was an increment of more than 1,333,900 yen, by the transfer to this heading of the miscellaneous receipts formerly included in the item of "Receipts from Sundry Advances" in the definitive account for the

preceding year and placed to the reserve fund; and also by the transfer to "Miscellaneous Revenue out of Taxes" of the receipts from the sale of articles not required by the Government, which were included in the item of sales of Government Land, Buildings, Timber, Stone, &c., in the definitive account for the previous year.

**REVENUES OUT OF TAXES:**—In addition to the increase just mentioned, over 50,600 yen was obtained by the sale of silkworms' egg cards, and over 43,400 yen by the disposal of articles bought for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition and exhibited there. Other sums were obtained from various other sources, and taking all the items of increase together they amount to more than 1,428,000 yen. The decrease already mentioned being deducted from this increase, will give the nett augmentation stated above.

The following table shews the increases and decreases in the estimated and definitive accounts under this heading:—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Sales of Silkworms' Egg Cards .....	148,645.425	80,000.000	Inc. 68,645.425
Sales of Books .....	30,556.623	11,436.000	Inc. 19,120.623
Commutation of Military Service .....	8,464.500	3,240.000	Inc. 5,224.500
Sales of Surplus Stores, &c. ....	455,028.652	43,165.000	Inc. 411,863.652
Revenue from Reserve Fund .....	248,756.271	319,268.000	Dec. 70,511.729
Fines .....	127,579.376	...	Inc. 127,579.376
Miscellaneous Receipts	884,926.705	569,740.000	Inc. 315,186.705
Total .....	1,903,957.552	1,026,849.000	Inc. 877,108.552

**REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:**—A decrease of 93,912.456 yen was found in this definitive account, as compared with the estimate. This falling off we attribute to the fact that, although there was an increase of more than 44,600 yen owing to settlements made by various Departments, and better regulations which produced improved results, yet a considerable deficit of 138,600 was found after allowing a renewal of the term of payment to those debtors who met with unforeseen misfortunes, and to the heirs of deceased debtors, and writing off all debts which had become bad in consequence of the bankruptcy of the debtors or the poverty of their heirs.

A decrease of 1,506,789.321 yen was found in the definitive account for the present term as compared with the fiscal year preceding, which we attribute to the circumstance that, although there was an increase of more than 131,500 yen by the augmentation of advances for charitable purposes, yet there was a decrease of more than 1,638,300 yen in the temporary advances from the reserve fund, as stated in the seventh section of the introductory remarks to the estimates for the 9th fiscal year, which is not included in the revenue and expenditure.

The following table shews the amount of each item under this heading in definitive account and estimates, together with the increase or decrease thereof:—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Repayment of advances for charitable purposes .....	656,065.372	...	...
Repayment of advances for promoting national industries .....	41,932.172	...	...
Total .....	697,997.544	791,910.000	Dec. 93,912.456

**REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES MADE IN PROPORTION TO KOKU DAKA (rice production):**—In this item an increase of 4,059.654 yen is observed in the definitive account, as compared with the estimates. This was due to the fact that, although there was a decrease of more than 17,200 yen consequent upon the abandonment of claims, the absconding or bankruptcy of debtors, and the enlargement of periods for repayment, etc., yet there was an increase of more than 21,300 yen on account of moneys being received, during the present fiscal period, which had stood over from the year previous.

A decrease of 21,828,077 yen appears in the present definitive account as compared with that of the year previous. This is due to the fact that amounts payable in instalments were fully discharged in the year preceding and some claims were abandoned, while in other cases renewals of the term of repayment were granted.

**REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES MADE TO PEOPLE OF THE LATE HANS:**—In this item there is a decrease of 192,815,038 yen in the definitive account as compared with the estimate, which is due to the fact that better regulations were put in force as regards the advances made by the late Hans, and some claims were written off owing to the poverty of the heirs of the deceased debtors.

There is also a falling off of 16,258.070 yen in the present definitive account as compared with that for the year previous, which we attribute to some advances having been completely repaid during the preceding year before the actual due dates.

**HARBOUR DUES:**—On the 11th month of the 8th year of Meiji, a temporary cessation of these dues was notified. For this reason, there were no receipts in this year.

**AKITA MINE:**—This item appeared under a separate heading in the previous definitive accounts, but as it was subsequently transferred to the control of the Public Works Department, no special mention of the revenue derived from the mine appears in separate form this year.

**REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES FOR BUILDING BRICK AND STONE RESIDENCES IN TOKIO:**—This item belongs to temporary advances from the reserve fund, so it will not hereafter be included in the accounts of revenue and expenditure, as stated in the seventh section of the introductory remarks to the estimates for the 9th fiscal year.

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR.—Permit me to add a few words to the letter I recently addressed you touching the origin of the proposal for an equal partition of the Shimonoseki indemnity. You have contended that it came from the side of Great Britain: I, that it was a contention and suggestion of the American Minister.

I believe that the extracts I have already given from Lord Clarendon's despatches will fully bear me out. But, if not, the following passage from Earl Russell's despatch to Mr. Winchester, dated the 26th July 1865, will set the question finally at rest:—"The Agents of the four Powers in Japan have agreed to leave to their Governments the partition of the indemnity. The French Government have no fixed views on the subject, and confine themselves to pointing out what appears to them to be an equitable manner of proceeding. The Americans have called attention to the moral influence which the joint action of the four Powers exercised independently of the force employed—a moral influence of which it is right to take account, inasmuch as it contributed to the prompt and favourable solution arrived at, and which should be considered as influencing the partition."

Earl Russell then goes on to suggest that \$2,000,000—two-thirds of the total indemnity—should be divided among the four Powers interested, in proportion to the force which they devoted respectively to the proceedings; and further says that after \$480,000 have been deducted from the remaining third for compensation for actual injury done to American and Dutch shipping, a balance, \$580,000, would be left for distribution among the four Powers. It is beyond doubt that he considered that ample concession would be made to the contention of the American Minister if this balance were equally divided among the four Powers.

But, in the end, the whole indemnity was divided on this principle, so that the United States Government found itself in the unenviable position of making a profit of \$600,000 out of a punitive act, to which it contributed one gun and a party of marines under a subaltern officer. Of course the conscience of every right-minded American who knew anything of the affair, was outraged. I have twenty times said that I never made any accusation against the American people for this deplorable act of their Minister. Were the nation polled to-morrow, I believe that they would, to a man, vote for the restitution of this money to the Japanese. And I am as firmly of opinion that this will ultimately be done by the Government at Washington, where, from the very first, the transaction was regarded as equivocal, if not unworthy. Olet, said Mr. Seward, when the

money came into his hands; and, then and there, he placed it to a suspense account in the books of the Government, and refused to pay it into the public treasury. I doubt not that his puritan descent had much to do with his act, and that the sturdy honesty of his character revolted from any participation in a deed tainted with the guilt of Achan.

Do not let us doubt it, Sir: "The Gods are just, and of our pleasant vices make instruments to scourge us." The American will restore this money to Japan.

Yours faithfully,  
W. G. HOWELL.

London, 19th August, 1880.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 4th October, 1880.

The report that the Albanians had burned Dulcigno has since been declared unfounded, and hopes are entertained of a peaceful solution.

LONDON, 5th October, 1880.

The Porte has communicated to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers a general scheme for the settlement of pending questions.

LONDON, 7th October, 1880.

The revised scheme for the settlement of pending questions submitted by the Porte to the Great Powers is considered an insult to the European Concert, and a Naval Demonstration in the Bosphorus is therefore in contemplation.

### The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2510, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 10TH MONTH, 9TH DAY,  
DO-YO-BI.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The M. M. steamer *Menzaleh* arrived from Hongkong on Tuesday last, having on board the home mails of August 20th. European and American despatches went forward by the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* this morning. The P. M. S. S. *City of Tokio* left San Francisco bound for this port on the 20th ultimo, and may be expected to arrive at any moment.

We observe by an advertisement in a vernacular paper, that a race-meeting will take place at Toyama Park on the 16th and 17th of October instant. The meeting is under the auspices of the United Race Club, and will probably attract many visitors from Yokohama. It is to be regretted that the Club does not give publicity to its proceedings through the foreign press, as we are quite sure that Japanese sportsmen like to see a good attendance of foreigners at their meetings. We are informed privately that the competitors will be confined to members of the Army, Navy, Police and Imperial Household.

We would call our readers attention to the advertised performance on Monday evening by the new Amateur Dramatic Association. We hear that the corps is hard at work and intend to give regular and frequent performances throughout the winter. We hope to see a full house on the opening night, when some *debutants*, together with some of the old Yokohama favorites will appear. The full band of the *Richmond* will perform in the compound next the Theatre, and the pieces selected are bright, mirthful and entertaining. In fine everything points to an opening of the season with great éclat, and we are sure that all who attend the representation will not fail to spend a few pleasant hours.

A sad accident, arising out of the recent typhoon, occurred in Tokio yesterday. A three-storied Japanese house had been partially twisted by the violence of the wind, and some workmen were employed to try and pull it back into its original position. While some six or seven of them were on the roof assisting in the operations, the house suddenly collapsed with a crash; all the men received injuries more or less severe, one unfortunate fellow having his eyes literally torn from their sockets by a splinter.

The European mails brought to Hongkong by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, continue to be carried from that port to Japan by the vessels of the Mitsu Bishi Company, thus causing an agreeable disappointment to those who prophesied all sorts of inconvenience when the British Government withdrew the subsidy from the elder line. We learn that the *Sumida Maru* sailed from Hongkong for Yokohama via Kobe on Saturday last, having on board the English mail, and will be due here on next Monday morning at daylight.

The total darkness in which the streets of the settlement are allowed to remain after nightfall, is a constant subject of comment by visitors, and is to them all the more unaccountable when they see the disused lamp-pillars void of lanterns. Residents explain in reply to inquiry that matters have remained in the same pleasant position for the last six years, and the exorbitant demands of the then proprietor of the gas-works is given as the cause. These works have changed hands not very long since and now belong to a company which has, we understand, made overtures to some leading citizens to effect a resumption of the street lighting upon what must be considered reasonable terms, having regard to the price charged by the former proprietor. In 1873-4, one hundred street lamps were lighted at a monthly cost per lamp of about \$4.70. At the end of the term of the contract the lighting committee, which was composed of a few public-spirited gentlemen who devoted a good deal of time and labour to their self-imposed task, asked for a reduction of some ten or twenty per cent. in the price charged. This request was treated in a very cavalier manner, ultimately the whole project fell through, and the lamps have remained unlighted ever since. The present Gas Company are, we believe, shewing a very different disposition, and are anxious to make any reasonable concession, which will effect the resumption of lighting up the foreign settlement. We are informed that the company will supply gas under the same conditions as before to the hundred lamps, at the monthly charge, per lamp, of four yen and ten sen, which at present rates is only slightly over one-half of the price demanded in 1873-4. In addition a probability of a reduction after the new year is mentioned. It appears, therefore, that all now requisite is for a few influential gentlemen to emulate the example of the members of the former lighting committee, convene a public meeting, and take the matter in hand energetically. We feel sure that the public will gladly support a movement having for its object the rescue of the streets from darkness. Let the trial be made and we are confident the result will prove eminently satisfactory.

The *Examiner* says that Secretary T. Nissi, who has just left St. Petersburg for Japan, after ten years' diplomatic service at the Russian Court, intends on arriving at Tokio, to bring out a work entitled "The Japanese in Russia."

Yokohama was visited last Sunday night by a very severe gale, almost approaching a typhoon. Up to eleven o'clock p.m. there were no actual indications of the coming blow, as the barometer then stood at 29.35, but afterwards it began to fall rapidly. The gale then set in accompanied by a perfect deluge of rain, and reached its height at about half-past two o'clock a.m., when the barometer showed as low as 28.651. The Settlement, generally, bore witness to the strength of the gale. The English hatoba presented a sad sight of destruction in the morning. Two steam launches—one belonging to the post office—and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s gig, suffered considerably; the fragments of over fifty sampans were floating about, the disconsolate boatmen trying to collect their property. When at its worst the direction of the gale was from the north-west, and as the entrance to the hatoba faces that way, it is thus explained how so many of the boats, launches, &c., became

injured. Many houses suffered both on the Bluff and the Settlement: the fine old willow tree by the Church was blown down, while up at the race-course the grand stand and the fences have been levelled, and there was a general destruction of trees, fences, &c. Many of the streets on the swamp were flooded. In harbour, the *Tsukuba Kan* and H.M.S. *Fly* dragged anchor. Owing to the extreme celerity with which the latter vessel got under steam, she was extricated from her perilous position when abreast the Grand Hotel. We are informed that the framework of a godown in course of erection by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. has also been blown down.

A native paper states that the number of houses demolished in Tokio by the gale of last Sunday night amounts to 1,086: twelve were damaged by flood and, altogether, 2,637 buildings were more or less injured. Twelve persons were killed and twenty-three injured. The effects of the gale were not confined to Tokio and Yokohama alone; along the Tokaido the Tennin-gawa, the Ooi-gawa, the Fuji-kawa, and the Sakumi-gawa all overflowed their banks, and many trees and houses were blown down. Five boats belonging to a saké distillery had left Shimoda for Toba but having encountered the gale, three of them put in to Shimizu and the other two into Fukuda harbour. In Nakasendo, the Arakawa overflowed near Kunmagaya in the Gunba prefecture, and carried away a Buddhist temple and many other buildings in Hisashima Mura. The Tone-gawa and the Ritane-gawa also overflowed their banks. The trees and forests in the Government reservations, and those along the roadside have been mostly blown down.

The M.M. steamer *Tanais* returned to Yokohama on Monday night having encountered the full force of the typhoon of which we experienced a portion on Sunday last. Owing to the courtesy of Captain Reynier we are enabled to publish the following full report:—"Left Yokohama, on the 3rd instant at 9 a.m. there was continuous rain and a slight gale from the N.E. At 3.45 p.m. rounded Rock Island. After leaving Tsuruga experienced a strong swell from the S.W. The barometer, which was at 759 when we left Yokohama commenced to fall until it stood at 755. Then the gale veered to the S.E. and increased in strength and steadiness. At 6.30 p.m. sighted Omai light fifteen miles distant. Laid the course to pass the light at ten miles. The barometer continued to fall in an abnormal manner, but the course was unaltered. Between seven and eight p.m. there could be no doubt that we were under the influence of a typhoon, the centre of which was a little to the right of our course. At 8 p.m. the barometrical reading was 744 and a perfect tempest blew. An enormous sea rose from the S.E. and the vessel began to labour heavily. There was no doubt whatever that we were crossing the path of a typhoon which opposed us with great force. We did not dare to run into the coast, which was at least 20 miles off, on account of its dangerous character, and the fact that the ship was making very slow progress, and I especially dreaded the neighbourhood of the islands, which are in the south near Idzu. There was nothing to do, therefore, but to cross the centre of the typhoon. I steered to the S.S.W. to avoid all fear of a lee shore. All this time the barometer was very irregular; at 10 p.m. it showed 729; a terrible wind was blowing and we shipped seas at every moment, now from the S.W. and now from the S.E. from which direction they were of so great a strength that the ship strained terribly. The stoke-hole was filled with water. The violence of the tempest increased up to eleven o'clock when the barometer showed 724: at this moment the zone of the typhoon was entered. At 11.30 p.m. the wind ceased suddenly; the barometer stood at 722, the lowest point reached. At midnight there was a lull. Then a N.W. wind of terrible strength arose. The barometer began to rise. At about eleven o'clock the rudder was damaged: about midnight a sailor, Matthieu Dominique, who was standing on the poop, was thrown overboard by a lurch of the ship and all efforts to save him were unavailing. To lower a boat would have been to send men to certain death and to our grief we had to abandon him to his fate. Two other men were wounded. At 1 a.m. the storm was at its worst, and the rain and sea were so great that one could barely see the forepart of the vessel. After 1 a.m. the barometer rose very quickly

but the weather did not become settled until the morning of the 4th instant, at about 5 a.m. In consequence of the damage done to the rudder, I decided to return to Yokohama for repairs, especially as the engines were working only slowly. During the typhoon the mizen rigging was damaged and the davits of two boats were carried away, as were also a few hen-coops. The vessel having strained so much the usual reservation is made in case of the cargo being damaged; the pumps were kept going all the time. The vessel anchored in Yokohama harbour at 11.30 p.m. on the 4th of October."

Having repaired damages, the *Tanais* left for Hongkong on Tuesday night.

The O. & O. Company's steamer *Garlic* passed through no less than three typhoons during the passage from Hongkong. By the courtesy of Captain Kidley we are enabled to give a full report of the voyage. The vessel left Hongkong at daylight on the 26th of September, and had fine weather to Lamock Island, but high confused sea and strong south-west current. On the 27th September, barometer falling rapidly, wind north-west, weather ugly and threatening. At 4 p.m. wind commenced to haul to northward. At 6 p.m., lay ship to on the starboard tack, and lay to for twenty hours, the wind having gone to the south-east, and barometer rising, proceeded full speed.

The following is the reading of barometer, with direction of wind at time:—

#### 27th September.

Noon .....	29.42	Wind	N.W.
4 p.m. ....	29.15	"	N. N. W.
5 " .....	29.16	"	N. by W.
6 " .....	29.20	"	North
7 " .....	29.25	"	N. by E.
8 " .....	29.25	"	N. N. E.
9 " .....	29.27	"	"
10 " .....	29.35	"	N. E. by N.
11 " .....	29.39	"	N. E.
12 " .....	29.40	"	"

#### Morning 28th September.

1 a.m. ....	29.43	"	N. E.
2 " .....	29.46	"	N. E. by E.
3 " .....	29.47	"	E. by N.
4 " .....	29.50	"	East

Ship in starboard quadrant of typhoon, storm having passed to southward of ship's position. Had cloudy weather to the Islands. On the 30th September at 11.15 p.m. the south-eastern end of Tokaro Sima, bore north (true) distance 4 miles, wind north-east, with a very heavy swell from the eastward. October 1st, wind steady from N. E. with steady barometer until midnight, when the wind commenced to haul to the eastward, and the barometer to fall, sea very high and confused, ship standing to eastward to get sea room, as soon as possible brought ship on starboard tack, engines going at a speed to keep ship's head to sea. Ship in the starboard semicircle of a typhoon that was moving to the N. W. and not far from axis line. From noon October 1st to noon October 2nd, wind had shifted from N. E. to E. S. E. and remained steady. At 1 a.m. of the 2nd the barometer commenced to fall rapidly, and fell from 29.04 until 10 a.m. when it showed 28.16, wind blowing with hurricane force and heavy rain. At 11.30 a.m. wind shifted to S. E. then to N. E. round by North, and settled into W.N.W., blowing hard for three hours, when the weather cleared. The ship (as shewn by action of wind) must have passed close to the centre, the storm recurring to the north-east. Passed Oosima at 9 p.m. on the 4th October, and arrived at Yokohama on the 5th, at midnight.

An English journal says that "it is the right thing at St. Petersburg to patronise the missionary operations of the Russian Orthodox Church in Japan. All the ladies have been embroidering altar clothes or trimming sacerdotal robes for the cathedral which the Synod is going to build at Tokio. Count Cheremetieff has given 20,000 roubles towards the fund for endowing the bishopric—a large sum, as incomes go in Russia."

The contemplated union of the aged Baroness Burdett-Coutts with the young Mr. Barlett, is still exciting much comment in London, and a hoax was recently perpetrated by the announcement that the marriage would take place on a certain day. The *Whitehall Review* remarks on the subject that "the scene in the

Savoy, when the people assembled to witness the wedding of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, was extremely funny. A great crowd got into the churchyard and into the church, too; while more were kept in the street by policemen. There they waited, hour after hour, till at last the Rev. Mr. White ascended the pulpit steps and announced that the marriage would not take place that day. But what on earth moved a member of Parliament and one of those who gave the Bachelors' Ball to cool their heels in the Savoy? The principal mover in the legal proceedings which are being taken to enforce the will of the Duchess of St. Albans in the event of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's marriage is not Mrs. Money, eldest sister of the Baroness but the solicitor for the heir, who, as I have previously stated, is Mrs. Money's son. The Baroness and her two sisters are, as they always have been, on very good terms. There are some who think it possible that the wedding may not take place after all! I confess that I should never be surprised to hear that Lady Burdett-Coutts had adopted Mr. Bartlett in lieu of marrying him. Were she to do so she would meet the wishes of all her friends. I learn that a highly-placed and illustrious personage spent two hours counselling the Baroness in this direction on Sunday morning, prior to His Royal Highness's departure for Germany. It is quite true that Mr. Bartlett was naturalised only a short time ago; but that, it is said, was simply the result of negligence."

The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* writes under date 8th of July:—"A private correspondent communicates to the *Journal de Genève* some particulars concerning the earthquakes which befell at Smyrna on July 29 and 30:—'This morning' (July 29), he writes, 'at 7 minutes to 5, we had here a terrible earthquake shock. The oscillations lasted 12 seconds, and ran from north to south. Had they lasted a few seconds longer, we should have had to deplore a catastrophe as frightful as that of 1776, when 25,000 people were buried under the ruins of the city. At 5 o'clock all the inhabitants were in the streets. A Turk was killed in his oratory while saying his morning prayers. In St. George's-street a young girl and a boy were buried beneath the ruins of a house. They were taken out with difficulty, and though much hurt are still alive. A list of the wounded has been published, but it is so evidently untrustworthy that I hesitate to repeat the figures which it gives. The damage to public monuments and private buildings is incalculable; it must amount to several million piastres. All the houses in the city are injured, and the traces of the shock are to be seen everywhere. In the absence of trustworthy official information, I give you the results of some of my own observations. Two large houses and three shops in Franque-street are partially destroyed. The same fate has befallen two great khans and 20 warehouses of the bazaar. A part of the Turkish quarter has suffered so much that it has had to be abandoned by its inhabitants. The Governor-General's palace, the basilica of St. John, the Aidin railway station, the new post and telegraph offices, are seriously damaged. The shocks have been felt since last night (this was written on July 29), and people are in a state of panic. Many inhabitants have fled from the city and taken refuge in the neighbouring villages, some of which, however, have suffered even more than Smyrna. At Bourabat, a small town about 15 minutes by railway from Smyrna, ten houses and the minaret of a mosque have fallen, killing three persons. At Menemen (three hours from Smyrna) the whole of the bazaar, all the churches and mosques, and many houses have been thrown down. Up to Monday 12 dead had been disinterred from the ruins, and a fire which broke out shortly after the earthquake completed the destruction of the unfortunate town. The river Hermus, which passes near Menemen on its way to the Gulf of Smyrna—a part of its banks having fallen in—has inundated the surrounding country. New springs have burst forth on a mountain near Magnesia. In Magnesia itself 28 buildings, among which are two large mosques, have been destroyed. At Horokui, an orthodox Greek resort of pilgrims, ten houses, five *cafés*, several shops, and the beautiful steeple of the Greek church, are in ruins, and 14 persons have perished. There is a rumour that the village of Yamanar has disappeared, but this requires confirmation."

## ECCLESIASTIC AND MISSIONARY NOTES.

**YOKOHAMA CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**—The first regular meeting of the season was held at the Temperance Hall on Wednesday evening, the 6th instant at 8 o'clock. After a hymn had been sung and prayer offered by the Rev. L. H. Gulick; the vice-President, the Rev. E. C. Irwine, M.A., read the 12th Chapter of John from the 23rd verse. He mentioned that the President, Mr. A. J. Wilkin, was prevented through indisposition from being present, and then gave a very interesting address on the words of the 32nd verse—"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me"—in which he urged on the members the necessity for individual effort in order to make the Association successful, while at the same time he reminded them that they must ask for, and rely on the aid of the Holy Spirit, without which little or no permanent good would be done. Mr. Irwine mentioned, also, that members should bear in mind that they have a duty to perform in attending the meetings themselves; and in trying to induce others to do so. He announced that during the present season the regular meetings of the Association will be held on the first Wednesday of each month, and it was hoped that they would be well attended. Other meetings of a social and more secular nature will also be held, but all of which will not have religious objects in view. A few remarks on the same subject were made by the Revs. A. A. Bennett and L. H. Gulick. The vice-President then stated that it was intended to recommence the Bible classes, and after some discussion the meeting was closed with prayer.

**BIBLE SALES IN JAPAN**—In connection with the work of the American Bible Society, the Rev. J. Goble has constructed two vehicles from which to sell the Scriptures. One of these is a two-wheeled carriage of narrow gauge, drawn by one horse, and can be used wherever a jinrikisha can go. This vehicle is so made that on an emergency it will run for a short distance on one wheel only. The carriage is of such simple design that it can easily be taken to pieces, and carried over or round obstacles otherwise insuperable. In the space of four months from the latter part of last March, over 4,700 portions of the Scriptures were sold for cash, during two long journeys of several hundred miles in localities to the north and east of the capital. The sales were greatly promoted during these trips by the use of a magic lantern illustrative of scenes from the Scriptures, the exhibitions being attended by the notables of the various towns, as well as by very large numbers of the other classes of the inhabitants. Mr. Goble has also contrived a very convenient hand-cart for use in the streets of Tokio. Work was commenced with this vehicle on the 21st of last September, and during one holiday no less than 600 portions of the Scriptures were sold. In five days of the first week, 1800 portions were disposed of, and during the week ending last Saturday (October 2nd) 1,200; making in all for eleven working days over 3,000 portions of the New Testament—mainly Gospels.

"IT IS INSTRUCTIVE," says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 20th of last August, "to watch the work of prominent Churchmen in an unenclosed field; that is to say, beyond the limits within which they are protected from competition. At the last monthly meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the report of a special committee on the constitution of the society was presented. The growth of the society has exceeded the powers of the old machinery; and it is now proposed to meet the difficulty by a method in accordance with 'modern political experience' by 'insinuating representative government, by electing periodically a strong executive, and by provision both for regular and for extraordinary appeals to the whole constituency.' Possibly the executive, as devised in the scheme of the special committee, is rather flavoured with officialism; but the essential recommendation is that 'a poll of the whole society by voting papers may be demanded on any question decided by vote of a general meeting.' If the report be adopted in February next, the effect will be practically to place the power of moulding the policy and shaping the machinery of the society in the hands of the whole body; since the checks that have been devised, such as the power vested in the president to refuse the poll, would be obviously ineffective in face of a popular movement. The proposed amendment of the constitution of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is a scheme of democratic reform, devised by such eminent Radicals as the Bishops of Carlisle and Ely, Earls Powis and Nelson, and Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P."

**THE CORRESPONDENT** of the *Times* telegraphs from Washington that the American *Chargé d'Affaires* at Constantinople has been instructed by his Government to impress upon the Porte the necessity of taking prompt and energetic steps to punish the murderers of the American Missionary, Mr. Parsons. The Board of Foreign Missions has laid the case before Mr. Evarts, urging energetic action on the part of the United States in order to secure the punishment of the assassins and guarantees for the safety of American Missionaries in Turkey. In his reply, the Secretary of State said that the Government had already taken steps in the matter, and that the case would receive his earnest attention.

WE ARE GLAD TO LEARN that Miss Brittan, concerning whose work in India and reception at San Francisco, notices have appeared in our previous issues, has opened a Home for Eurasian children, temporarily at No. 72, Bluff. It is designed to enable all parents desirous of so doing obtaining a good moral and intellectual training for their children.

THE EXPATRIATED JESUITS:—A bill has been laid before the Jersey States Assembly in view of the expected arrival in that island of Jesuits banished from France. It is proposed to enforce the provisions of an Act of George IV. against the establishment of the order of Jesuits in England. The Act provides that no establishment of the kind shall be allowed to immigrate, under pain of banishment for all concerned; and no religious order is allowed to open a scholastic institution without the permission of the Assembly under a penalty of £50.

CHURCH CONGRESS:—One of the most important discussions at the coming Church Congress, Leicester, is expected to take place on the religious condition of the nation in the upper, middle, and industrial classes. The speakers who will introduce the subject are: The Bishop of Bedford, the Rev. Canon Barry, the Rev. Berdmore Compton, the Rev. Harry Jones, the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, and the Rev. W. Lefroy.

RUSSIAN RELIGION:—According to a recent report, there are in Russia, besides the cathedrals, about 85,000 churches, of which 30,000 are parish churches. The services are carried on by 37,718 priests and 11,857 deacons; there are 65,951 lay church servants, such as sextons, &c. The State contributes to the support of 17,667 churches (a little more than half of the whole number) the annual sum of 4,384,312 roubles (about £657,000). The total amount contributed by the State for maintaining churches in Russia is about 5,200,000 roubles (about £680,000).

A RICE FESTIVAL:—The Cambridge Delhi Mission is steadily progressing. The Rev R. R. Winter has now six Cambridge graduates working under him, besides the veteran Tara Chand. A letter describing the Mission at Chota Nagpore mentions that some hundreds of Kol Christians worship in a beautiful Gothic church, and that at a rice harvest festival there was a procession of brown-faced children, followed by men bearing on their heads baskets of newly-cut rice, which one by one they poured before the altar, the amount being 10cwt. of rice.

MEETING OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS:—An open-air meeting of Native Christians, is to be held in the grounds attached to the Seiyoken, Uyeno Park, Tokio, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 12th and 13th of October instant. Exercises will commence each day at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until six o'clock in the evening. Addresses will be delivered by numerous Native and Foreign Christian teachers, all the proceedings being in the Japanese language. This will be, we understand, the first meeting of the kind ever held in Japan by the express permission of the Government, and it is therefore specially interesting on that account. It is also worthy of notice that the movement has entirely originated with, and been wholly carried into effect by, Native Christians.

#### SHANGHAI LETTER.

SHANGHAI, 28th September, 1880.

Our papers here have copied from the *Japan Herald* the panegyric on Sir Thomas Wade which was published as a leader in that journal, and to most of the residents, who ought to know something about the British Minister at Peking, the article in question is as much a piece of fresh news as the latest telegrams from Afghanistan. We not long ago obtained all our information about the Russo-Chinese quarrel, the state of the Government at Peking, the intentions of Li Hung-chang, and the movements of Colonel Gordon from the Japan papers, and not a little were we astonished at the information conveyed. Now that the British Minister is presented to us in quite a different light to what foreign residents in China have viewed him, we begin to wonder whether our rates of exchange and prices for shirrings and opium, will not be settled for us in Japan. One of our papers very justly says, "What the Japan papers know about China, that is not known here, would fill a large book." And indeed it seems so. Still, it is gratifying in this age of excitement, when the daily inquiry is always "What news?" for us in Shanghai to know that every Thursday, with the arrival of the Japan steamer, we may look for information about our own movements and the progress of events in China generally, of which we had no conception.

The case of the British steamer *Carisbrook*, which was apparently decided at Amoy by the Acting-Consul in such a high-handed manner, is to be heard on appeal here, and unless the

Amoy Consul can show a better case than it would at present appear that he can do, he stands a very good chance of knowing to his cost that he is amenable to a Supreme Court in China. According to the lawyer who is conducting the appeal case for the steamer, there are eight reasons why the Amoy Consul is utterly and entirely wrong, but, of course, we have to hear the other side of the question. Yet it seems a great risk to the interests of British shipping, that any Consular official, "clothed in a little brief authority," should be able to detain steamers at his will and pleasure, fine the Captain \$500 or imprison him for three months, and yet reject his request for an appeal without assigning any reason. To make matters more complicated, we now hear by telegram from Amoy that the same official has again detained a British steamer, by illegally demanding a bond which it is out of the power of the Agents or Captain to give. The issue of these cases in the Court of Appeal are of paramount importance to all connected with shipping.

Our sportsmen have been actively engaged all this month. The unusually cool weather we had towards the end of August brought the snipe down in large numbers, and earlier than usual, so that fine sport was to be obtained all round the settlement at the latter part of last month and the beginning of this, the sportsmen living on the Bubbling Well Road having only to step into the fields adjoining the houses to find lots of birds. The popping of guns on the 1st of September was as frequent as it is at home on that day, though cotton here represents the stubble and turnips of old England. Some time ago the Municipal Council allowed pheasants to be sold in the market during September, though the close season used to extend to October, so now many sportsmen make this a pretext for pheasant shooting any time this month. *Vive le sport!* We shall perhaps be shooting hen pheasants in midsummer next year.

The police have just made another seizure of Maloo mixture. It appears a brisk trade is done in this rubbish, which must pay so well that constant confiscation does not seem to hinder it at all, and no good will be effected in putting a stop to the sale of this wretched stuff, until those dealing in it are severely punished.

The Autumn Race Meeting is fixed for Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th October, and Monday, the 1st November, and as we have fairly got through the summer, training is in active progress. The course was opened on the 1st of this month, but as we were then in the height of the summer, the Grand Stand was but poorly attended. Now, however, all is changed, and as the entries close on Saturday next, no opportunity is lost for a trial of the powers of the various griffins that have been bought this autumn, or kept over from last meeting. The purchases of griffins are rather under the usual average, as buyers have been dependent on overland mobs which had left the north before war was threatened, for owing to the number of ponies required for military purposes, no animals have been permitted to leave for the south latterly, and in consequence we have no arrivals of steamer griffins as usual. To this cause, however, may be attributed the fact that no very promising new griffins have, as yet, appeared on the course, as the steamer ponies were supposed to be the pick of the northern mobs, and worth the freight that had to be paid for their passage. The favourite griffin at present is *Folle-Farine* a pony kept over from last spring, and which nothing now training can touch at this date. Much was expected of this pony last spring, but just before the meeting he was withdrawn from the training as not being fit. He was then in inexperienced hands, which may account for his breaking down, but he will now be more carefully looked after, and if all goes well he will be difficult to beat, as he is a regular flyer. Besides *Folle-Farine*, there are only two or three griffins that at present attract any attention, but there is yet lots of time before the meeting, and a China pony is as uncertain and changeable as a woman. Opinions vary as to the merits of Mr. Risk's crack *Strathmore*, some thinking that he is moving in his old form, and others that his best days are past. It will surprise me, however, if he is not well to the front in some of the great races. The veteran *Black Satan* is training again, his owner being seemingly desirous that this game old pony shall score half a century of wins. Mr.

Bill has plenty of his musical instruments on the course, of which the best, perhaps, is *First Violin*, as he did a mile and a half the other morning in 3.21½ without being distressed. There are, of course, lots of the "Wild" ponies, with their idiotic names, but less is known of their merits than of the other ponies, as their owner trains them in the dark, and before less early risers can manage to reach the course in the morning. The great race at the coming meeting will be the *St. Leger*, which admits griffins of the Spring Meeting running, as well as those of this autumn. By many *Struthaird*, the pony that was beaten in the Griffin's race last spring, but which won the Derby and several other races easily, is looked upon as the favorite for the Leger, but he will have to carry top weight, and may therefore find some others that go in on better terms hard to beat. *Viceroy* and *Wild Echo* are also fancied for this race.

Training is also going on for the Regatta, but I am sorry to say there will be no English crew for the International race, which will now lie between the Scotch and the Teutons. Many changes have already taken place in the crews, but they are probably now fixed for good, bar accidents, and the Teutons have their work cut out to beat their northern opponents. Thanks are due to them for their pluck in accepting the challenge, without which the regatta would have been robbed of its great excitement, which could ill have been spared.

In the theatrical world the initiative has been taken by the members of the Country Club, who announce an amateur performance, in which ladies take part, for the 6th of October. The A.D.C. have done nothing yet, though they talk of offering us a good programme. We are not likely to lack amusements this winter, as we shall shortly be visited by the Italian Opera Company, who are earning laurels in the south at present. A dramatic company are also expected here, and will no doubt treat us to light drama, but we cannot expect anything very great from them. This is a pity, as it would do some of our residents no harm to become better acquainted with Shakespeare's works. When John Jack's Company were here early in the year, they were playing the drama of "The Octoroon," the scene of which is laid in America in modern times, a river steamer being brought into one of the scenes. At the bottom of the play-bill which gave the cast of this piece, was an announcement that Mr. John Jack would perform Shakespeare's Falstaff scenes the following week. A worthy resident, who is a constant theatre-goer, was present on this occasion, but somehow or another mixed up the name of Shakespeare with the play going on before him, and his chronological wits being woolgathering, during the interval between the third and last acts, confided to his neighbour that "he didn't think much of that play for Shakespeare." Why his hearer burst into uncontrollable laughter the speaker could not make out then, but he is a wiser man now.

#### PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 14th August, 1880.

M. Flammarion, the astronomer, says that one of the best means to know the population of a country, is to ascend in a balloon; not an inhabitant but will come out of the houses to see it pass. M. Grévy and the two Presidents of the Chambers, have discovered another plan:—to visit a locality without any preparation, as they have just done in the case of their trip to Cherbourg. Not only along the line of railway did all the people come out to see the civilian governors of France, but at Cherbourg the inhabitants appeared never to rest within doors. They were a fair test of the popularity of the Republic, which has kept its promises, and conferred what was expected. Never was order more perfect, never liberty more extensive, never country more prosperous, and all universal suffrage demands is, that what exists shall endure, and be developed with prudence and sagacity.

Extremes meet: the ultra-radical and ultra-monarchal journals agree to abuse Gambetta and call him "dictator," as well as accusing him of aiming at the purple. This coalition deceives no one, not even the high contracting parties themselves. Gambetta never was more popular; he has led the republicans to battle and ensured them victory; he has disciplined them and

sought out the best men in the ranks for positions of trust. He has no need to anticipate his hour for being President: M. Grévy would retire in his favor to-morrow if he so desired; but Gambetta fills the more important post of chief of the republicans, and he maintains their command without infringing on the attributes of the chief of the state.

There is not a little work yet to be accomplished, requiring the fiery eloquence of Gambetta, and his passionate action. He is all-powerful by his genius, his persuasive powers, the purity of his patriotism, and the unsullied character of his life. In France every one desires to be dictator; it is a fashionable place in political history. Ledru Rollin and Odilon Barrot, Blanqui and Delescluze, were in their day accused of being dictators. Every citizen is free to be dictator like Gambetta—by persuading the majority of his superior common sense and self-abnegation. With Gambetta, the Republic is bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, and all his energy, plans, and talent, are devoted to consolidate and develop that form of government for his country. France respects M. Grévy, but it applauds M. Gambetta.

No one is sorry that the dissolute journals have come to grief; liberty of the press is not involved in pulling up a paper ostensibly published to disseminate pollution, and to make money by the wilful corruption of manners. The offending journal is *Gil Blas*, the most dangerously libidinous sheet ever published, for it aimed to cover its filth with the mantle of respectability. Its proprietor is very rich and ought to be devoting more attention to his latter days than acting as purveyor for depraved passions. If convicted, the penalty is light, a few hundred francs fine and a couple of weeks' imprisonment, but this condemnation for outraging public manners involves at the same time loss of civil and political rights, ineligibility for any public employment, and incompetency to direct family affairs. You are at once an outlaw and a minor. No amnesty pardons the offence. It is impossible in France for a man convicted of public indecency to be rehabilitated. After this, people are not justified in saying that on questions of immorality they manage these things, as in Sterne's time, differently in France.

The case of the American "Baron" Hickey, of California, is different; he threw himself body and soul into the meaningless violence of French party politics; he brought out a so-called paper—*Triboulet*, named after Hugo's celebrated dwarf, and resembling *Punch*, in shape only. In this weekly periodical he accumulated every week all the nasty and disagreeable things the clerico-monarchists said in private against the Constitution and the Ministers whom the nation has lawfully chosen. In fact, he was laundress for the washing of the family linen in public. There was not a particle of wit in the paper, but no lack of abuse and scurrility. The Baron was not only imprisoned, but several times fined for breaches of the press laws, and latterly he was a weekly delinquent. The adulations of those for whom he drew the chestnuts out of the fire turned his head, and ultimately led to his being expelled from the country. He is rich, and will return home a wiser man, resolved never to meddle with things that do not concern him. It appears that more serious political offences, connected with plans for the restoration of Henri V., are laid to his charge.

Archery and donkey races, are the two latest novelties patronized by the *crème* of society at their villa residences. As usual the last ass in wins, but no prize will be awarded, but rather a penalty inflicted, if the animals do not pass the post at a fixed hour. Archery and kindred outside games will never be popular with French ladies; their ideas of enjoyment are limited to remaining seated in a splendid toilette, and rivaling Lady Teazle in social criticism, or disputing about the dresses of Worth, and the *capotes* of Lucy Hoquet.

The sporting season has opened in France commencing, as usual, in Corsica, the most southern part of the realm, and advancing by zones northwards. About September, the 22,000 disciples of St. Hubert that Paris contains, will be at liberty to blaze away at every specimen of natural history in the suburbs. Well-to-do shopmen in the rue des Lombards, are ordering their coffee canvass suits, hiring dogs, and borrowing fowling pieces; others are redeeming their fire-arms from the pawn offices, as "uncle" is the best of armourers, while poachers are

arranging to have stocks of game to sell to Nimrods, so that bags will be filled on returning to town; sometimes, however, the game smells terribly strong after this mode of slaughtering, but saves all hanging.

The sensides are invaded by mammas, marriageable daughters and children home from the vacation. By October next the registrar will be able to take stock of what the sea has given up—of lovers. Odd, that listening to "what the wild waves are saying" should be more favourable to matrimony than the sounds of Strauss' "Blue Danube," or Farinelli's "Oh! oh! oh!" Such is the fact however. Trouville has its ten-day pilgrims, but it is encountering a rival at the other extremity of France, at Royan, a village situated at the mouth of the Gironde,—called the French Mississippi on account, perhaps, of its muddiness. It is the favorite summer resort for the inhabitants of Bordeaux—and others who want good bathing, real ocean air, pretty scenery and moderate life. The bathing men have a great reputation among the ladies: they hoist them up and down in the air like babies, before letting them drop on a wave.

Since that part of Paris which is built over the Catacombs has shown signs of dropping in, not a few persons commence to visit the ancient quarries out of which living Paris has been built, and where dead Paris is interred—as evidenced by over two millions of skulls, and stacks of femurs, tibia and fibula, that ought to make the mouth of a certain town councillor water, who proposes to convert all into phosphate of lime and manure the fields. Well, there is nothing very extraordinary in descending the eighty-nine steps, that bring the visitor and his lantern twenty-two yards below the sewage and gas-pipes of the capital. The pillars supporting the vault on which Paris is built are rather in marl than in rock, and crumble very easily. To add to the water supply of Paris, several pits are in course of being sunk.

The assizes of Laon are trying Virginie Dumaire, aged thirty, for shooting Dr. Picart, about her own age. She had been the lover of an old gentleman who left her all his fortune—50,000 francs. In 1877 she made the acquaintance of Dr. Picart, then a medical student: she formed a liaison with him, had some children, and paid the expenses of his examinations and diploma—5,000 francs. The Doctor threw her off, as usual, like a dog or a horse, and resolved to marry another love last April. Virginie waylaid him, asked was it true he was going to be married: was informed, yes: she threw her arms round his neck for an eternal adieu, lodged three balls in his heart, and fell to the ground with the corpse. She informed the judge she was ready to recommence, preferring to see Picart dead, than married to another. She cross-examines all the witnesses herself, and so effectually as to win over the public in her favor. She may count upon more than extenuating circumstances from the jury.

M. Bordman is a Hanoverian, the son of English parents; he had a mania for killing all Bismarck's people, who robbed him of his country, and all Turks—who had deprived him of his fortune. He was locked up in a public lunatic asylum, and his insanity caused him to be selected as a beautiful subject at clinical lectures. In time he was discharged cured, but seeing his case reported by the doctor in a medical journal, he brought an action for damages and lost the case. He said his profession was that of an "astromomer."

When Napoleon I. set out for St. Helena, he brought with him four cooks, and of course his *Chef*, Carême—an odd name for kitchen attributes. On landing, four Chinese were allowed to assist the cooks. Napoleon liked black-puddings, and "Sir Lowe" did not stint him. He loved Macaroni as an Italian, and ate pounds of it as ravenously as Rossini. Sorrel soup was his favorite, and a dish of sweets was the invariable wind up. "Sir Lowe" has been accused of being the gaoler and executioner of the Emperor. Carême calls the historical governor, a "gastronomic coward," because he kept the prime meat and game for his own table, and allowed none for the artistic skill of Carême. When the latter returned to France, he manufactured several dishes and called them after leading celebrities: one was named, "Sir Lowe," and was so hot, as to require a fire brigade to cool the tongue that once tasted it.

Contrexville is an inland mountainous thermal station: a

gushing editor asserts:—"the beach is every day crowded with most fashionable people."

It costs five million francs a year to light Paris with gas.

At Roquette prison there are only three condemned cells, and a fourth will be required in a few days. It has been suggested to create a vacancy by guillotining any one of the three scoundrels.

A Frenchman writes from Rome, that he was nearly shocked to death: a waiter served him with "Bazine wine," the favourite liquor preferred by the Marshal when he visited that restaurant. The next horror he was subjected to, was an invitation to occupy a chair once patronized by Napoleon III.

A gentleman entered a restaurant and asked the waiter the nature of the bill of fare; the gentleman gave a melancholy shake of the head and left: he was supposed to be Dr. Tanner.

"Monsieur," said a guide pointing to the four flags on which is erected the guillotine; "this is the spot where Troppmann was executed: what a lesson for us to lead reputable lives."

"My dear son, I send you six shirts, made out of my old ones. When worn out keep them to be altered for your younger brother."

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

A Native paper states:—"Recently His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, addressed a petition to the Cabinet suggesting the negotiation of a foreign loan, but with one or two exceptions only, the entire body opposed the scheme and scouted it completely. In consequence of this, the Minister has made up his mind to tender his resignation and informed His Excellency Okuma, Privy Councillor, of his intention."

According to the *Hochi Shinbun* His Excellency General Kuroda, Privy Councillor and Chief of the Colonization Commission, is so seriously ill that, on the 27th ultimo, he was compelled to send in his resignation.

A native paper states that there is a report, which it does not guarantee, that His Excellency Okuma, Privy Councillor, suggested that one-fifth of the revenue shall in future be paid in rice. This was opposed by His Excellency Inouye, Privy Councillor, whose remarks were approved by all the others present, and the proposal was consequently dismissed.

In one of its recent issues the *Hochi Shinbun* referred to the approaching departure of the Dutch Minister and said "we will shortly be in possession of full news respecting it." In its issue of last Saturday we find the following:—"We have gleaned these few facts about the departure of the Dutch Minister from various foreign friends in Yokohama. When our own Foreign Department recently distributed drafts of the proposed treaty revision to the several accredited Foreign Representatives here, a copy of the same appeared in the *Japan Herald*. As the source from which this information came was not given, it caused the authorities much surprise and they made very strict inquiries as to where it could have been obtained, as such an occurrence was most unusual. Being unable to trace this delinquency to any of our own officials, they concluded that the draft in question must have fallen into the hands of the *Herald* through the medium of a foreigner. The Foreign Department thereupon made inquiries of the various Foreign Representatives, who almost unanimously asserted that they knew nothing about the matter. The British Representative, however, rendered most valuable assistance in making inquiries as to the source whence the information leaked out, and finally procured irrefutable evidence that it was the Dutch Minister who gave a copy of the draft to the *Japan Herald*. This was communicated to the authorities who came to the conclusion that it would be more advantageous to the interests of Japan not to have so inconsistent a diplomatist in the country. The Foreign Minister therefore communicated with the Dutch Government by telegram, and as they had no explanation to offer for such conduct, their Minister was at once recalled and will leave Yokohama by the mail on the 5th instant."

In a subsequent issue the statement relative to the action of the British *Chargé d'Affaires* is contradicted.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that the members of the Risshin-sha, one of the most influential political societies of Tosa, announce their intention of discussing the question of the establishment of a National Assembly, at a meeting to be held in Tokio in November next, when an application will be sent in to the Government on the subject. In the event of its rejection, the association state that they will be compelled to establish a Private National Assembly on their own account.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the new criminal code and the code for the administration of Justice, will be put into force at the same time as the new civil code which is now being compiled. Mr. Boissonade, the French legal adviser to the Government, is expected to complete this compilation by the month of May next.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes a current report that one of the Prime Ministers has tendered his resignation.

Writing on this subject the *Hochi Shinbun* says:—"The subject of our financial difficulties is now in everyone's mouth and is quite the fashionable topic of conversation. It appears that some members of the cabinet have come to the conclusion that there is no other remedy for the present crisis than the raising of a foreign loan, but they have been opposed by Privy Councillor Inouye alone, on the following grounds. 'A foreign loan,' he asserted, could only be entered upon in cases of the greatest emergency, such as war expenses or the undertaking of very important public works, and even then we must first calculate how we shall pay off the loan before we enter into negotiations for it. We have not at present any urgent circumstance to justify us in raising a foreign loan, and ought not to do so to relieve the financial depression. Moreover, we have no particular scheme for its repayment. We can only depend upon tea and silk, and even the export of these two articles does not make a fair balance between the annual imports and exports as everyone knows. We have no right to raise a loan, relying on these two articles, and, if we do so without considering the present inadequate condition of our resources, we shall only plunge the country deeper into difficulties.' Mr. Inouye's words seemed so reasonable that no one ventured to oppose him and it is decided at last that the foreign loan should not be raised. We wonder if this is, after all, merely gossip."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as following:—"One newspaper says that the reported resignation of General Kuroda was due to the rejection of his proposal that the revenue should be payable in rice, while another assigns it to ill-health. We have been informed, however, that from the beginning of next year the Colonization Commission is to keep its finances separate from those of the Government (i.e. the Commission will collect taxes from the people under its jurisdiction and pay its expenditure from them). In consequence of this General Kuroda will resign his office in the Privy Council, but continue in his position as Chief of the Colonization Commission so as to be able to devote his services entirely to that department. We do not, however, guarantee for the truth of this report."

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that there is to be a grand theatrical performance at the Awoyama Palace on the 12th or 13th instant, before Their Majesties the Emperor and the two Empresses, the Imperial Princes, the Prime Ministers, Privy Councillors and Nobles.

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun*, Mr. Maida has been appointed Consul-General at Paris.

Senator Nakajima was allowed to retire from office on the 5th instant, at his own request.

We take the following from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*:—"At a banquet recently given to several high personages, one of the guests inquired in a dejected manner if there was no method by which the present state of the finances could be remedied. Another guest thereupon replied as follows:—"Your Excellency is assuming an official responsibility in making such an inquiry: it would be better to consider the cause of the matter than to seek for a remedy. The population of Tokio numbers about one million, and if we calculate each person's average monthly expenditure at five yen, the annual expenditure would amount to sixty yen, so that unless they gained a profit

of sixty million yen, the finances could not be in a prosperous state. Again, taking ten per cent. as an average profit on commercial transactions, the population of Tokio must possess a capital of 600,000,000 yen to cover their annual expenses. It is a well-known fact that this amount of money does not exist in the capital, and consequently the poorer classes are pawning or selling their clothes and furniture, in order to obtain the bare necessities of life. In such a state of affairs it is no wonder that many houses are now unoccupied, and that many tenants cannot pay their rents.' The other guests were greatly affected by these remarks and the precise calculations of the speaker, who is a noted statistician, interested them greatly."

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that two or three Privy Councillors held a meeting at about 4 p.m. on the 6th instant, at the Enriokwan.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that on the 6th instant, His Excellency Privy Councillor Terashima visited the branch office of the Colonization Commission at Suiba, to call upon General Kuroda the head of that department. The General, however, had not attended his office for some days, and hurried messengers were sent hither and thither to find him, but without result. The paper goes on to say that it has been informed the General refused to see anyone after he tendered his resignation.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* mentions that His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, is about to visit Shanghai via Kobe and Nagasaki.

The same paper says that Port-Admiral Hayashi inspected the *Tsukuba Kan* on the 3rd instant.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, barracks for the sailors of the Western Naval Division are to be erected at Iwakura on the island of Tsushima, in the prefecture of Nagasaki.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, and Port-Admiral Hayashi, inspected the *Hiyei Kan* on the 3rd instant at Shinagawa, and afterwards left for Yokosuka.

Another native paper states that Admiral Kawamura gave a grand official banquet on the 2nd instant at the Enriokwan.

The 1st battalion of the Imperial Guard left Tokio for Nikko on the 2nd instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that one or two powerful men-of-war, are shortly to be built in the Yokosuka dockyard, on the lines of the *Fuso Kan* and *Hiyei Ka*.

A detachment of cavalry from the Kiododan training school is to leave for the Narashino plains on the 11th instant, for exercise in field evolutions.

A native paper states that a garrison is to be established in Yesso, and that the headquarters will be at Goriokaku.

The same paper informs us that a battalion of artillery belonging to the Imperial Guard left yesterday for the Shinoshitsu plains, for three weeks' drill.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* reports that Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, came to Yokohama on the 7th instant and paid a visit of inspection to the *Fuso Kan*.

#### TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND FINANCE.

A distillery for the manufacture of brandy has been established at No. 13 Kojimachi, Gochome, Tokio, by a Mr. Miyuchi Fukuzo.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes the following from a correspondent:—"As there were reports circulated recently about a great fall in the price of tea, I made inquiries at once among the foreign merchants of Yokohama and ascertained that, on the contrary, tea of the best quality is now fetching thirty-nine cents per pound in America, a rise of one cent per pound as compared with prices ruling in August last. Medium qualities are fetching twenty-seven cents per pound, a rise of two cents as compared with prices at the same time. There is, however, a large stock of inferior qualities from which it may be inferred that a fall in prices is probable in the event of more supplies arriving. The rumoured decline was, therefore, only a cunning device of foreign traders, to enable them to buy first class and medium grades at cheap rates. Anyhow owing to these reports, a decline in prices actually did occur. This could not happen if native merchants exported more tea direct.

It is, of course, due to the fact that native merchants do not possess the proper amount of commercial influence that they should."

The new fish and poultry market in Hamacho, Tokio, was formally opened on the 2nd instant.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that in consequence of the present demand for specie, the Osaka mint is turning out about twenty-three thousand silver yen, daily.

The inhabitants of the island of Hirado, in Hizen are, according to the *Keizai Zasshi*, about to establish a whaling company with a capital of 30,000 yen. In former times the pursuit of whale fishing was a very prosperous industry, no less than two hundred being captured in one year. This occurred about 170 years ago in the era of Kiobo but latterly, since the han was abolished, the pursuit has been gradually abandoned, principally through want of funds. It is expected that the new company will restore the industry to its former flourishing condition.

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun* a sailing ship company has been started to trade between the ports on the coast of Yesso. The fleet numbers ten vessels.

The following monthly return, compiled by the Custom House Bureau in the Finance Department, shows the exports and imports for the month of August last:—

Imports .....	yen 3,586,761.43
Exports .....	" 3,038,507.39
Excess of imports .....	yen 548,254.04
Customs duties .....	yen 277,421.78
Export of specie .....	yen 870,549.00
Import " " " .....	" 71,054.57
Excess of exports .....	yen 799,494.43

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that paper money to the amount of 4,000,000 yen has been withdrawn from circulation by the Finance Department, and will be burnt in the premises of the Government Printing Office after the 7th instant, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Anyone will be allowed to witness the operation.

A branch of the Public Works Department is to be established in Yesso.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun* the crops have suffered only slightly from the recent severe weather. The market gardens have been equally fortunate, but the buckwheat has sustained some slight damage. The forests, however, have received considerable injury.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—Some time ago a German employé of the Public Works Department made an actual survey of the iron mine at Akazawa in the county of Kuji in the province of Hitachi in the prefecture of Ibaraki. His report was, that the lode extends into the prefecture of Miyagi for about thirty-seven ri, and that the ore is of excellent quality, but could only be obtained by sinking shafts at least fifty feet deep. Responsible men in the provinces of Hitachi and Iwaki have combined and intend opening the mine with a capital of 100,000 yen. Mr. Watanabe, formerly dai-sakan of Tokio, has been appointed head manager of the company and has left for the locality of the mine.

A native journal informs us that ten thousand lengths of gas tubes are to be made in the workshops of the Finance Department before the end of April next year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A native paper says that Mr. Iwasaki Nagatake, ex-Governor of the prefecture of Kochi, proposes to establish a company under the title of Kaisei-sha with branches in various parts of the country, such as Hiogo, Satsuma, Ooshima, Osaka, and Kobe. It is intended to purchase two steamers, the *Yamato Maru* and *Yamashiro Maru*, at first and commence operations with them.

The following are the statistics of the number of births in Tokio during the month of June last. Total births, 1,431, of which 1,395 were legitimate and 36 illegitimate. The total number of deaths from January to June last was 7,845, of which 4,286 were males, and 3,559 females.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun*, 108 Japanese ships arrived in Yokohama during last month, with 4,632 passengers and 639,174 packages of cargo. During the same period 29 foreign ships arrived with 45 Japanese, 82 foreign, and 687 Chinese passengers. 111 Japanese and 33 foreign ships left Yokohama during the month of September.

A native journal states that Mr. Kawasaki's new dockyard at Hiogo is now completed, and will shortly be opened. The dockyard at Tsukiji, Tokio, owned by the same proprietor, has been opened now only some twenty-eight months, yet twenty-seven vessels have been constructed there already.

Mr. Uchida, editor of the *Choya Shinbun*, has been fined forty-five yen for a breach of the law of libel.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that the following journalists have been fined recently:—Mr. Yoshikuni Kakichi, editor of the *Komon Shinpo*, for publishing two articles headed "Let not the Government upset itself," and "If the Cabinet be not corrupt why does it propose corrupt measures?" has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 300 yen, in accordance with the law of libel. A similar sentence has been passed upon the editor of the *Fuso Shinshi* for three articles headed respectively "The Government is over and over again proposing reforms in Government Departments," "In proportion as the Government proposes schemes for controlling the agitation for a National Assembly, the greater the difficulty becomes," and "The re-appearance of the suspicious Fujita affair." Mr. Akawa Sorajiro, editor of the *Sei Dan*, for publishing an article headed "Friction between the Satsuma and Chosin members of the Cabinet, which will soon cause a great explosion," has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 150 yen.

The *Choya Shinbun* states that in the course of the year 1882, telegraph lines are to be laid throughout Yesso. In compliance with a request made by the Colonization Commission, a training school for telegraph operators to be employed in Yesso is to be established under the superintendence of the Telegraph Department at Kobiki-cho, Tokio.

The members of the well known Oomeisha Debating Society in Tokio, intend giving a grand entertainment on the afternoon of the 15th instant, at the Seiyoken Hotel, Uyeno, in honour of Mr. Itagaki Taisuke, ex-Privy Councillor, who has recently arrived in Tokio from Tosa.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that the *Seifu Maru*, built at the Kawasaki dockyard in Tsukiji, was successfully launched on the 4th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the *Toshimichi Maru*, built at the Ishikawa-jima dockyard, was to have been launched yesterday.

The number of passengers by the steamboats running between Yokohama and Yokosuka during the month of September last, amounted to a total of 14,791 persons.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* reports that the Consul for Austro-Hungary left on a trip to Nikko on the 5th instant.

We learn from another native source that in consequence of the frequent injury done to the submarine cables that connect Shikoku with the mainland, by storms and bad weather generally, they are to be laid in a new position.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 3rd October, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,420.72
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,273.59

Total ..... " 9,694.31  
Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,809.12
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,188.88

Total ..... " 8,998.00  
Miles open, 18.

## KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 3rd October, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 18,343.65
Merchandise, &c.....	" 2,860.35

Total..... Yen 21,204.00

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 10,968.84
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,928.00

Total..... Yen 12,897.64

Miles open 47.

## ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

London, 1st Sept.—The Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam has been appointed Governor of Madras. In the House of Commons last night a debate took place relating to South African affairs, when it was announced that the Government would not press confederation on those Colonies.

The Hon'ble Stewart Jackson, late Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, has been knighted.

Berlin, 1st Sept.—The Emperor of Germany has issued a proclamation to the army, in which he recalls the memory of Sedan, and urges strict discipline and effective training in order to be prepared for any war that may be necessary to guard the Fatherland in future days of difficulty.

St. Petersburg, 1st Sept.—The Chinese Government desires to substitute for the Kuldja treaty a convention ceding a province, &c. The Russian Government requires the rectification of the frontier in order to stop disorder arising from the flight of Chinese into Russian territory. It has been decided to carry on negotiations relating to these questions at Peking, whither M. Butzow will repair.

Simla, 1st Sept.—The Marquis of Ripon leaves on the 10th, visiting Edwardesabad and Kurrachee en route to Bombay to receive the Marchioness.

There is no truth in the report that the Beluchi troops mutinied. At Kurrachee the intense excitement has subsided.

London, 2nd Sept.—It is announced that the naval demonstration by the Great Powers has for its object to produce a moral effect, and that it is not intended to resort to coercive measures.

London, 3rd Sept.—The House of Lords yesterday threw out on the second reading the Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill. In the House of Commons Mr. Parnell proposed to tack the bill on to the Appropriation Act, but Lord Hartington suggested a resolution of remonstrance with the Lords, to which Mr. Parnell assented.

London, 3rd Sept.—All the vessels forming the several contingents which comprise the united fleet for the naval demonstration have sailed for Ragusa. In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for India, said that the object of the naval demonstration was not apprehended; it was to shew the determination of the Great Powers not to allow their decisions to be rejected or delayed in execution.

London, 3rd Sept.—The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs announced that the commander of the English Mediterranean Squadron will command the united fleet, but will consult the other admirals as to the political questions to be settled. It is believed that the European concert is so complete as to cause a prompt surrender of Dulcigno without coercion, and the naval demonstration will no doubt accelerate the settlement of the Greek frontier.

London, 3rd September.—Negotiations have been opened between Chili and Peru, and the Western Powers are mediating.

London, 3rd Sept.—The *Flying Scud*, Captain Pick, which left Vizagapatam on May 20th for London, has run ashore in Alger Bay. Five lives were lost, and the vessel is expected to become a total wreck.

London, Sept. 3rd.—A deputation waited upon Lord Hartington to-day and presented a memorial demanding the annexation of Kandahar. In reply, his lordship said that he adhered to the declaration which he had made in Parliament that the question requires time for consideration, but General Burrow's defeat had not facilitated the decision of the question. His lordship admitted the

existence of reasons in favor of our retention of that city and said that military men believe it to be an important, strategical position, but it would require strong reasons to prove the necessity of holding it against the wish of the people. Further, a considerable force would be required to be maintained there, which might be more beneficially employed in India. Thus the re-establishing of a powerful and friendly Afghanistan would become extremely remote. An advantageous trade might possibly spring up, but it would be dearly bought by inconvenience and difficulty.

Constantinople, Sept. 3rd.—The Sultan has issued an imperial irade ordering the immediate surrender of the town of Dulcigno.

London, Sept. 4th.—In the House of Commons last night Lord Hartington dissented from the terms of Mr. Parnell's resolution of remonstrance to the House of Lords when the latter moved that the Irish Registration Voters Bill should be tacked on to the Appropriation Act. Mr. Forster opposed the motion but blamed the House of Lords for the course they had taken. He further said that if they persisted in such proceedings it would in time become necessary to amend the constitution of the House of Lords. There was great excitement in the House, and the motion was negatived by 58 against 23.

London, 4th Sept.—The vote for the Irish Constabulary has been passed, and Mr. Parnell has promised to use his influence for the prevention of outrages in Ireland. Major General Michael Biddulph succeeds Lieut.-General Sir F. Maude in the Rawul Pindi command.

St. Petersburg, 4th Sept.—The Czar has arrived at Livadia. A report is current that the railroad at Charkoff was mined.

London, 5th Sept.—In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said he admitted that General Burrows' defeat was discreditable, and the country was determined to know who was to be held responsible for it. The House of Lords has adopted the House of Commons' amendment in the Burials Bill. Parliament will be prorogued on Sept. 7th. Mr. Gladstone has returned from his cruise quite well.

St. Petersburg, 5th Sept.—Twenty-five thousand Russian troops have arrived at Verma, seven days' march from Gekko Teppe.

London, 6th Sept.—In the House of Commons on Saturday, a debate took place relating to Turkey, when the Premier made a statement in which he said that unless the Porte discharges the duties of Government towards its subject races tolerably, Turkish integrity and independence must learn to shift for themselves. In the House of Lords Earl Granville disavowed Mr. Forster's remarks on the recent action of the House of Lords, and said that the Chief Secretary for Ireland merely expressed his individual opinion.

Constantinople, 6th Sept.—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have informed the Porte that the fresh proposals submitted for the settlement of the Montenegrin question are unsatisfactory, and that the naval demonstration will take place.

St. Petersburg, 6th Sept.—General Scobelloff has been summoned to Livadia, where the Emperor now is, to attend a council of war. It is believed that the General insists upon the punishment of the Merv Turkomans.

London, 7th Sept.—The ship *Strathmore*, Captain Heinsworth, from Masulipatam for London, has been abandoned off the Cape of Good Hope. All lives were saved.

London, 7th Sept.—The Hares and Rabbits Bill has been read a third time by the House of Lords.

London, 7th Sept.—Parliament was prorogued to-day when the Queen's speech, of which the following is a summary, was read by the Lord Chancellor:—

The failure of the Porte to execute its engagements has delayed the settlement of the question of the Montenegrin frontier. The treaty of Berlin not having been executed in other important points the Great Powers communicated to the Sultan their judgment thereon, and considered the best means for the settlement of the pending questions. They hoped to obtain their object by the action of a European concert, the signatories to the treaty of Berlin pressing on the Porte with all the authority of the united action, measures calculated to ensure tranquillity in the East. The Government were not unmindful of the considerations stat-

ed at the opening of Parliament, which would guide the policy of the Government. On the north-western frontier of India, measures were taken to complete the military evacuation of Northern Afghanistan. Some progress had been made in the pacification and settlement of the country when a resumption of hostilities under Ayub Khan necessitated further military operations in Southern Afghanistan. Prompt measures were taken by the Indian Government for the relief of Kandahar, and conspicuous ability and energy on the part of the officers and troops employed were displayed in their execution, resulting in a brilliant victory of the gallant force under General Roberts. Her Majesty trusted that war would now be terminated speedily and honorably. Regret was expressed that hitherto it had been impossible to give precise information to Parliament on the general state of Indian finance, owing to a recent miscarriage in the presented accounts of the Afghan war expenses. These will be justly required before entering upon their practical consideration, but India may rest assured that the pledge will be redeemed positively in a short period, that England shall sustain a substantial portion of those expenses. No advance has been made in effecting confederation in South Africa, but it is trusted that a moderate and conciliatory policy will allay the agitation in Basutoland. Thankfulness is expressed for several weeks of fine weather which have secured a good harvest, and which is reasonably abundant in some parts. A further revival of trade is anticipated and also increased revenue. Her Majesty dwells with especial pleasure upon a probable improvement in the condition of the people of Ireland.

Constantinople, 7th Sept.—The Albanians have agreed to the cession of the town and district of Dulcigno.

Berlin, 7th Sept.—It is stated that the interviews which have taken place of Prince Bismarck with the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs has strengthened the friendly relations between Austria and Germany.

London, 8th Sept.—In the House of Commons yesterday, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the Governor of Bagdad had despatched troops against the Arab tribes which recently attacked the British steamer *Khalifeh*, while navigating the Tigris.

London, 8th Sept.—A terrible colliery explosion has taken place at Sengeseaham (? Seaham), 180 men were in the mine at the time, of whom 150 are supposed to have perished; a great fire has broken out in the pit. The Board of Trade Returns of Exports for the past month amount to £19,125,000, showing an increase of £1,750,000 compared with last year's returns. Imports for the same period amount to £31,187,500, showing an increase of £2,687,500 compared with last year.

St. Petersburg, 8th Sept.—The dispute between Russia and China on the Kuldja question has been satisfactorily arranged, and a treaty will be signed at Peking.

London, 9th Sept.—In a three days' cricket match between the All England Club and the Australians, the English team, who went in first, scored 420 runs, of which W. G. Grace made 152. The Australians had to follow on their innings, having scored only 149. Murdoch, on the second innings, carried out his bat with the top score of 153. The All England won the match eventually by five wickets.

#### THE AFGHAN WAR.

Allahabad, 1st Sept.—Details of the late sortie by the Kandahar garrison, similar to the account given by the Press Commissioner, have been received by a correspondent with General Roberts' force. Prior to the sortie, the position is described as follows:—Ayub at first occupied our deserted cantonments, but was shelled out by the Kandahar garrison. He then moved his force to a strong position on the Herat road between Mir Bazaar and the Argandab river. His right flank was on a steep hill over old Kandahar, and his left on the river. His front was unusually strong, approachable only through a mass of orchards and villages, watered by many deep canals and irrigation channels, which can be crossed only at a few points. One battery of four guns, including one Royal Horse Artillery gun, and an Armstrong breech-loader, is on picket on the hill commanding our cantonment, while in Deh-i-Khoja, 900 yards from Kabul gate of the city, one six-pounder is placed on the walls of this village, loop-holed for musketry, and similar measures of defence taken in all

the other neighbouring villages which are chiefly held by Ayub's Irregulars. The garrison in the citadel seems to have been annoyed by the fire from Deh-i-Khoja, so General Primrose resolved to make a sortie, with what result is known.

It is reported that Ayub's Regulars refused to turn out on the occasion of the sortie by the Kandahar garrison.

Simla, Wednesday night.—A letter from Colonel St. John to General Roberts, dated 25th August, states:—"Rumours of the approach of your force have been sufficient to relieve the city from investment. On Monday night the villages on the east and south were abandoned by their mixed garrison of Ghazies and Regulars. Yesterday morning Ayub struck his camp and marched to a position on the Argandab between Baba Wali and Sheekh Chela, due north of the city and separated from it by a range of rocky hills." The letter ends. Two regiments of Cavalry under General Gough reached General Roberts seventeen miles from Kandahar on the 27th, and General Roberts and the main body arrived the following morning. On the 29th the whole force halted for a day at Robat, marched to Mound on the 30th, and should have been in Kandahar on the 31st, with the expectation that Ayub might be attacked the next day. Colonel St. John visited General Roberts in camp at Robat. Ayub was still at Baba Wali and had entrenched his camp. The Herati troops are said to wish to retreat to Khankueh, but are dissuaded and sworn on the Koran to fight. Sirdar Hashim Khan and Ahmed Ali Khan have arrived in Ayub's camp. Musa Jan is expected shortly.

Ayub has written an apologetic letter to General Roberts making overtures for terms.

Allahabad, 2nd Sept.—"Robat correspondence 29th" Roberts heliographed Phayre Kandahar 8th attacks Ayub's entrenched camp 31 who tendered apologies but unconditional surrender required."

It is very difficult to understand the figures here given; the best we can make of the message is as follows:—General Roberts heliographed from his camp at Robat to General Phayre on the 29th or 28th and intimated his intention of attacking Ayub's entrenched camp on the 31st. But, in the meantime, Ayub had tendered apologies with a view to negotiation, but was told in reply that unconditional surrender was required.

Allahabad, 3rd Sept.—The latest news regarding Ayub is that he was strongly advised to retreat to Girisk; opposite counsels prevailing. The general belief is that Ayub wished to avoid General Roberts, who proposed pursuing. Tribes numbering fifteen hundred men have offered Colonel St. John to desert on an attack, professing loyalty to Abdnl Rahmau.

General Primrose's total loss was 27 officers and 200 men killed. The number of wounded is not given. Grain is abundant; sheep scarce, in fact only four left. The Burrows disaster is now explained. General Primrose is to be greatly blamed for stopping General Brooke at Singiris, a town nine miles west of Kandahar, and here, curiously enough, Ayub Khan was reported, on the 30th, to have taken up his position. Hundreds were lost thereby. Ayub's force was occupied in looting treasure. The pursuit was brief. The official account is unfounded. The villagers killed the exhausted and retreating force. The cantonment was abandoned precipitately and valuable stores sacrificed. General Brooke's sortie was also mismanaged. The first design, that of seizing the villages with a rush, was abandoned, and shelling substituted. The villagers were, however, covered underground and defence was ready. A retreat was ordered to the ramparts hastily, and one party was bodily annihilated.

Simla, 3rd Sept.—The Queen has sanctioned an Afghan war medal.

General Roberts arrived at Candahar on the 31st ult. unopposed.

The troops are in excellent health. 600 (?) are sick. Ayub still at Baba Wali entrenching.

General Roberts is making reconnaissances, which will enable him shortly to deliver an attack to the best advantage.

Bombay, 4th Sept.—Official news is said to have been received at Kurrachee early this morning to the effect that Ayub had been attacked and defeated by General Roberts. Ten thousand men and twenty-seven guns were captured.

Quetta, 3rd Sept.—The news of victory is confirmed at

Simla. General Roberts attacked and defeated Ayub Khan and captured 27 guns. The Kabulis retreated up the banks of the Arghandab. No further particulars have been received.

Bombay, 5th Sept.—The following casualties during the fighting on Wednesday are reported:—22nd Regiment Captain Straton killed. 72nd Regiment—Lieut.-Colonel Browlow and Captain Frome killed, and Captain Murray and Lieutenant Monro wounded, besides seven men killed and eighteen wounded; 92nd Highlanders—Lieutenants Menzies and Donald Stewart wounded, eleven men killed and thirty-nine wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Battye, of the 2nd Goorkhas, and Major Slater, of the 2nd Sikhs, were wounded. The native casualties are not ascertained yet, but they are believed to be not excessive.

Ayub is believed to have fled to Khaknez. Lieutenant Machine, who had been a prisoner, was found murdered. Shewell has died of his wounds received at the sortie.

Kandahar, 5th Sept.—No excitement. A spy confirms the news that Ayub fled towards Herat. It is hoped to make arrangements for a supply of food for Kandahar. The Chaman mails have arrived. General Roberts will try to induce the tribes to bring the food supplies. General Gough marches with cavalry to Kokaran owing to the forage difficulty.

Simla, 6th Sept.—Ayub Khan fled to Khaknez without stopping. He left next day for Garak without baggage or troops, intending to go on to Herat. The gates of Kandahar have been opened to peaceable Afghans.

Allahabad, 7th Sept.—General Roberts reports from Kandahar on the 2nd, that he found it practicable to turn Ayub's right and place himself in the rear of Baba Wali. He first took an elevated village by the 92nd Highlanders and 2nd Goorkhas, who fought gallantly. After nine o'clock, he attacked with Macpherson's and Baker's brigades supported by Macgregor's whole infantry under Ross, at Pir Paimal point, where the enemy was in great force and fought resolutely. The British advanced most determinedly, and at noon the camp was captured. The natives killed were eleven; and wounded 72. General Primrose led the garrison troops. The Cavalry Brigade marches to-morrow to Kokaran to facilitate supplies.

Allahabad, 8th Sept.—A correspondent writing from Chaman on the 5th reports that General Macpherson made a reconnaissance on the morning of the 31st, and occupied a hill where the enemy appeared in strong force. The object was gained and our forces retired in the afternoon.

Generals Gough and Chapman made a reconnaissance on the Herat road to test the strength of the enemy, who were found numerous three miles out, and engaging within 300 yards. Macgregor's force arrived in time to help the Sikhs, who had followed 5,000 men. The battle of the 1st was a most unqualified success, Roberts capturing the camp and thirty guns, with stores and ammunition.

#### THE TYPHOON AT KOBE.

On Sunday night, October 3rd, this district was visited by a storm of great violence, and the damage to house property on the Concession and in the Native Town has been very extensive. Throughout the whole of Sunday, the weather was very threatening, the barometer fell rapidly, and there was every appearance of a coming storm. Before sunset the wind was so high that the sampans and small boats in the harbour were taken to the cambers for shelter, and those on shore who belonged to vessels in port had to make up their minds to stay on shore all night. The wind came from the north-west and north, veering round to north-east; so that it blew down from the hills in strong gusts and swept over the bay; had it been from the opposite direction the shipping would have been in danger. At sunset, the sky in the west was of a hazy reddish hue, and in all other quarters thick and dark, so that it was easily seen that a violent storm would soon burst overhead. From eight o'clock till nearly midnight, the storm continued with terrible fury and wrought great havoc; the streets were full of falling tiles and broken planks, so that many people did not venture to go home, but stayed in the houses where they happened to be before the storm came on; and in many a house the night was one of great alarm; at every gust of wind, strong and newly-built houses shook to their very foundations, while above the roar of the tempest

was heard the crash of falling tiles from adjacent houses, and while the storm lasted it was impossible to see what damage was being done. By daylight, the scenes of wreck and ruin all over the Settlement and in the Native Town were greater than anyone could have anticipated. There was hardly a street in which the effects of the storm were not seen, by broken fences, roofs stripped of their tiles, or houses levelled with the ground; and the streets were strewn with branches of trees, broken tiles, zinc water-spouts, and broken timber. The most extensive damage, and at the same time the most unfortunate, is that which has befallen the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club, for the boat-house was entirely destroyed, and with it all the fine boats,—Canton fours, single and double sculls, canoes, and almost everything it contained; and this is not all the loss sustained by the Club, for the Theatre and Gymnasium building at the south-east corner of the Recreation Ground is also entirely destroyed. The scene at the boat-house yesterday was very sad; the whole of the large wooden house in which the boats were kept had been blown clean over, falling backwards on the dressing-room and other part of the premises between the boat-house and the beach. The roof and supporting beams had come down crashing on the tiers of boats and all of them were buried in a heap of broken timber. When the coolies cleared away the ruins, it was found that many of the canoes were not much damaged; some of them, however, are completely wrecked; all the single and double sculls are badly damaged, some of them entirely destroyed; and the Canton four-oared boats are severely damaged, though they are not so bad as to prevent their being repaired. The whole of these boats were laid out on the ground before the boat-house, and presented a sight which must have made many of the athletes of Kobe sad, though not down-hearted; the Autumn Regatta appeared on first thoughts to be doomed, but it is, we believe, intended to make an effort to bring it off, although it will probably be later than the original fixture. The indomitable zeal and pluck of the rowing men of Kobe have overcome many difficulties, and this misfortune will not baffle them. Behind the boat-house, the dressing-room was one mass of broken timbers; the pavilion or grand stand was another scene of havoc, and all the other buildings on the Club's ground were more or less damaged; the trees on each side of the steep path leading up to the grand stand were broken and twisted, so that it was scarcely possible to get through between them. The other property belonging to the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club—the Theatre and Gymnasium—on the corner of the Recreation Ground, which has been almost completely demolished will be a severe loss to the Club. The building stood at the corner which would be most exposed to the gale; and the wind had got a hold on it under the roof of the large open verandah; and the main portion of the building was overturned, leaving the small reading-room standing at the left and the dressing-room at the right wing, both these small houses being partially unroofed. The space between them now is only a mass of broken timbers and tiles. The thatched roof of the Cricket Club's pavilion has been blown about considerably. At the Kobe Club, a brick wall and fence has been blown down on the north side of the grounds and some of the out-houses slightly damaged; round on the other sides of the Club garden the fence has also been broken down; and on the south corner, the building used as a bowling alley has a portion of the roof laid bare. At the Gas works, a large black fence has been blown down, and on the roof of the main building a large quantity of tiles have been torn off. At the Kobe Iron Works, extensive damage has been done to the roofs of the machine shops, godowns, and other buildings. The Kobe Paper Mill also received great damage, two corners of the extensive and substantial brick buildings having been unroofed, and the gable end of the boiler-house, a strong brick wall, blown in. The British Consulate premises have sustained considerable damage, a godown with corrugated iron roof having been completely wrecked, and the servants' houses are very much damaged. Two houses in course of erection on Lot No. 74 have been blown down; a godown on Lot No. 91, and a ten-firing godown on Lot No. 61 have shared the same fate. The Protestant Church has also been severely damaged, part of the roofing having been laid bare; the roof was thatched with bark, and it was easily blown away; but a more serious question

is the alleged damage to the walls of the building, as they are said to have gone several inches out of plumb; the small belfry also appears to be twisted. All along the Uramachi, or northern boundary of the Concession, there is wreckage on every hand; scarcely a house without some extensive damage, and many of them almost completely destroyed. At Sanno-miya Temple, the force of the gale is well illustrated by the scene of havoc which surrounds the small wooden temple, which formerly was shaded by some of the finest fir trees to be seen in this district. Two of these trees have been torn up by the roots, both trees falling towards the street, and their huge branches are broken in splinters. The largest of these two old firs is about three feet in diameter, and has a fine clean trunk of almost uniform width, over thirty feet in length under the first large branches; it has come up by the roots, leaving a hole in the earth four feet deep, and more than twenty feet across. The top branches came crashing down on one of the stone pillar lanterns at the portals of the temple. The other tree which came up by the roots is considerably smaller than the one just described. A third tree which consisted of two huge limbs, forked a few feet from the ground, has also been destroyed, one of the limbs have broken clear across about twenty or thirty feet from the ground, and where it was about two feet in diameter; in falling, this tree smashed down the rear quarters of some small Japanese houses. Another tree standing a short distance behind the temple, has a large limb broken, and in its fall one of the branches struck on the ridge of the temple roof, and made a deep hole in it.

The Japanese houses, thickly packed in the streets of the Native Town of Kobe and in Hiogo, do not seem to have suffered much; but at any place where a foreign-built house, by its greater height, was exposed to the fury of the gale, it has come in for its share of the damage, which varies according to the exposed situation. On the Native Bund, many young trees, mere saplings, have been bent down to the ground, others broken across, and some uprooted. Messrs. J. D. Carroll & Co.'s block, including the Hiogo Hotel, suffered considerable damage, especially on the north side of the buildings, where the wind caught the roofs and stripped off the over-hanging tiles and water spouts. At Kobe Railway Station, the damage was very extensive, large roofs of corrugated iron being blown away. Portions of the roofs have been blown off the following buildings:—the station building, the carriage shed, the running shed, the machine shop, and the paint shop; and the stores godown is completely wrecked. At Sanno-miya Station, the fencing round the platform was nearly all blown down. The Hiogo Kencho grounds suffered by many young trees being damaged, and at the back of the Kencho, a large brick wall was demolished. At Kusunoki Temple, the trees do not appear to have suffered very much, but some of the small shops in that neighbourhood were considerably mixed up by the roofing boards being blown about. On the banks of the Minato-gawa extensive damage has been done to the splendid avenue of fir trees which line the banks of the dry watercourse, at least a dozen fine trees having been broken at the trunk or uprooted, while many more have lost large branches. On the east bank of the river-bed, a little up from the Aioibashi, there used to be a tea-house of rather nice appearance,—a circular pavilion, with thatched roof of conical shape; all that remains of it now is a few planks lying there and here, and the cone of thatch rests on the ground, as if the supports had been blown out from below it. Further up, and on the west bank, beside the tea-house which is a favourite resort for many, a large wooden pavilion was erected for some special purpose in connection with the visit of H.I.M. the Mikado to the Minato-gawa, in July last; this new house has entirely collapsed, and what little of it is not level with the ground on the top of the river bank, has the worse fate of being sent down the further side into the ditch by the side of the fields.

As we have already indicated, the storm was not so severely felt in the harbour as it would have been had the wind come from an opposite direction; but even as it was, the harbour has its own tale to add to the calamities of Sunday night. Two native boatmen are reported to have been drowned and several are missing; a house-boat belonging to Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. went out to the P. & O. s.s. *Sunda*, and has not since been seen. A sendo in a cargo

boat lying in the Eastern Camber, was found dead yesterday morning; he had been leaning over the side of the boat, and his head was crushed against the Camber wall. Six or seven sampans are said to have gone adrift from one of the batobas. In a few days, we fear there will be sad tales from the sea, for the storm was one of extraordinary severity, and has been felt probably all over the country. The damage inland has also most likely been very great, as may be inferred from the fact that the telegraph lines from Kobe to Nagasaki, and from Kobe to Yokohama are both broken.

Our Osaka correspondent writes that there was a tremendous blow there from N. N. E. Many houses on the Concession were slightly damaged, and one of the large pine trees at the northern end of the Concession was blown down.—*Hiogo News*.

## LAW REPORTS.

### IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before MARTIN DOHMEN Esq., Acting-Consul.

*Monday, the 4th day of October, 1880.*

Shaik Robi Ullah, a native of India, was charged on remand with stabbing a Japanese on the night of the 28th ultimo.

Yamagata Yatsushi, warned, stated:—I keep a general store for the sale of foreign goods. I am in the employment of Mr. Clark, at No. 102. On the 28th of last month, at about 0.30 a.m., the prisoner broke open the front door of my shop and entered with a knife in his hand. I was asleep in the shop at the time; but was aroused by the noise and got up: the prisoner then struck me with the knife on the left arm. There was a woman there at the time; after the prisoner had stabbed me he ran away. I was stabbed right through the arm (wound shown). A man called Lemon, who was at the eating house number 136 opposite, stopped the man and took him to the police station.

The prisoner had no questions to ask.

By the Court:—I have been attended daily by the doctor from that night until now.

Idziya Shimbashi, warned, stated:—I am also a general hopkeeper and live upstairs in No. 102. At about mid-sight on the 28th ultimo, I heard a noise and went down with a light, and found the prosecutor struggling with the prisoner, who stabbed him in the arm, and cut me in the thumb. I am the wife of the master of the house. (Witness showed the mark of a slight cut on her right thumb.) After this he ran out by the back door.

Prisoner had no questions to ask.

Nomura Heidetake, warned, said:—I am a policeman of the 3rd rank, of the Kanagawa Ken. At about 0.45 a.m. on the 28th ultimo I was on duty in front of No. 178 Houmura. I heard a noise at 102 and immediately went there. When I got there, the foreigner who lives at 136 went in before me. I went in and then found that the prisoner had escaped by the back door. I went out that way and saw that the foreigner had arrested him. I then took the prisoner to the police-station.

Prisoner asked no questions.

Prosecuter recited, produced a bill of \$25 which he claimed for damage done in the house, doctor's attendance, fees at the German Hospital, and loss of his own labour.

The prisoner in his defence said:—I went to the house of the prosecutor and paid one dollar to the witness Idziya Shimbashi for which her daughter accompanied me to the theatre where she agreed to go home to my lodgings. Instead of doing so, we returned to the house of the prosecutor where the girl asked me to wait a few moments. I accordingly waited in a lane adjacent, at the foot of some steps which lead to the upper portion of the house. I was then suddenly attacked by, I believe, four or five men who beat me with sticks about the head. In self-defence, I took out a small pocket knife which I use to cut up tobacco and struck out blindly. I have no witnesses. I do not know the number of the shop, nor the man who keeps it, and have no grudge against him. If I struck him with my knife, it was purely accidental.

The Acting-Consul said that sufficient evidence had been produced to justify the prisoner's committal for trial; he

could, in the interval, procure any witnesses he had, and prepare his defence.

The Court then adjourned.

### A TALE OF THE PERIOD.

She is 'divinely tall.' She has the most beautiful gray eyes imaginable; eyes capable of caressing you into a state of ecstasy, or of freezing the very marrow in your bones. She is so lovely and can be so charming that she has many enemies, who say every possible thing against her that woman can say of a woman whom they envy; and that, we know, is a great deal. Since nothing can be adduced against the present perfection of her figure, to which it is obvious no artificial aid is lent, they assert that she *will be* too large. Of course they say she dyes her gold-coloured hair and paints her face, even to those lovely coral gums in which her two rows of pearls are set. Strange to relate, she is clever and accomplished; and I confess it is quite natural that any one should demur to take this statement upon trust, because it is not only unusual, but it seems unfair, that brains and beauty should meet in one woman. Yet so it is. She is twenty years old; but she is no longer a girl. Although she has had exalted personages of many nations at her feet, she is neither satisfied nor happy; she suffers pangs of heart-sickness; she is already world-weary. It is melancholy sometimes to see so young and charming a person so tired, *blasé* *dix-neuvième*. It is rumoured that she has had a disappointment; that she bestowed her fresh young heart unwisely; that parents and guardians stepped in and prevented two young people, who saw Paradise in each other's eyes, from making themselves unalterably wretched. There is a lovely, humid, pathetic expression in her large gray orbs, as though many tears had veiled them.

She is called Eleanor l'Estrange—always Eleanor. One feels that to abbreviate the name of this superb young woman to Nellie would not be in accordance with the fitness of things; diminutives are not for her. Her lover would call her 'my queen,' 'my angel,' 'my adored one!' or by some such high-flown appellation.

Miss l'Estrange's friends and enemies all say that she *must* marry a duke. Her friends say it in perfect good faith; her enemies in malice, spite, and with gibes and sneers. But even they cannot deny that she would make a duchess in accordance with the popular idea of what so great a lady ought to be. I spoke but now of parents—parents, however, she has none. Her father and mother both died in her infancy, and she has been brought up and tenderly cherished by a wealthy aunt, the widow of a baronet. She has, besides, a sufficient income of her own to pay for those Paris toilettes, those innumerable gloves with innumerable buttons which she affects, and other costly necessities and fancies besides. She is idolised by her aunt—perhaps a little spoiled. She is on occasion wayward, haughty, exacting. No one knows this better than herself; and no one would more resent other people showing that they knew it than Miss l'Estrange. She is therefore not quite perfect. Her friends are spared the poignant reflection that she is too good for this world, and have no occasion to examine with anxiety the beautiful part of her anatomy (about whose region I am not quite sure) where wings might sprout to carry her to another world.

A lover remarked to her that her faults were more charming than other people's virtues. I do not think the remark was quite original. I fancy I have heard it before. At all events, having discovered his opinion, Miss Eleanor treated him to a considerable experience of what he found so attractive.

At the moment of which I write the Duke has been found for my heroine; he and she are together under one roof, convened there by the Honourable Mrs. Augustus Smoothleigh, a widow, and an amiable excellent woman, who takes the world as she finds it, which happens to be very comfortably and easily. She allows nothing to trouble her; worry impairs digestion, and she is wise and fortunate enough to look for and to find distraction in the pleasures of the table. She has no children; but two fat pugs are the objects of her affectionate solicitude, and supply any little faint sensation of what it is the fashion now to call heart-hunger in her bosom. She has asked the Duke and Eleanor; she has, besides, invited the Countess Minooover and her two daughters. Of the jealousies and heart-burnings likely to be developed by bringing these rival candidates under her roof together, Mrs. Smoothleigh reckons nothing; she gives them all the chance, and 'let the best woman win!' The Ladies Wyley are good-looking showy girls, who do everything that is supposed to be attractive in the eyes of men. They ride, dance, sing, play lawn-tennis, and any other game. If they have tempers, men never see them, and only hear of them indirectly sometimes, through a valet *per* a lady's-maid. They never look disdainful like Eleanor; never treat good matches with coldness and indifference like Eleanor; never show signs of world-weariness and boredom like Eleanor. Men are never afraid of them, as they occasionally profess to be of Eleanor. But, on the other hand, men have never fancied their hearts broken nor been distraught by passion for the *beaux yeux* of the Ladies Wyley as they have for Eleanor's. The daughters of the Countess Minooover hate and fear Miss l'Estrange; they therefore embrace her, gush over her, call her dearest, and entwine her in their arms. Eleanor's feeling to the Ladies Belladonna and Arnica Wyley is purely negative; she treats them with extreme politeness, and invariably addresses them by their titles: it is her little way of declining their intimacy. Of the real state of their feelings towards her, she is perfectly well aware.

It is time to say something of Duke himself. His Grace of Cubston is, perhaps, the most graceless youth who ever raised a doubt in a truly Conservative mind about the value and expediency of hereditary honours. He was a duke at three years old and, most unfortunately for him, was brought up by the weakest, most foolish,

most injudicious mother imaginable. He has been surrounded by tondies from his earliest infancy; has been taught *noblesse oblige* instead of *noblesse oblige*; is ignorant of the existence almost of any other person than the Duke of Cubston; and, were he not that exalted person, would probably get kicked out of every house into which he had been inadvertently invited as a guest. His age is twenty; he has a vacuous and dissipated look; his features are the reverse of aristocratic: his should-be patrician nose is snub; his eyes are the counterparts of those of a fish which we eat with oyster-sauce; his mouth is garnished with two rows of irregular teeth. Nothing would induce him to go near a dentist, who, in these days of enchantment, might have turned them into a set of even pearls. Still, if he would only once now and then apply a brush to them it would be something. His manners contrast very badly with those of his valet and groom, who are very polished young men indeed; his education is *nil*. After a few months at Eton he left because he declined utterly to be swished, and was allowed the choice between that ignominious though common ordeal and leaving. From that time he has spent his days almost entirely in the stables, though he has nominally had tutors; and there are just two things he can do—he can ride and he can drive. Though he has not come into his property as yet, he enjoys a princely allowance, and is quite as mean as many (I will not say most) very rich men. If he plays a round game in a country house, he probably finds on sitting down that he has left his money up-stairs, and borrows or gives little bits of paper to represent coin, which he is not always careful to redeem. Who could ask a duke for twelve or fifteen shillings? If he forgets to pay it must be through sheer inadvertence. The servants of his entertainers rarely profit by his visits. His ducal hand has been seen to give two-pennyworth of coppers to a porter at a railway station, to the agony of his valet, who has the gentlemanlike instinct of his class on the question of *douceurs*.

His Grace smokes cigarettes all day and all night as long as he is awake (other people's, if he has the chance), and never says, 'By your leave' or 'With your leave,' even in a lady's drawing-room or boudoir. And his fair hostesses do not like to wound his sensitive feelings by suggesting to him that there is any impropriety in the freedom of his behaviour.

The Duke has heard of Miss l'Estrange; has seen her in the Royal enclosure at Ascot; has met her at one or two balls. (He rarely attends balls, they bore him.) Until to-night he has never spoken to her.

As she sails into the room before dinner like a young princess, his Grace confides to a 'pal' that she is a real ripper. He does not, however, take any step towards making her acquaintance, but waits until she shall throw herself at his head.

'They all do it,' he says, with a grin. His ducal mind is full of quotations, for the most part not culled from Shakespeare.

He does not sit near her at dinner; it is his fate, of course, to lead in his hostess.

'Beastly bad luck!' he whispers, frowning to the aforesaid pal, 'having to take in that old cat. Why don't she get a old Dook here for herself?'

One of the Ladies Wyley sits on his right hand and does her best to emuse him. She is not very successful. He occupies himself with staring at Eleanor, who, to his disgust seems ignorant of his very existence, and smiles with her beautiful gray eyes continuously into those of an impecunious younger son with charming manners and a great fund of amusing small-talk. When the Duke condescends to speak, he either makes some remark eulogistic of Miss l'Estrange or abusive of the dinner; to his hostess he does not trouble himself to talk, and she, as he expresses it, 'keeps her head well in the trough' all the time.

Lady Arnica is convulsed with merriment.

He is 'so amusing,' she vows; such a nice boy, and so full of fun; really quite original.

When the ladies retire, two or three men make for the door to open it. His Grace just manages to rise to his feet, that is all.

'Here stands a post!' he quotes again in a loud voice, looking at Eleanor; but she does not seem to hear or notice his pleasantry, though the Ladies Belladonna and Arnica are literally overcome with laughter.

The Duke is rather piqued. When the door closes on the fair, he says to his neighbour that she is a blanked fine girl, but blanked proud, and gives herself blanked airs; and he continues to talk entirely about her until his naturally thick utterance grows thicker still, and a move is made to join the ladies.

Now although Miss l'Estrange is perfectly aware of the social value of a duke, although she knows how eminently fitting and desirable it is that she should become a duchess, and although she can talk in the most coldblooded manner about a mercenary marriage, yet when an individual duke is presented to her, whose appearance and manners are distasteful to her, she cannot bring herself to treat him other than she would any disagreeable young man ungarlanded with strawberry-leaves. So, when he sprawls on to the sofa beside her after dinner, and leans at her and makes her coarse compliments, she turns those lovely eyes upon him with something of the same expression that a disgusting reptile would bring to them, and answers him in the coldest voice she can command. His Grace likes it; he chuckles to himself; her behaviour comes upon him with the pleasing force of novelty.

'I say, you wouldn't look at me all dinner,' he remarks, lolling against the back of the couch with his hands well in his pockets.

'Why wouldn't you?'

'I suppose I was engaged in eating my dinner,' returns Eleanor freely.

'A beastly bad one, too, wasn't it?' says his Grace.

On the contrary, I thought it excellent,' contradicts Miss l'Estrange.

'No, did you though? well, tastes differ; as the old woman said when she kissed her cow. Why, now, in that aspic there wasn't the least flavour of garlic!'

'Garlic!' utters Eleanor.

'Yes. Why, you can't cook without garlic: you always get it abroad. O, hang it! there's a woman going to caterwaul. I vote for a round game, don't you? I shall go and tell the old gal we want to play Nap.'

And, without waiting for an answer, the charming youth gets on his legs and rolls off to Mrs. Smoothleigh.

'After this song,' she says good-naturedly; and Lady Belladonna offers to get the cards and divide the counters, whilst his Grace, without attempting to help her, returns to Eleanor.

'All right, I've squared her,' he says, with a wink of his ducal eye: 'we're going to have Nap.'

'But why are you not helping Lady Belladonna to get the things ready?' inquires Eleanor, in the same tone in which she might address a twopenny little esquire.

'O, she's a strong able-bodied young woman,' he returns; 'it'll do her good.'

Without a word Miss l'Estrange rises and crosses the room to the table where Lady Belladonna is busy with the counters. After a moment, in which he is battling with surprise, the Duke follows her.

'Why did you leave your Jeremiad?' he says, quoting from his music-hall repertoire.

Eleanor, not being familiar with the quotation, glanced at him with an air of calm surprise.

'O Duke,' cries Lady Belladonna invitingly, 'do come and help me count!'

'Never could count,' he returns, thrusting his hands deeper into his pockets.

'Then,' remarks Miss l'Estrange, with a light flash of her eyes, and sweeping together the little packets she begun to sort, 'if it is too much trouble for you to help us, it will be too much trouble for us to play.'

'O no, hang it!' cries his Grace, sitting down with alacrity and drawing the counters towards him. 'I'll help if you want me too.'

Lady Belladonna tries to conceal her disgust called forth by Eleanor's impertinence, not the Duke's.

When the game commences the Duke insists on going partners with Miss l'Estrange. As usual he has no money; but several purses are placed at his disposal, and out of one he borrows the five shillings necessary to pay for his counters. As the game goes on it is manifest that he rather regrets having gone partners with Eleanor; she is playing so recklessly and losing so many fish. At his third remonstrance, she, having already bought a fresh allowance of counters to which he does not offer to contribute, divides the little heap in two, and pushing one towards him, says,

'Now, Duke, we will dissolve partnership.'

'Right you are, says Moses!' responds his Grace. He still has the pleasure of sitting next to her. Fortune does not favour him to-night. Though he only puts on one counter at a time they steadily diminish, and he has to borrow fish from his neighbours. Eleanor declines to lend him any, which gives Lady Belladonna a chance of showing her superior generosity. Eleanor loathes meanness, and has not the smallest idea of encouraging it in duke or commoner. At the end of the game the company in general is some twelve shillings the worse off for his Grace, who vaguely says he will pay in the morning, but omits to do so.

Next day the men go shooting, and the Ladies Wyley propose to accompany them in the break, and see the first of the sport.

'You don't mean you're not coming?' cries the Duke, as the party about to start collect in the hall. 'O, I say, that's too bad!'

Miss l'Estrange is not equipped for outer air.

'I do not care to follow men out of doors,' returns Eleanor rather superciliously, but in a tone only audible to her interlocutor. 'One has quite enough of them indoors.'

'O,' returns his Grace, with a look distinctly intended to be amatory. 'But when I like any one, I like to be with 'em indoors and out of doors too. "That's the sort of man I am!"'

'So do I when I like any one,' returns Eleanor.

'Come, I say, that's one for me,' cries his Grace, delighted at her pluck in snubbing him. 'But you can't stop in with old Catekin and the other old woman.'

'Who is old Catekin?' inquires Miss l'Estrange coldly.

'Mincover, Minever, Catekin, don't you see?' guffaws the Duke.

'I like to have a name for every one, don't you?'

'No,' replies Eleanor curtly. 'And if you talk so loud she will hear you.'

'I don't care if she does,' returns his Grace. 'She'd only grin and pretend she thought it a good joke. I say, I've a great mind to stay behind with you, and not go shooting at all.'

'If you stay at home,' replies Miss l'Estrange, with energy, 'it will not be with me. I am going to my room to write letters.'

'Never write letters,' he answers. 'I've got a pile of letters and invitations a yard high, and I haven't answered one of 'em yet.'

At this juncture he is called away, and goes off, nasally humming 'My Grandmother's Clock.'

In the afternoon it came on to drizzle. The ladies repair to the billiard-room for a little distraction. Eleanor is so weary of hearing panegyrics of the Duke that she would hail anything as a relief. She is bored; out of sorts; cross with her devoted aunt for having suggested that the Duke admires her; cross with herself because she feels an unconquerable aversion for him and an utter inability to be civil to him.

About half-past four his Grace bounces into the billiard-room. The other men have gone to make themselves presentable before appearing in the presence of ladies. But the Duke receives a warm welcome. He is entreated to join in the games, and acquiesces as Eleanor is playing. He devotes all his attention and conversation to her, and seems as pleased to see her as though he had been separated from her for weeks.

Her aversion for him increases at every moment. When one game is over she lays down her cue and prepares to retire.

'O, I say, don't go!' he cries. But she is resolute. So, after more efforts to detain her, he stands sulkily by the door, which he does not, however, offer to open.

'Are not going to open the door for me, Duke?' inquires Miss l'Estrange, with a little curl of her lip: 'or does your Grace's exalted rank relieve you from the obligation of being civil to ladies?'

Thus chidden, he makes a pounce at the handle, throws the door wide open, and salaams to her as she passes out. The faces of Lady Mincover and her daughters are a study. Only that Eleanor's aunt happens to be present, they would remark very freely upon her insolent presumption.

'Ain't she a clipper!' cries the Duke, delighted, turning to the rest of the company: but they can only command the muscles of their mouths to a ghastly grin without answering.

All the evening long his Grace lolls or sprawls beside Miss l'Estrange, his dull eyes quickening more at every smile she bestows on him, his heart becoming more inflamed.

'My dearest, sweetest love,' says Eleanor's aunt, following her that night to her room, 'pray, pray, don't throw such a chance away! I am sure the Duke will propose if you only give him the least encouragement.'

When Miss l'Estrange is alone, she throws herself into a chair and weeps torrents of tears. She takes a miniature from her bosom, and kisses it and makes the most extravagant demonstrations of mingled affection and grief over it. Then, with unbound locks, she paces her room—one might fancy her rehearsing the part of some tragedy queen. Has she not desired a duke, beyond all things! Here is a duke, and the very thought of him drives her to madness. Has she not sworn that her heart is adamant; nay, that it is shrunk, dwindled away altogether; that she would marry *any* man who could bestow the rank and worldly wealth upon her that she desires! But an imaginary man and a real man are two very different beings. It is easy to promise anything and everything about the former; but when the latter is an offensive young cub whose breath is on your face and his hand on yours (as it happens to Eleanor next day), why, it makes all the difference.

Will any one believe that, in a tale 'of the period,' a beautiful young woman in her senses refused a duke—a duke on the eve of coming into eighty thousand a year!

I declare solemnly that the Duke proposed, went on his knees to Eleanor, sobbed, swore, entreated, and that she actually refused him. She has been wretched ever since, and it serves her quite right. — *Whitcomb Review*.

## CHESS PROBLEM,

By W. COATES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF OCT. 2ND, BY W. H. TAYLOR.

White.

- 1.—Q. takes P. ch.
- 2.—B. to Q. B. 4 ch.
- 3.—Kt. to R. 6.
- 4.—Mate.

Black.

- 1.—K. takes Q.
- 2.—Kt. to Q. 4.
- 3.—Any.

- 1.—K. takes P.
- 2.—K. to Q. 6.
- 3.—K. takes Q.
- 4.—R. to K. 4 dis. ch. and mate.

No solutions received from correspondents.

## DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

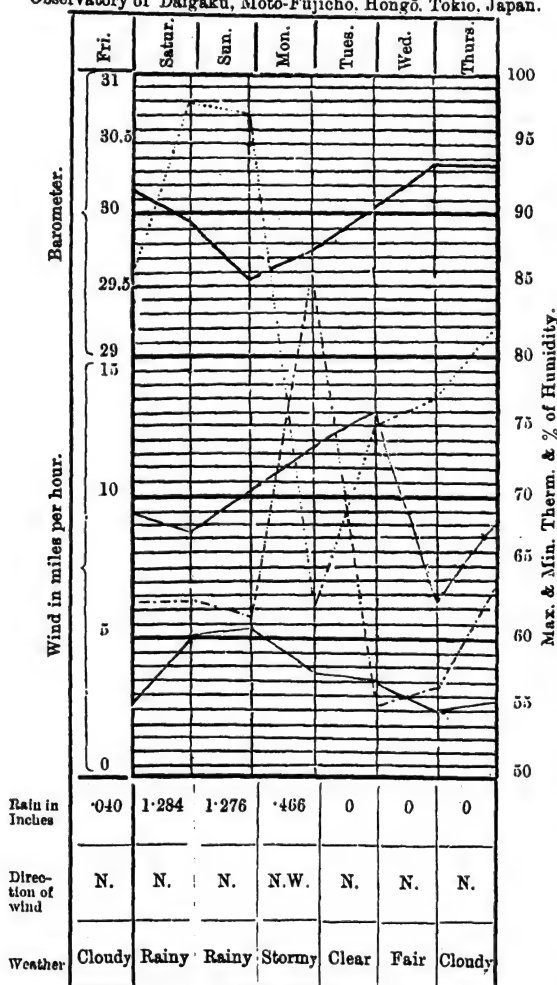
SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC OF OCT. 2ND, BY "SAYONARA."

Doctor		Thinner.
D		T
O	per	A
C	or	N
T	ennyso	N
O	raci	E
R	ule	R

Correct answers received from Bicycle, Zulu, Spike, Anti-Fat and Snipe.

\* Delirium Tremens.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1880.  
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.

## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.  
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.  
.....represents velocity of wind.  
.....percentage of humidity.  
Max. velocity of wind 93.0 miles per hour on Monday, at 3 a.m.  
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.378 inches on Wednesday, at 10 p.m., and the lowest was 29.356 inches on Sunday, at 10 p.m. The highest temperature was 76° on Tuesday and the lowest was 55° on Wednesday, the maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year being 78° and 49°9 respectively. The total rain for the week was 7.260 inches against 1.260 inches for the corresponding week of last year. The meteorological feature of the week was the storm of wind and rain of Sunday night and Monday morning. It will be remembered that the curve for the barometer in the chart exhibited above is constructed from the means of the three regular daily observations, and does not, therefore exhibit any extraordinary fluctuations which may occur between two regular observations. On the night of the 3rd instant, the barometer stood at 29.356 inches at 10 p.m. from which it sank rapidly until 2 a.m. of the 4th, at which time the minimum of 28.735 inches was observed. From 1 a.m. the observations were hourly. From the minimum the barometer rose rapidly, reaching 29.312 inches at 5 a.m. Very little wind blew until 1 o'clock a.m., at which hour the velocity increased with great rapidity, the maximum being reached about 3 o'clock a.m. The maximum was recorded as above, about 93 miles per hour. Nearly five inches of rain fell, most of it during and before the early part of the wind storm. During the storm the wind was constantly veering between the north and the north-west.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

Oct. 2, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Walker, 908, from Ogrino-hama, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Oct. 5, French steamer *Menzaleh*, Homery, 1,273, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
Sept. 5, British steamer *Bengloe*, Webster, 1,190, from London, General, to Smith Baker & Co.  
Oct. 6, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
Oct. 6, British steamer *Garlin*, Kidley, 2,652, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
Oct. 6 Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Oct. 6, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133 from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Oct. 8, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Oct. 7, British steamer *Euphrates*, J. Mitchell, 1,300, from Kobe, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Michimene, Mazzocchi, Gualini, Civetta, Dell Oro, Velini, Savio, Oltoloni, Inselvini, Chibourg, Desgenatais, Bing, and Huot.  
Per British steamer *Gaelic* from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Deacon. For San Francisco:—Captain J. F. Rowell and 249 Chinese.  
Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Brent and two children.  
Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Hon. G. F. Seward, Mrs. Seward, 3 children and European maid, Mrs. E. L. Browning, Mrs. Robins, Messrs. B. F. Bousfield, G. Gaman, S. Bryan, A. Gillingham, L. L. Fobes, G. Hamilton, W. G. Mathews, Lyall, Shimidzu, Mrs. Inonye and child, Messrs. Akabashi, Kakimoto, Wada, Takei, Ogino, Sabata, Masuda, Mr. and Mrs. Haruta, Messrs. Kitanogo, Obuki, Sasaki and Ogura; 3 Europeans, 204 Japanese and 2 Chinese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

Oct. 3, French steamer *Tanaïs*, Reynier, 1,735, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
Oct. 6, German schooner *Solid*, Weise, 165, for Newchang, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.  
Oct. 6, German 3-masted schooner *Hecht*, Ploetz, 358, for Newchang, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.  
Oct. 6, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Oct. 6, German barque *Oswald*, Kleimann, 445, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by P. Bohm.  
Oct. 8, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Oct. 8, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Walker, 908, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Oct. 9, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tanaïs* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Wyld Messrs. Martin du Nord, Bieber, and Ito.  
Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, for Shanghai & way ports:—Mrs. Irwin, Miss Irwin, Miss Emory, Miss M. E. Jackson, Messrs. C. Drummond, J. B. Jackson, Ikeda, T. Walsh, Oki, Momesaki, Hashi, Matsumura, (2), Takahashi, Yokogi, Ota, C. Oxley, Abe, Taft, C. Rohde, G. Wilson, C. J. Tarring, Kusama, Tamai, Sakawa, Okegawa.  
Per British steamer *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—For Paris:—H. E. Chevalier W. de Stoetwegen and wife. For Havre:—Elysis Mendes. For Liverpool:—James Taylor, T. Whitely and Alex. Campbell. For London:—Carlos Maristany, B. H. Chamberlain and J. H. Gubbins. For San Francisco:—Capt. J. Sumner, (U.S.N.), Capt. J. Rowell, Lieut. Davenport, (U.S.N.), C. H. Wallroth, Lieut. J. H. Stevens, (U.S.N.), J. H. Perine, J. Morimura, M. Shijio in cabin; 3 Europeans and 249 Chinese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tanaïs* for Hongkong:—  
Silk, for France ... .. 364 bales.  
" " London ... .. 31 "  
Total ... .. 395 bales.  
Per French steamer *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—  
From London ... .. 1,709 pkgs.  
" Hongkong ... .. 533 "  
For Hiogo ... .. 787 "  
Total ... .. 3,129 pkgs.  
Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—  
Treasure ... .. \$ 8,000.00  
Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—  
Treasure ... .. \$ 3,000.00

	SILK :			
From	Sau Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai .....	—	375	—	375
Hongkong .....	14	246	1	261
Yokohama .....	—	450	—	450
Total .....	14	1,071	1	1,086

Per British steamer *Euphrates* reports:—Left Kobe on the 5th instant and arrived in Yokohama on the 7th instant. Experienced strong N. E. winds and heavy sea throughout the passage.

\* Left San Francisco, 20th September, *City of Tokio*.  
† Left San Francisco, 2nd October, *Belgic*.

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.		
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.		
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Oct.	24th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Oct.	17th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.		
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Oct.	16th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.		
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	Oct.	12th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Oct.	13th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

	Discount on Yen Sat.			Gold Yen.	Rihs.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....Oct.	4 56	55	55	380	326	113	102
Tuesday....."	5 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....."	6 57	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Thursday....."	7 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Friday....."	8 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Saturday....."	9 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
June 15	Eme	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
July 15	Athelstan	"	" "
Aug. 14	Mikado	"	" "
" 14	Patroclus (s.s.)	"	" "
May 17	Gerard C. Tobey	NEW YORK	Otarunai
" 23	Zoila	"	Yokohama
June 26	Goodell	"	"
July 23	Furness Abbey	"	Hiogo
Aug 2	Grandee	"	Yokohama
May 13	Polynesian	SHIELDS	" & N'saki
June 26	Clan Mc.Leod	ANTWERP	"
July 25	Vortigern (s.s.)	"	"
Aug. 1	John P. Best	"	" & Hiogo
July 1	George Bewley	TEES via "	"
" 5	Fontenoye	"	" & Hiogo
June 11	S. F. Hersey	NEWPORT	"
July 2	Buston Vale	LIVERPOOL	"
June 24	Guy C. Goss	PHILADELPHIA	"
July 16	Sto. Lucie	"	"
" 11	Auguste	SWANSEA	Nagasaki
" 21	Eildenhope	CARDIFF	Yokohama
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	"

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Aug. 20	Remonstrant	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 20	Devonshire (s.s.)	"	" "
" 20	Glumis Castle (s.s.)	"	" "
" 20	Braemar Castle (s.s.)	"	" "
" 20	Anchises (s.s.)	"	" "
" 20	Caroline	HAMBURG	" "

Sailing vessels:—For a ship; flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag F. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.4

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.\*

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Bengloe	Webster	British steamer	1,190	London	Oct. 5	Smith, Baker & Co.
Euphrates	Mitchell	British steamer	1,300	Kobe	Oct. 8	Smith, Baker & Co.
Genkai Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1,917	Shanghai & ports	Oct. 8	M. B. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Menzaleh	Hornery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	Oct. 5	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong	Oct. 6	P. & O. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Sept. 20	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Island	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Lupata	Raven	British ship	1,039	Antwerp	Sept. 27	C. Illies & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Panay	Bray	American ship	1,190	New York	Sept. 7	C. & J. Trading Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Samar	Müller	American ship	1,111	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 15	Walsh, Hall & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Richmond...	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Benham
Swatara ...	8	1,900	---	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Fly ...	4	464	120	Gun-boat	Kobe	Commander St. Clair

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate, &c. ...	Kokonoye Maru	M. B. Co.	About Oct. 10th, at 4 A.M.
Hongkong ...	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	Oct. 10th at daylight
Hongkong via Kobe...	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 16th, at 4 P.M.
New York via Kobe...	Samar	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About Oct. 15th
New York via China ports...	Euphrates	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
Shanghai and way-ports...	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 13th, at 4 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—Business has at last reopened but is very lethargic. Buyers profess that the demand in the interior is very small and consequently say that they will wait for lower prices. Holders, on the other hand, are not eager sellers, believing that the country demand will yet arise. We reduce quotations of the principal Manchester goods, but even at the figures given below there is very little doing, and quotations must be considered more or less nominal.

### COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.00 to 31.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$31.50 to 32.75
Bombay, No. 20 do. " " " " " "	"	\$30.00 to 31.25
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$36.00 to 36.50
" 38 to 42 " " " " " " " "	"	\$41.00 to 42.50

### COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.57
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:—12 " 44 in.	\$1.60 to 1.75
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.40 to 1.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.15½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 1.90

### COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.72 to 0.73
Taffachelass:— ... 12 " 43 " "	\$1.80 to 2.05

### WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	5.00 to 6.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.75 to 4.50
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.50 to 11.50
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.23 to 0.33
Camlet Corda ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.75
Mousselines de Laines:—Grape 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy ... 48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.60 to 0.65
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.39 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—The market has fluctuated and sales of 10,000 cases have been made at between \$4.20 and \$4.25. The market closes at the former quotation.

**SAIGON RICE.**—No sales have yet been made and the market is without animation.

**KEROSENE.**—Buyers have entered the market and taken off some 12,000 cases at the slight advance of our quotations.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... per picul	\$4.20 to \$4.25	Japan Rice ... per picul	\$2.90 to 3.40
Taiwanfoo in bag ... "	\$4.20	Japan Wheat ... "	\$2.30
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$8.00	Saigon Rice [cargo] ... "	\$1.85
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah ... "	\$6.50 to \$8.50	Kerosene Oil ... case	\$1.75 to 1.77

## EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Since our last report a fair business has been done in this staple. Hanks of good medium and the best classes have found favour with purchasers, and have been taken to a fair extent. In goods of lower grades nothing particular has transpired. Arrivals have come to hand rather freely, and we estimate the present stock to be about 4,500 bales.

	Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.85
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 2 ...	\$510 to \$520 = 17/1 to 17/6	= fcs. 47.80 to fcs. 48.60
" " 2½ ...	\$490 to \$495 = 16/8 to 16/9	= " 45.50 to " 46.00
" " 3 and 4 ...	\$460 to \$480 = 15/7 to 16/3	= " 43.20 to " 43.70
" Filatures.—Best ...	\$650 to \$ — = 21/8 to	= " 60.00
Old Silks { Filatures.—Medium to Best ...	\$580 to \$640 = 19/4 to 21/4	= fcs. 54.30 to fcs. 59.40
" Kakeda.— " to " ...	\$560 to \$630 = 18/9 to 21/	= " 52.50 to " 58.60

**TEA.**—There has been a good demand for all grades, settlements for the week amounting to 5,500 piculs. Prices have declined since our last report, but at the close there is less doing, holders being rather firmer especially for best qualities. Total settlements to date at both ports are fully 30,000,000 lbs.

Common ...	\$13 to \$14	Fine ...	\$24 to \$26
Good Common ...	\$16 to \$17	Finest ...	\$27 to \$28
Medium ...	\$21 to \$22	Choice ...	\$30 to \$32
Good Medium ...		Choicest ...	\$35 to \$36

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight ...	3/9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight ...	72
" Bank Bills on demand ...	3/9	" Private 10 days' sight ...	72½
" Private 4 months' sight ...	3/9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand ...	90½
" " 6 " " " " " " " " " "	3/9½	" Private 30 days' sight ...	92
ON PARIS—Bank sight ...	4.72	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand ...	90½
" Private 4 months' sight ...	4.83	" Private 30 days' sight ...	92½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight ...	¾ prem.	KINSAITZ ...	55½ dis.
" Private 10 days' sight ...	¾ disct.	GOLD YEN ...	380 nom.

## SHIPPING.

**SHIPPING.**—The s.s. *Bengloc* is in port from London with destination undecided. The s.s. *Euphrates* is loading for New York. The schooners *Hecht* and *Solid* were chartered and have sailed for Newchwang. The barque *Chili* has had her name changed to *Oswald*.

**INSURANCE.**

A. D. 1720.

Yokohama, January 29, 1879.

## THE

Yokohama, 7th September 1880,

## ESTABLISHED 1710.

Yokohama, 10th June, 1880.

Yokohama, 20th July, 1880.

Yokohama, 15th September, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

**PRIVATE APARTMENTS** of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 *sen* to 80 *sen* per day, and from 12 *yen* to 20 *yen* per month.

## BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	1.50 <i>yen</i> per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	1.00 <i>yen</i> per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates, for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,  
KIGA,  
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

## W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

**W. & A. GILBEY** have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents for Japan.

## SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

**FIRE** Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in TOKIO.

Apply to

C. ILLIES & CO.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 7th September, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST

## WONDER OF MODERN TIMES HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER.

In his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an agreeable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

## SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER.

In his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock." Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1873.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

### OAKEY'S

#### WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER and BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 7D., 2S. 6D. AND 4S. EACH.

### OAKEY'S

#### INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH RPS BOARDS.

### OAKEY'S

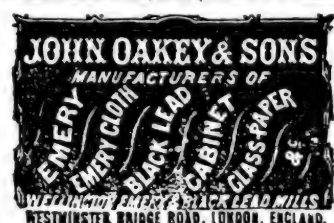
#### SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

### OAKEY'S

#### WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & 1L. BOXES.



July, 1879.

52ina.

## H. MacARTHUR, SHIP-BROKER AND CUSTOMS AGENT,

NO. 70, Yokohama,

(Opposite the Old British Post Office).

Yokohama, 4th May, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.  
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

52 ins.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,

ENGLAND.

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,**

CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following:

**EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Rouquet, Trevoli, Magnolia, Jassmin,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**

A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

**ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine Cream,

And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers.

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

**CAUTION.**—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed in seven colours.

**ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

12 in. 26 in.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

**CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.**

Limited.

32, Walbrook. London.

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY.

Manufacture all kinds of

**IRON WORK,**  
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. &amp; Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS.

*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.***ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.***See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.*Railings. Balcony Panels.  
Gates. Street Posts.  
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.  
Balusters. Newels.  
Creastings. Terminals.Columns. Column Capitals.  
Brackets. Gratings.  
Windows. Casements.  
Fountains. Drinking Fountains.  
Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

**SMITH'S HEARTHES & PORTABLE FORGES**

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*Catalogue (D) free on Application.***Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,**  
**LONDON.**

26 ins.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Gold.**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Medal.**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Paris.**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** 1878.

April, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S Datura Tatula Inhalations**  
FOR ASTHMA  
Asthma & Difficult Breathing promptly relieved and paroxysms averted by Datura Tatula Inhalations. Testimonials accompanying each box of Inhalations, Cough and Croup Syringes, and other useful Remedies. For particulars, apply to the Proprietors, 143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S INFANTS' FOOD**  
FOR INFANTS  
SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL NURSERIES. CONTAINS THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NUTRIMENT IN THE MOST CONVENIENT FORM. In Tins 14, 28, 56, and 112. Bottles 24, 48, 96, 192, and 384.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S MEDICINAL FOOD**  
FOR WASTING DISEASES  
IMPROVES THE APPETITE, Increases Strength and Weight.

**143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.**

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE MARK.

**ELLWOOD'S**

PATENT AIR CHAMBER

**HATS AND HELMETS,**THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION  
AGAINST SUN STROKE.To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters  
and Wholesale only of**J. ELLWOOD & SONS,**  
**LONDON.**

Beware of Useless Imitations.

**DINNEFORD'S**THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.**DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists**  
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

April 10, 1880.

**FLUID  
MAGNESIA.**And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout  
the World.

17.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- &amp; 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,  
Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**

WILDEN WORKS.

STOURPORT ENGLAND.

**SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
WH  
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,  
and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore &amp; Co., 2, Rood Lane. London, E.C.

April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND..... \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. I. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., P. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon.

Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six month, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping. Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c., &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
Rates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Broad  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 42.]

Yokohama, October 16, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

A New Arsenal .....	1,329
The Recent Typhoon .....	1,330
Editorial Notes .....	1,332
The Revenue and Expenditure for the 9th Fiscal Year, 1876-77 .....	1,333
Renter's Telegrams .....	1,339
Notes of the Week .....	1,340
Ecclesiastical and Missionary Notes .....	1,345
Songs of Sadness .....	1,346
Nippon Race Club .....	1,346
Paris Letter .....	1,347
Japanese News .....	1,348
Arrival of the American Mail .....	1,350
The Japanese Press .....	1,356
Meteorological Report .....	1,357
Chess Problem .....	1,357
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,357
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,360
Advertisements .....	1,361

## A NEW ARSENAL.

IT seems to be regarded among a not inconsiderable section of the population of the British Empire, as strictly in accordance with the eternal fitness of things mundane, to raise an alarm whenever the possibility is mooted of the acquisition of territory by any other Power. The cry of danger to British interests is then heard, and cock-and-bull stories of the lamentable weakness of the English fleet form stock subjects with the Jingo exponents of public opinion. In a short time, however, some other incident—a railway accident or colliery explosion perhaps—occurs to divert the attention of the watch-dogs. When the public mind is again drawn to the subject, it is found that the vaticinations of the prophets of woe are entirely falsified by results, and that the Empire still continues to increase in wealth, power, and commercial influence.

A glance at the map of the world is useful in arriving at a correct idea of the resources at the disposal of Great Britain for the protection of her commerce, and shelter for the enormous fleet which competent American and Continental authorities declare capable of crushing the allied navies of Europe. The little spots of red shew Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus dominating the Mediterranean and the route to India and the Far East. Aden commands the Red sea and, after passing the naval stations in Ceylon and India, we find that Singapore and Hongkong furnish readily fortified posts to protect the China and Japan traders. In the North Atlantic, again, Quebec, Halifax, and Bermuda are considered impregnable, while in the Australasian colonies, the harbours of Sydney and Melbourne are now thoroughly protected by defences constructed from plans furnished by two celebrated engineer officers, specially detailed for the service by the Imperial Government.

One link only seemed deficient in this chain of fortresses round the globe. The North Pacific, which washes

the shores of British Columbia has been, up to the present, without any naval station worthy of the name or commerce of the Empire. This we are glad to learn will now be speedily remedied. Contracts have been entered into for the construction of docks, &c., at Esquimaux, the evident intention of the authorities being to convert that magnificent position into an arsenal. This determination has probably been arrived at owing to the resolution of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, to push on the completion of the Canada-Pacific railway, a great work of which over one thousand miles have already been constructed.

This railway and arsenal will effect a very important change in the ability of Great Britain to operate quickly in these seas in time of war. Instead of encountering, as at present, the heat and inconvenience of the Mediterranean, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean, troops for employment in the Far East will be transported to Canada in about nine days from England, thence across the Continent to Esquimaux in, say, six days. And it is worthy of particular notice that from the terminus of the Canada-Pacific railway to Japan, the distance is considerably less than from San Francisco.

The harbour of Esquimaux is justly considered one of the finest in the world. It is completely sheltered, has a depth of over fifty feet of water at lowest spring tides, and is sufficiently capacious to contain at the same time the whole navy of Great Britain. The adjacent country abounds in natural resources. The vast forests furnish most valuable timber and spars of enormous size; anthracite coal—the best for steaming purposes—exists to a fabulous extent; while the quarries of stone and marble, and the exuberant fertility of the soil, are mentioned in terms of admiration by every writer who possesses an actual acquaintance with the locality.

To the Dominion of Canada, it may safely be said, England looks more than to any of her other possessions to absorb the redundant population which yearly leaves the parent hive. To Australia the voyage is long and expensive; while to the Dominion it is a matter of a few days and a few pounds at most. The United States have hitherto been the great receptacle of the surplus population of Europe, but Canada is evidently determined to enter into keen rivalry and not without well grounded expectations of success. To this end, the opening of the great North-West by means of the trans-continental railway will undoubtedly be the principal factor, since facilities of access are all that is required to divert the stream of emigration to the hitherto little noticed plains of that territory. It should also be borne in mind that in no part of the British Empire is the love of existing institutions more an article of faith than among the sturdy farmers of the Dominion. On several occasions, the well-trained Canadian militia has volunteered for active service and, if any contingency should unhappily arise, the ninety-five thousand effective troops maintained at

local cost, would no doubt be found ready to cheerfully respond to any calls made upon their patriotism.

We consider that the unquestioned preponderating influence which Great Britain will, it is evident, soon possess in these seas should point her out most unmistakably as the Power with which this Empire should cultivate most intimate connections. England desires no acquisition of territory in Japan, and that fact alone should always be kept prominently in view by the statesmen who rule the destinies of Dai Nihon.

#### THE RECENT TYPHOON.

CONSIDERABLE information has already been gathered and much has already been published, concerning the damage inflicted upon this coast and in the vicinity by the typhoon which visited us during the night of October third and fourth.

The unpleasant frequency in this part of the world of storms of the same character, renders their careful investigation by competent meteorologists a matter of the utmost importance. What is chiefly demanded, therefore, is the collection of such meteorological records and observations as may, perhaps, render it possible to trace completely the rise, progress, and varying intensity of the storm. Of course considerable time must elapse before such an investigation can be completed and, unfortunately, even at best the number of accessible and reliable series of observations will be greatly less than could be desired for the successful study of the phenomenon.

In the meantime we deem the matter of sufficient local interest, to justify a brief presentation of the principal meteorological features of the storm, based upon observations and records made at the observatory of the University of Tokio.

Although it can hardly be said that this storm gave any marked indications of its immediate approach, yet it is important to observe that there was a steady fall in the barometer from the previous Thursday—September 30th—up to the time of maximum violence of the wind. The first of the accompanying charts exhibits the barometric curve during the most interesting period; i.e. from 7 o'clock a.m. on the 3rd of October, to 2 o'clock p.m. of the 4th. Previous to one o'clock on the morning of the 4th but three observations are recorded; at 7 a.m., at 2 p.m., and at 10 p.m. These indicate a steady decline in the barometer and it is not likely that any extraordinary fluctuations occurred during this time. After one o'clock a.m., the observations were made hourly, and during a considerable portion of the time they were half-hourly. It will be seen, however, that a very important portion of the curve, from 10 o'clock p.m. to 1 o'clock a.m., is doubtful and it is not at all unlikely that, had intermediate observations been recorded, the fall of the barometer would have appeared much more sudden than it does. The minimum observed height was 28.735 inches at 2 o'clock a.m. At 3 o'clock the height was only a trifle greater than this and, from the nature of the curve before and after the interval from 2 o'clock to 3 o'clock as well as from the velocity of the wind, it seems highly probable that between these hours a lower point than any observed was reached. The curve is constructed to show the actual vertical movement of the mercurial column. From the minimum it rose rapidly until 6 o'clock a.m. at which hour the height was 29.386 inches, and from that hour the rise continued with less rapidity but with great steadiness, until the night of the following Wednesday, when the reading was 30.378 inches. Thus the range of the

barometer in three days was 1.643 inches. This is more than two-tenths of an inch greater than the range for the whole of the last year. At no time during last year did the barometer reach so low a point as 29 inches, and the mean height for the year was 29.952 inches.

The second chart shows the velocity of the wind at different hours extending over the same interval of time. These velocities are computed from a continuous record made by an anemograph consisting of a Robinson's anemometer with Beckley's registering apparatus attached. From this curve it will be seen that, so far as the wind is concerned, up to about 11 o'clock p.m. there were no indications of the coming storm. At that time a breeze sprang up, which continued at less than twenty miles per hour until about 1 o'clock a.m. when it suddenly increased in velocity, and at 2 a.m. the record shows a speed of sixty miles per hour. Unfortunately shortly after 2 o'clock, the clock-work which keeps the registering portion of the apparatus in motion was stopped, the motion of the pendulum being undoubtedly arrested by a sudden blast of great violence. This stoppage was not discovered until 3 o'clock a.m., so that between these hours the record is lost. At 3 o'clock the instrument was put in motion again and for about fifteen or twenty minutes after that hour, the record shows the extraordinary velocity of ninety-five miles per hour. From this time the violence diminished rapidly, a velocity of fifty miles per hour being registered at 4 a.m., and at 5 a.m. it had fallen to less than twenty miles per hour. Twice afterwards as will be seen by the chart, the speed rose to about twenty-five miles per hour, after which it rapidly declined.

Owing to the interruption in the continuity of these records, it is impossible to affirm that the maximum velocity of the wind was recorded. In fact there are reasons for believing that the storm reached its greatest violence somewhat before 3 o'clock.

It seems quite certain then, that at times during the storm the velocity of the wind exceeded one hundred miles per hour; and especially must this have been the case during some of the most violent blasts which were generally of too short duration to show with their full effect upon the register made. The fact that the pendulum of the anemograph was stopped between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock by one of these blasts, and that after 3 o'clock its motion was not interfered with, would indicate that more violent disturbances took place before than after that hour. A smaller anemometer of Robinson's model was torn from its fastenings between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock, and so completely demolished that no record even of the work which it had already done could be obtained. This is much to be regretted, as otherwise a means of verifying the extraordinary velocity registered by the anemograph would have existed. Concerning the latter it should be said that, regarding the smaller anemometer as a standard, it has been found upon examination to somewhat over-estimate the velocity of very high winds, and to under-estimate those of low speed. At the same time it cannot be positively stated which of the two instruments was in error.

A continuous record of the direction of the wind is kept. Upon examining this it is found that during the whole of the period considered, the direction varied between north and west. Up to 1 o'clock a.m. of the 4th the wind was steadily from the north-north-west. From that hour until 5 o'clock a.m. its fluctuations were confined between north-west and west. A decided change in direction seems to have taken place between the hours of 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock.

The early part of the storm was accompanied by an unusually heavy fall of rain. The violence of the wind prevented the reading of the rain-gauges during the night, but when emptied at 7 a.m. they showed a total of 4.66 inches, nearly all of which must have fallen during—at most—two or three hours.

It may be interesting to make some comparisons between the violence of this storm, and that which was undoubtedly the immediate cause of the destruction of the Tay Bridge, on the evening of the 28th of December, 1879. Unfortunately it does not appear that any very exact or reliable observations of the velocity of the wind on that occasion were made; but an approximate measure of it may be obtained from the testimony of several of the witnesses, who were men of considerable experience in the observation and estimation of high winds. The following selections from the *Times* report of the Board of Trade inquiry, are of interest in this connection. Captain Scott, R. N.—who was superintendent of a training-ship stationed in the Tay, testifies that his barometer fell from 29.60 inches at noon to 29.00 inches at 7 o'clock—that being the lowest point reached. Also that in the Navy, storms were described by numbers from 1 to 12, 12 being the maximum. Upon that scale he would describe this storm in the Tay as from 10 to 11. He had on rare occasions in China and the West Indies rated storms as high as 12.

Admiral William Heriot Maitland Douglass, who had resided at the mouth of the Tay continuously for twenty-nine years, stated that his barometer fell from 29.40 inches to 28.80 inches. The difference between these and the previous barometric heights, is easily explained by the fact that his house was at an altitude of 200 feet above the level of the sea. He declared that the gale was like a typhoon in violence, and that in all the time during which he had lived on the Tay, he had never experienced a gale of equal severity. In his opinion the velocity of the wind was from seventy-five to seventy-eight miles per hour, and that during the lulls it would fall to something like thirty.

Charles Clark, who was an amateur observer, gave evidence that 29.00 inches was the minimum point reached, and that he had marked the storm 4 on a scale of 6; and that he had never yet recorded 5 or 6.

Other witnesses testified in about the same way, all agreeing reasonably well as to barometric depression and probable velocity.

On comparing these statements with those already made concerning the recent typhoon here in Japan, it will be seen that both in barometric range and in wind velocity, the recent storm considerably exceeded that which was the occasion of the Tay Bridge disaster. The barometric change was not greater, but more sudden in the former than in the latter. Concerning the direct measurement of the pressure of the wind in pounds per square foot, it must be said that the instruments for doing this are, at present, to a great extent crude and unreliable. It is generally assumed that the pressure is proportional to the square of the velocity. Upon a scale adopted by the Smithsonian Institution and by the United States Signal Service, the velocity of twenty-five miles per hour corresponds to a pressure of 3 lbs. per square foot. Assuming the correctness of this and also of the law given above, the pressure per square foot in the Tay storm must have been nearly 30 lbs. and in the recent typhoon here it must have been nearly 50 lbs. It was shown in the tests made upon the material of the Tay Bridge, that it might have been expected to give way under a wind pressure considerably less than 40 lbs. The French and many English engineers have adopted 55 lbs. per square foot as a standard, and about the same number is used in America, but it seems doubtful if even that furnishes a sufficient "factor of safety."

In conclusion, the affirmation may be made, supported as it is by the constantly accumulating evidence of the damage done to buildings, shipping, etc., that this was one of the most violent storms experienced here for many years. From facts already known concerning other points along the coast of Japan, it would seem that, had an efficient system of observations, telegrams, and signals existed, timely warning might have been given of its approach and, possibly, much property and many lives saved. In view of this fact it appears hardly necessary to repeat the suggestion, the importance of which has been frequently urged in these columns, that the Government should, at the earliest practicable moment, inaugurate an efficient and complete Signal Service for the benefit of the whole country.

#### CHART SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF THE BAROMETER FROM 7 A.M. ON THE 3RD TO 2 P.M. ON

THE 4TH OF OCTOBER,

1880.

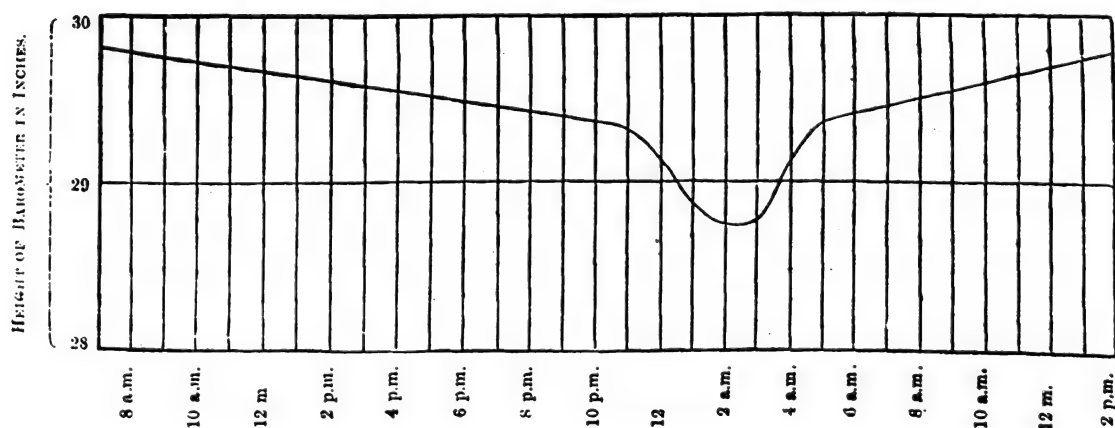
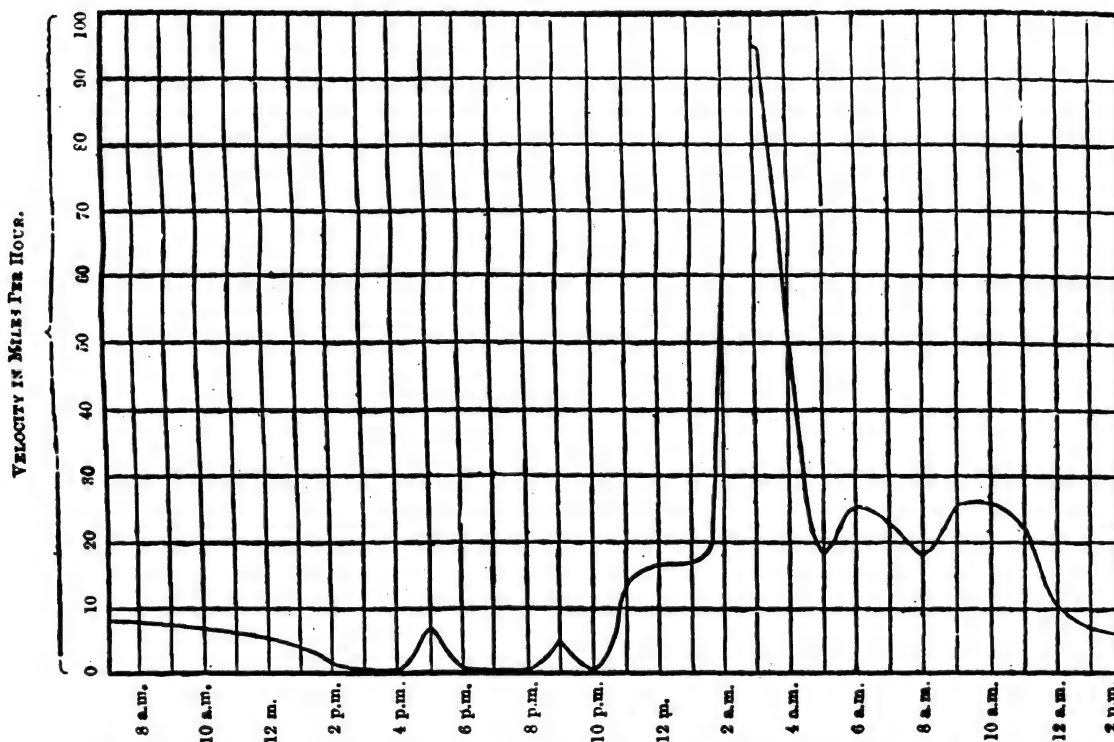


CHART SHOWING THE VELOCITY OF THE WIND FROM 7 A.M. ON THE 3RD TO 2 P.M. ON THE 4TH OF OCTOBER, 1880.



NOTE.—The break between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. in the curve representing the velocity of the wind is due to the fact that, between those hours, the registering apparatus connected with the anemograph was not in motion.

SO much inconvenience and positive danger is caused to pedestrians by the mode in which vehicular traffic is carried on in Yokohama, that we gladly draw attention to the following suggestions of the *Celestial Empire*; for the same evil appears to exist in Shanghai also. Our contemporary recommends:—(1) That no betto should leave a horse or pony unattended in the streets of the Settlement for a single minute. (2) That no one, foreigner or native, should drive through the narrow streets of the Settlement beyond a moderate pace. (3) That speed should always be slackened on approaching cross roads or turning corners. (4) That all vehicles, whether drawn by man or beast, should keep to the left-hand side of the road. The Jehus who have gained an unenviable reputation for careering through the streets, should now show a good example and adopt these suggestions as far as applicable.

THE autumnal show of fruits and produce of Yezo was held at Sapporo on the 1st of October ultimo, and continued open to public inspection for six days. The exhibits were carefully and neatly arranged in a temporary wooden building in the centre of the town. They consisted of the usual productions of the farm and garden:—potatoes of various kinds, apples, pears, plums, greengages, melons, pumpkins, beetroot, grapes; the cabbages, onions, squashes, and some other vegetables exhibited being of enormous size. The rich soil of Yezo is evidently capable of producing food of the best quality and in abundance. All that appears to be wanting is a greater supply of labour, and a spirit of enterprise. If the thousands in the south of Japan who are living in comparative indigence could be induced to throw their strength into this field, the island of Yezo might become to them "a land flowing with milk and honey," and even if they only contemplated making the north a temporary sojourn for a few years, they might return to the south invigorated

by the climate and with an independence, to spend the evening of their days in their southern homes. The rivers and forests of Yezo are the sources of wealth also as well as the virgin soil. They all are prolific, the hand of the labourer only is required. In the exhibition were seeds of all kinds—many sorts of corn, beans, vegetables, grasses. For the implements of husbandry, carts have been manufactured and ploughs, harrows, etc., in imitation of foreign models. These were displayed for the numerous visitors from distant farms. Cattle oxen, and sheep, as well as horses—sturdy, hardened but quiet animals—poultry, etc., were also to be seen. In the silk manufacture, raw silk from cocoons to the woven articles were exhibited. Paper of various qualities, leather—dressed and made up into harness, saddles, etc.,—bemp and specimens of *asa* were shown. Beer and wine made in Sapporo, and sugar unrefined and refined, were represented. Altogether the exhibition in Sapporo, though held at an unfavourable period of the year when visitors from the south cannot be expected, was a success. The neighbouring farmers and country people came in considerable numbers and seemed delighted with the show. If some of the articles exhibited could be sent to Tokio, and again exhibited there, the effect would be good and the show would be very interesting. As soon as the new railway—now waiting only for rails and locomotives—is finished, as it ought to be in a few months, a spurt must be given to the local trade, and the produce of the Sapporo farms will find its way to the other parts of the Empire. The Colonization Department has provided for extensive works. There are in Sapporo saw-mills, an establishment for the manufacture of household furniture, a weaving establishment, a brewery, and other useful factories. The effect of these ought to be seen very soon. The new hotel is now finished and being furnished, so that when the railway is open to the coast there will be facilities afforded for a summer trip to Sapporo, which may serve as a sanatorium for southern residents.

THE feeling is very prevalent among scholars regarding the manuscripts of early writers, that almost everything there is the remotest chance of recovering has been discovered before now. We are happy to say that in many instances has this feeling been disappointed, and not so very long ago either. The recent unearthing of manuscripts of Clemens Romanus and other early ecclesiastical writers in Constantinople, was a pleasurable surprise to students of Church history. In no department have such discoveries been more surprising and more valuable than those in connection with the New Testament. Tischendorf in his wanderings among libraries in all parts of the world came upon many leaves of old New Testament manuscripts, and crowned his investigations by bringing to light in the Sinaitic monastery, the most complete manuscript of the New Testament in existence belonging to an early date. We recently drew attention to the discovery of another manuscript of a portion of the New Testament written at a very early period. From recent information we now learn that the merit of the discovery is due to two German scholars, Oscar v. Gebhardt and Adolf Harnack. These scholars were enabled, through the munificence of the German Government and an endowment attached to Leipzig University, to make a journey in March this year to Southern Italy and Sicily, in which they resolved to search for manuscripts. Their attention was specially directed to notices of a monastery at Rossano, near the Gulf of Tarentum, in which important manuscripts were said once to have been. They could find no traces of the monastery, but they heard that there was a very old book preserved in the palace of the Archbishop of Rossano. Accordingly, they asked permission to see it, and to their great joy found that it was a very valuable manuscript of the Gospels of St. Mark. They now issue an account of it in a volume just published, *Evangeliorum Codex Græcus Purpureus Rossanensis Litteris Argenteis sexto ut videtur sæculo scriptus picturisque ornatus, seine Entdeckung seine wissenschaftlicher und Künstlerischer Werth dargestellt von Oscar v. Gebhardt und Adolf Harnack.* (Leipzig: Giesecke & Devrient.) The description given of this valuable and unique work is extremely interesting. "The leaves of the manuscript are made," we read, "of purple parchment, and the material used throughout in writing is silver, except in the first three lines of each gospel, where the letters are golden. There is only one other manuscript of the kind in existence, containing any portion of the New Testament, and it is in a mutilated condition, four of its leaves being in London, six in Rome, two in Vienna, and thirty-three more have been recently discovered in the island of Patmos. The present volume, on the other hand, consists of 188 leaves, and contains the whole of the gospel of St. Matthew and the gospel of St. Mark down to the middle of the 14th verse of the 16th chapter. All the criteria used in judging of manuscripts indicate the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century as the date of this. The manuscript is written in uncial characters with two columns in each page. There is no separation of words, no breathing, no accent, and only the slightest attempt at punctuation. There are capitals double the size of the uncials, the Ammonian sections are indicated, and the Eusebian canons must have been given, for it contains a portion of the letter of Eusebius to Carpianus, and there is good reason for conjecturing that this was followed by a table of the Eusebian canons. The letters bear the closest resemblance to those occurring in manuscripts of the fifth and sixth centuries." The editors reserve their remarks upon the nature of the text until they publish it in full. All they state now is, that it bears a striking resemblance to that found in the other manuscript of purple parchment, that it contains some unique

readings, and that it rather goes with the later manuscripts where the Sinaitic and Vatican differ from them. Considerable interest attaches to this manuscript from the circumstance that it contains a number of painted miniatures, illustrating the life of Christ. These are amongst the earliest works of this kind that are extant. The editors have prepared outlines of them, and discuss their merits. The subjects are the Resurrection of Lazarus, the Entrance into Jerusalem, the Purification of the Temple, the Wise and Foolish Virgins, the Last Supper and Washing the Feet, the Distribution of Bread and Wine, Christ in Gethsemane, the Healing of the Blind, the Good Samaritan, Christ before Pilate, the Repentance and Death of Judas, the Jews before Pilate, and Christ and Barabbas. In all of them the grouping, we are told, is done very artistically, and that the figures are well drawn, with much animation and expression. Some of them are interesting from an historical point of view, as that which portrays the distribution of bread and wine at the Eucharist. All of them throw light on early Christian art, and Harnack thinks that he sees a closer connection between these works and Giotto, than between later miniatures and that artist. Beside the new Testament scenes there are forty heads of prophets and one or two other subjects. The volume will undoubtedly excite the curiosity of critics and artists in no small degree, and it is to be hoped that the discoverers will not be long in issuing to the world, in a complete form, their edition of the manuscript. It will be interesting to know which have the highest claim to respect on account of antiquity, the Sanskrit writings traced to Japan through the instrumentality of Professor Max Müller, or the newly discovered manuscript of Messrs. von Gebhardt and Harnack.

WE recently drew attention to the strictures passed by English journals upon the system pursued in the Mixed Court at Shanghai. The allegations, made were, in effect, that the presence of an American or European assessor gave a certain amount of sanction to the barbarities so constantly occurring. The assertions of the home papers were ostensibly sustained by trustworthy evidence, but we notice that both the Shanghai papers have essayed a defence of their peculiar institution. We think, however, that unless our contemporaries can bring forward some better argument, than they have used up to the present, their attempt will end in utter failure. The *Celestial Empire*, indeed, can apparently only urge, that "the presence of the foreign assessor is quite sufficient to ensure that no horrible cruelty will be practised." It would be interesting to have our Celestial friend's definition of horrible cruelty. Only the other day we noticed in its columns that a woman had received the first instalment of her sentence, eighty blows on the lips with a leather strap. The judgment in this case emanated from the overflowing humanity of "Cheng, Chinese Magistrate, and F. D. Cheshire, Esq., U. S. Assessor."

OWING to pressure upon our space caused by the reproduction of the Definitive Accounts of the 9th fiscal year, we are compelled to hold over mention of some new books and other matter.

#### THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE 9TH FISCAL YEAR, 1876-77.

(Continued from last week.)

##### EXPENDITURE.

The total amount of the estimated expenditure for the 9th year of Meiji amounted to 62,993,847 yen, while the definitive accounts shew a total of 59,308,956.488 yen. Thus the amount in the definitive accounts is no less than 3,684,890.352 yen below the estimates. The total amount of the definitive expenditure for the financial year, as compared with that of the preceding year, when it reached 69,203,242.403 yen exhibits a decrease of 9,894,285.935 yen.

In the following table the amount of each item of actual expenditure is clearly shewn in comparison with the similar item in the estimates, and also with the actual expenditure in the preceding fiscal year.

TABLE II.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE ESTIMATED AND DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS OF THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, BEGINNING WITH THE 7TH MONTH OF THE 9TH YEAR OF MEIJI, AND ENDING WITH THE 6TH MONTH OF THE 10TH YEAR OF MEIJI, SHEWING THE INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE SEVERAL ITEMS.

EXPENDITURE.	DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS.		ESTIMATED ACCOUNTS.		DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS OF THE 9TH FISCAL YEAR.		INCREASE OR DECREASE FOR THE 9TH FISCAL YEAR AS COMPARED WITH THE 8TH FISCAL YEAR.		DEFINITIVE.	
	Year.		Year.		Year.		Estimated.		Year.	
	Yen.	Inc.	Yen.	Inc.	Yen.	Inc.	Yen.	Inc.	Yen.	Inc.
<b>Domestic loan</b> —Principal	1,167,726.140		1,533,152.000		648,040.499		665,425.860		519,683.641	
Interest	1,925,481.469		1,903,667.000		2,113,017.969		21,814.409		181,336.500	
<b>Total</b>	3,093,207.609		3,436,819.000		2,761,058.468		643,611.391		332,140.141	
<b>Foreign loan</b> —Principal	773,912.008		756,180.000		748,394.000		17,732.008		25,517.999	
Interest, including commissions and miscellaneous expenses thereof	1,083,677.530		1,058,448.000		1,135,949.285		23,221.530		52,171.755	
<b>Total</b>	1,857,589.538		1,814,628.000		1,884,343.284		42,961.538		26,633.756	
<b>Civil list and Appurtenances of the Imperial families</b>	827,500.000		827,500.000		1,638,127.560		99,121.560		827,500.000	
Hereditary Pensions and Pensions for Meritorious Services	17,616,574.590		17,617,463.000		121,694.468		67,591.946		41,532.970	
Council of State (Daigo Kuwa)	120,332.064		187,924.000		519,701.318		71,097.611		1,302.414	
Senate (Genro-In)	422,992.389		494,000.000		209,696.149		32,474.648		96,798.929	
Assembly of local Governors	174,525.352		30,000.000		164,418.334		30,000.000		33,170.797	
Foreign Department	153,812.598		1,836,000.000		2,372,135.021		31,787.407		10,695.741	
Rome	2,977,594.164		3,699,812.000		1,634,791.176		721,817.836		605,839.143	
Finance	1,560,391.365		1,798,000.000		6,959,735.693		335,171.009		74,199.811	
War	6,904,828.991		7,250,000.000		2,825,843.168		124,792.970		54,906.702	
Naval	3,424,997.721		3,540,700.000		1,743,513.854		9,488.894		599,154.553	
Educational	1,695,311.006		73,000.000		70,688.356		26,010.781		48,292.848	
Public Worship Department	46,959.219		4,900,000.000		4,631,066.282		566,704.517		23,699.137	
Public Works	4,343,295.483		1,420,500.000		1,111,604.880		35,040.660		287,770.799	
Judicial	1,283,479.340		1,905,660.000		1,930,408.768		1,791.605		642,573.826	
Imperial Household	290,637.193		471,000.000		62,443.853		365,541.270		26,000.373	
Colonization Department	1,093,868.395		1,195,000.000		5,075,423.312		43,014.877		1,396,094.471	
Land Tax Reform Office	3,709,338.641		4,162,000.000		1,091,999.176		81,708.006		134,761.430	
Cities and Prefectures	1,246,758.006		750,000.000		594,043.276		34,443.730		240,402.454	
Police Office	834,445.730		220,000.000		210,307.219		21,739.108		12,346.127	
Police Expenses for Cities and Prefectures	198,269.792		239,000.000		182,465.657		99,378.620		7,136.323	
Shrines and Temples	139,621.380		1,400,000.000		496,522.937		167,058.446		33,927.089	
Repairs and Constructions of Dykes in Cities and Prefectures	1,899,999.866		100,000.000		1,696,968.014		673,940.769		623,027.545	
Repairs and Construction of the Imperial Palaces	381,231.554		500,000.000		216,352.445		159,203.432		119,962.451	
Leaves to the People for Relief of Distress and Encouragement of Industries	1,173,910.769		4,900,000.000		764,530.550		581,353.125		273,903.575	
Mines in Hiroshima	150,293.432		1,330,000.000		232,086.839		1,330,000.000		232,686.839	
Imperial Progress to Yamato and Kioto	119,902.451		4,900,000.000		36,177.910		673,940.769		36,177.910	
Reserve for Unforeseen Contingencies	1,040,434.125		1,330,000.000		7,626,910.180		159,203.432		7,626,910.180	
Philadelphia Exhibition					45,317.900		45,317.900		45,317.900	
Refining of Gold and Silver					154,921.921		154,921.921		154,921.921	
Grants on the Surrender of Hereditary Pensions					816,006.667		816,006.667		816,006.667	
Advances for the construction of brick houses in Tokio					300,000.000		300,000.000		300,000.000	
Loans to the Mitsui Bishi Steamship Company					480,532.940		480,532.940		480,532.940	
Loans to the Tokio Exchange					95,787.438		95,787.438		95,787.438	
Expenses in connection with Korean Affairs					116,992.096		116,992.096		116,992.096	
Mines in Akita					63,203,242.403		63,203,242.403		63,203,242.403	
Imperial Progress to the North-Eastern Provinces					62,993,847.000		62,993,847.000		62,993,847.000	
<b>Grand Total</b>	69,803,956.468		62,993,847.000		63,203,242.403		3,084,890.532		9,894,283.938	

The cause of the several increases and decreases in the present definitive account, as compared with the estimates and the definitive accounts for the preceding fiscal year are explained as follows:—

**DOMESTIC LOAN:**—The amount in the definitive account when compared with that appearing in the estimate, shows a decrease of 643,611.391 yen, which is due to the following causes. A sum of 5,800 yen for interest on capitalized pension bonds was saved in consequence of the bonds having been returned to the Government by those to whom they had been granted when their pensions were surrendered: the repayment of part of the new loan, originally appointed for the 2nd month of the 10th year of Meiji, was actually effected in the 8th month of the 9th year of Meiji for the sake of convenience, and thus a saving of 8,000 yen, being six months' interest thereon was obtained; and the estimated repayment of more than 683,100 yen on account of capitalized pension bonds was postponed. Putting these decreases together we have a gross diminution of something over 697,000 yen: There was, however, some increase which ought to be taken into consideration. For instance, there was an increase of over 37,000 yen in the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds for redeeming paper currency, and on the new and old debts on account of the better regulation of the liabilities (new and old) incurred by the old Han. There was also an increase of over 16,000 yen in the payment of interest on old and new debts, and also on certain capitalized pension bonds the repayment of which had been intended, but was postponed. Those two items of increase combined amount to over 53,300 yen. By balancing the decreases and increases mentioned we arrive at the total given above. The definitive accounts at present under review, as compared with those for the preceding fiscal year, exhibit an increment of 332,149.141 yen. This increase is owing to the following circumstances. There was an augmentation of over 83,300 yen in the interest payable during the year on the bonds for the redemption of the old paper money, in accordance with Notification No. 131, issued in the 8th month of the 8th year of Meiji. By the terms of this document the periods for payment of bonds for redeeming paper money were amended, while in the fiscal year preceding, the alteration only applied to six months' interest, i.e.:—from the 7th to the 12th month of the 8th year of Meiji. In the payments on account of capitalized pension bonds, there has been an increase of over 356,700 yen in consequence of the introduction of better regulations for the management of these securities. This augmentation is due to the circumstance, that the principal sums secured by these bonds first became payable during the fiscal year now under notice. There was also an increase due to the fact that there were larger payments on account of the principal of the old and new loans, and of some other indebtedness. There was, however, a decrease owing to the two following causes:—The amount of interest payable on the new loan was diminished in consequence of a reduction in the principal, and also because the interest on the said loan was for one fiscal year in accordance with Notification No. 50, issued in the 4th month of the 9th year of Meiji, while during the previous fiscal year, interest was included which covered a period of one year and a half. Putting these decreases together they amount to more than 287,300 yen, and when deducted from the total increment give the nett increase already mentioned.

The following table exhibits the increase and decrease of the definitive accounts under this heading as compared with the estimates:—

	DEFINITIVE.		ESTIMATED.		INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	Yen.		Yen.		Yen.	
Old Loan, Principal.....	221,159.872		218,527.000		Inc.	2,632.872
New Loan, Principal ...	414,116.268		562,975.000		Dec.	148,858.732
"    Interest.....	479,219.165		465,394.500		Inc.	13,824.655
Total.....	893,335.433		1,028,369.500		Dec.	135,034.067
Bonds given on with- drawal of the old paper money, Principal .....	132,600.000		131,650.000		Inc.	950.000
Interest .....	131,661.000		131,680.000		Dec.	19.000
Total.....	264,261.000		263,330.000		Inc.	931.000
Capitalized Pension Bonds, Principal .....	399,850.000		920,000.000		Dec.	520,150.000
Interest .....	1,314,601.304		1,306,592.500		Inc.	8,008.804
Total.....	1,714,451.304		2,226,592.500		Dec.	512,141.196
Total of Principal .....	1,167,726.140		1,833,152.000		Dec.	665,425.860
"    Interest .....	1,925,481.469		1,903,667.000		Inc.	21,814.469
Grand Total.....	3,093,207.609		3,736,819.000		Dec.	643,611.391

**FOREIGN LOAN:**—There was an augmentation of 42,691.538 yen in the definitive account as compared with the estimate. This increase is due to the fact that, although one English pound sterling was calculated as equal to 4.88 yen when the estimates were framed, it proved to be equal to 4.992 yen at the actual time of disbursement, thus causing an increment of over 24,700 yen as regards payment on account of the new loan, and of over 17,400 yen of the old. This also accounts for an increase of some 700 yen in the cost of advertising, commission, &c. Again, in comparing these accounts with the definitive statement for the previous fiscal year, there appears a decrease of 26,653.756 yen in the present definitive account. This decrease is owing to the fact that, although there was an increase of over 25,600 yen, owing to the adverse condition of exchange as compared with the last fiscal year, yet 52,200 yen was saved in interest on loans owing to the principal having been considerably reduced.

The following table shows the increase and decrease in the estimated and definitive accounts:—

	DEFINITIVE.		ESTIMATED.		INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	Yen.		Yen.		Yen.	
Old Loan, Principal ...	499,298.075		488,000.000		Inc.	11,298.075
Interest .....	269,620.358		263,820.000		Inc.	6,100.358
Commission and Miscel- laneous Expenses .....	4,265.502		3,758.000		Inc.	507.502
Total .....	773,184.530		755,578.000		Inc.	17,906.530
New Loan, Principal ...	274,613.928		268,180.000		Inc.	6,433.928
Interest .....	804,114.548		783,900.000		Inc.	18,214.548
Commission and Miscel- laneous Expenses .....	5,676.522		5,270.000		Inc.	406.522
Total .....	1,084,405.008		1,059,350.000		Inc.	25,055.008
Total of Principal .....	773,919.008		756,180.000		Inc.	17,739.008
"    Interest .....	1,073,733.506		1,049,420.000		Inc.	24,313.506
"    Commissions & Miscellaneous Ex- penses .....	9,942.024		9,028.000		Inc.	914.024
Grand Total .....	1,857,589.338		1,814,628.000		Inc.	42,961.338

**CIVIL LIST AND APPANAGES OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY:**—

The definitive account under this item was 827,500 yen, which is neither greater nor less than the sum shown in the estimates. Formerly this charge was included under the heading of "Imperial Household Department," but from the present year a special heading was created for this class of expenditure. Consequently the item does not appear in separate form in the accounts of last year.

**PENSIONS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES AND HEREDITARY PENSIONS:**—There is an increase in this item of 99,121.590

TABLE II.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE ESTIMATED AND DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS OF THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, BEGINNING WITH THE 7TH MONTH OF THE 9TH YEAR OF MEIJI, AND ENDING WITH THE 6TH MONTH OF THE 10TH YEAR OF MEIJI, SHEWING THE INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE SEVERAL ITEMS.

EXPENDITURE.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FOR THE 9TH FISCAL YEAR AS COMPARED WITH THE 8TH FISCAL YEAR.			
	DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS OF THE 8TH FISCAL YEAR.		ESTIMATED.	
	Yen.	Inc. Dec.	Yen.	Inc. Dec.
<b>Domestic loan:—Principal</b>	1,167,728.140	Inc.	665,425.860	Inc.
Interest	1,925,481.469	Dec.	21,814.469	Dec.
Total	3,093,207.609		643,611.301	Dec.
<b>Foreign loan:—Principal</b>	773,912.008	Inc.	17,732.008	Inc.
Interest, including commissions and miscellaneous expenses thereof	1,083,677.430	Dec.	25,229.830	Dec.
Total	1,857,589.438		42,961.838	Dec.
<b>Civil list and Appointments of the Imperial families</b>	827,500.000	Inc.	827,500.000	Inc.
Pensions for Shrines and Temples	17,616,574.680	Dec.	17,638,127.560	Dec.
Council of State (Daijo Kuwan)	120,332.064	Dec.	121,694.468	Dec.
Senate (Genro-In)	422,902.389	Dec.	519,701.318	Dec.
Assembly of local Governors	174,526.382	Dec.	206,696.149	Dec.
Foreign Department	153,812.593	Dec.	164,418.334	Dec.
Home	2,977,994.164	Dec.	2,372,185.021	Dec.
Finance	1,566,391.365	Dec.	1,634,991.176	Dec.
War	6,904,828.901	Dec.	6,959,735.693	Dec.
Naval	3,434,997.721	Dec.	2,825,843.168	Dec.
Educational	1,693,311.066	Dec.	1,743,613.854	Dec.
Public Worship Department	46,989.219	Dec.	70,688.356	Dec.
Public Works	4,343,296.483	Dec.	4,631,066.282	Dec.
Judicial	1,353,459.340	Dec.	1,111,504.880	Dec.
Imperial Household	290,637.193	Dec.	933,211.019	Dec.
Colonization Department	1,903,868.395	Dec.	1,930,408.768	Dec.
Land Tax Reform Office	105,458.730	Dec.	62,443.853	Dec.
Cities and Prefectures	3,709,338.641	Dec.	4,162,500.000	Dec.
Police Office	1,246,758.006	Dec.	1,091,993.176	Dec.
Police Expenses for Cities and Prefectures	834,445.730	Dec.	594,043.276	Dec.
Shrines and Temples	198,260.792	Dec.	210,507.219	Dec.
Repairs and Constructions in Cities and Prefectures	130,621.380	Dec.	132,465.037	Dec.
Repairs and Constructions of Dykes in Cities and Prefectures	1,399,993.866	Dec.	1,433,920.856	Dec.
Legations and Consulates	391,231.564	Dec.	480,522.937	Dec.
Repairs and Construction of the Imperial Palaces	1,173,940.760	Dec.	1,896,948.014	Dec.
Loans to the People for Relief of Distress and Encouragement of Industries	159,293.432	Dec.	216,352.443	Dec.
Mines in Hiroshima	119,903.451	Dec.	764,530.550	Dec.
Imperial Progress to Yamato and Kioto	1,040,434.125	Dec.	439,031.000	Dec.
Studios	.....		1,330,000.000	Dec.
Revenue for Unforeseen Contingencies	.....		.....	Dec.
Philadelphia Exhibition	.....		.....	Dec.
Refining of Gold and Silver	.....		.....	Dec.
Grants on the Surrenders of Hereditary Fiefs	.....		.....	Dec.
Construction, etc., of the four large bridges in Tokio	.....		.....	Dec.
Advances for the construction of brick houses in Tokio	.....		.....	Dec.
Loans to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Company	.....		.....	Dec.
Loans to the Tokio Exchange	.....		.....	Dec.
Expenses in connection with Korean Affairs	.....		.....	Dec.
Mines in Akita	.....		.....	Dec.
Imperial Progress to the North-Eastern Provinces	.....		.....	Dec.
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59,303,956.408</b>		<b>62,993,847.000</b>	
				<b>3,684,890.592</b>
				<b>9,894,253.935</b>

The cause of the several increases and decreases in the present definitive account, as compared with the estimates and the definitive accounts for the preceding fiscal year are explained as follows:—

**DOMESTIC LOAN:**—The amount in the definitive account when compared with that appearing in the estimate, shews a decrease of 643,611.391 yen, which is due to the following causes. A sum of 5,800 yen for interest on capitalized pension bonds was saved in consequence of the bonds having been returned to the Government by those to whom they had been granted when their pensions were surrendered: the repayment of part of the new loan, originally appointed for the 2nd month of the 10th year of Meiji, was actually effected in the 8th month of the 9th year of Meiji for the sake of convenience, and thus a saving of 8,000 yen, being six months' interest thereon was obtained; and the estimated repayment of more than 683,100 yen on account of capitalized pension bonds was postponed. Putting these decreases together we have a gross diminution of something over 697,000 yen: There was, however, some increase which ought to be taken into consideration. For instance, there was an increase of over 37,000 yen in the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds for redeeming paper currency, and on the new and old debts on account of the better regulation of the liabilities (new and old) incurred by the old Han. There was also an increase of over 16,000 yen in the payment of interest on old and new debts, and also on certain capitalized pension bonds the repayment of which had been intended, but was postponed. These two items of increase combined amount to over 53,300 yen. By balancing the decreases and increases mentioned we arrive at the total given above. The definitive accounts at present under review, as compared with those for the preceding fiscal year, exhibit an increment of 332,149.141 yen. This increase is owing to the following circumstances. There was an augmentation of over 83,300 yen in the interest payable during the year on the bonds for the redemption of the old paper money, in accordance with Notification No. 131, issued in the 8th month of the 8th year of Meiji. By the terms of this document the periods for payment of bonds for redeeming paper money were amended, while in the fiscal year preceding, the alteration only applied to six months' interest, i.e. :—from the 7th to the 12th month of the 8th year of Meiji. In the payments on account of capitalized pension bonds, there has been an increase of over 356,700 yen in consequence of the introduction of better regulations for the management of these securities. This augmentation is due to the circumstance, that the principal sums secured by these bonds first became payable during the fiscal year now under notice. There was also an increase due to the fact that there were larger payments on account of the principal of the old and new loans, and of some other indebtedness. There was, however, a decrease owing to the two following causes:—The amount of interest payable on the new loan was diminished in consequence of a reduction in the principal, and also because the interest on the said loan was for one fiscal year in accordance with Notification No. 50, issued in the 4th month of the 9th year of Meiji, while during the previous fiscal year, interest was included which covered a period of one year and a half. Putting these decreases together they amount to more than 287,300 yen, and when deducted from the total increment give the nett increase already mentioned.

The following table exhibits the increase and decrease of the definitive accounts under this heading as compared with the estimates:—

	DEFINITIVE.		ESTIMATED.		INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	Yen.		Yen.		Yen.	
Old Loan, Principal.....	221,159.872		218,527.000		Inc.	2,632.872
New Loan, Principal ...	414,116.268		562,975.000		Dec.	148,858.732
Interest.....	479,219.165		465,394.500		Inc.	13,824.665
Total...	893,335.433		1,028,369.500		Dec.	135,034.067
Bonds given on with- drawal of the old paper money, Principal .....	132,600.000		131,650.000		Inc.	950.000
Interest .....	131,661.000		131,680.000		Dec.	19.000
Total...	264,261.000		263,330.000		Inc.	931.000
Capitalized Pension Bonds, Principal .....	399,850.000		920,000.000		Dec.	520,150.000
Interest .....	1,314,601.304		1,306,592.500		Inc.	8,008.804
Total...	1,714,451.304		2,226,592.500		Dec.	512,141.196
Total of Principal .....	1,167,726.140		1,833,152.000		Dec.	665,425.860
" Interest .....	1,925,481.469		1,903,667.000		Inc.	21,814.469
Grand Total...	3,093,207.609		3,736,819.000		Dec.	643,611.391

**FOREIGN LOAN:**—There was an augmentation of 42,691.538 yen in the definitive account as compared with the estimate. This increase is due to the fact that, although one English pound sterling was calculated as equal to 4.88 yen when the estimates were framed, it proved to be equal to 4.992 yen at the actual time of disbursement, thus causing an increment of over 24,700 yen as regards payment on account of the new loan, and of over 17,400 yen of the old. This also accounts for an increase of some 700 yen in the cost of advertising, commission, &c. Again, in comparing these accounts with the definitive statement for the previous fiscal year, there appears a decrease of 26,653.756 yen in the present definitive account. This decrease is owing to the fact that, although there was an increase of over 25,600 yen, owing to the adverse condition of exchange as compared with the last fiscal year, yet 52,200 yen was saved in interest on loans owing to the principal having been considerably reduced.

The following table shews the increase and decrease in the estimated and definitive accounts:—

	DEFINITIVE.		ESTIMATED.		INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	Yen.		Yen.		Yen.	
Old Loan, Principal ...	499,298.073		488,000.000		Inc.	11,298.070
Interest .....	269,620.938		263,520.000		Inc.	6,100.938
Commission and Miscel- laneous Expenses .....	4,265.502		3,758.000		Inc.	507.502
Total .....	773,184.513		755,278.000		Inc.	17,906.513
New Loan, Principal ...	274,613.938		268,180.000		Inc.	6,433.938
Interest .....	804,114.548		785,900.000		Inc.	18,214.548
Commission and Miscel- laneous Expenses .....	5,676.522		5,270.000		Inc.	406.522
Total .....	1,084,405.008		1,059,350.000		Inc.	25,055.008
Total of Principal .....	773,919.008		756,180.000		Inc.	17,739.008
" Interest .....	1,073,735.506		1,049,420.000		Inc.	24,315.506
" Commissions & Miscellaneous Ex- penses .....	9,942.024		9,028.000		Inc.	914.024
Grand Total .....	1,857,596.538		1,814,628.000		Inc.	42,968.538

**CIVIL LIST AND APPANAGES OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY:**—The definitive account under this item was 827,500 yen, which is neither greater nor less than the sum shewn in the estimates. Formerly this charge was included under the heading of "Imperial Household Department," but from the present year a special heading was created for this class of expenditure. Consequently the item does not appear in separate form in the accounts of last year.

**PENSIONS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES AND HEREDITARY PENSIONS:**—There is an increase in this item of 99,121.500

yen in the definitive account as compared with the estimates. This is due to the fact that, although there was a decrease of over 108,500 yen on account of the confiscation of bonds and the termination of annuities, there was at the same time an increase of 152,400 yen owing to the difference between the estimated and actual rice production which was converted into capitalized pension bonds. A further augmentation of over 55,200 yen appears in the payment of other pensions after the introduction of better regulations on the subject. These amounts make a total increase of over 207,600 yen and, by deducting the decrease from the increase, the net increment already mentioned is arrived at.

If we compare the present definitive account with that of the year preceding, there appears a decrease of 41,552.970 yen in this year's statement. The decrease in question is due to the fact that, the pensions to Ninnaji and twenty-eight other monasteries in Kioto, were abolished in the 6th month of the 9th year of Meiji, and a new regulation was established granting certain yearly payments; this effected a saving of over 32,000 yen. The expiration of some terminable annuities, and the confiscation of certain pensions, resulted in a further saving of over 9,500 yen.

**PENSIONS FOR SHRINES AND TEMPLES:**—There appears a decrease of 67,591.946 yen when the definitive accounts are compared with the estimates. This is due to the fact that there was a decrease of over 54,500 yen owing to the operation of Notification No. 119, issued by the Finance Department, and to the fact that only part of the unsettled pensions were paid, while the liquidation of the others was deferred until an accurate account could be prepared. This effected a saving of over 13,000 yen. Again, the present definitive account as compared with that of the previous year, shews a decrease of 1,862.414 yen, due to the gradual diminution of pensions, although at first sight some appear to have increased.

**COUNCIL OF STATE:**—The amount of the definitive account under this heading as compared with that in the estimates, gives a decrease of 71,097.611 yen. This decrease is attributable to the reforms introduced in the Civil Service in the first month of the tenth year of Meiji.

The amount shewn in the definitive account as compared with that of last year exhibits a falling off of 96,798.929 yen, a diminution which is due to the fact that there was actually a decrease of 119,600 yen. About 8,800 yen of this sum, resulted from this transfer to the Finance Department by Notification No. 156, issued in the 9th month of the 8th year of Meiji of the Printing Bureau, formerly under the control of the Council of State. There are also reductions of about 8,500 yen, owing to the manufacture of badges of honour and medals ceasing; of about 3,800 yen from a decrease in the number of foreign employés; 98,300 yen caused by the Civil Service reform already mentioned; and from various other sources. This diminution has occurred in spite of the fact that there was an increase of over 22,800 yen, due to the transfer of two offices, the Bureau of Ceremony (Shikibu-rio) and the Office for the compilation of local statistics (Chishi-kwa) to the Council of State, in accordance with Notification No. 182, of the 12th month of the 8th year of Meiji, and No. 167 of the 9th month of the same year. These two offices were previously under the control of the Imperial Household Department and the Home Department.

The following table gives the increase and decrease in the definitive accounts as compared with the estimates:—

	DEFINITIVE	ESTIMATED	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries .....	268,934.168	335,860.000	Dec. 66,925.832
Grants .....	40,152.377	39,523.398	Inc. 628.979
Travelling Expenses..	10,544.410	12,630.000	Dec. 2,085.590
Repairs .....	8,840.083	5,504.000	Inc. 3,336.083
Cost of Badges of Honour and Medals .....	1,937.411	1,746.000	Inc. 191.411
Cost of sending Officials Abroad .....	24,422.013	16,662.666	Inc. 7,759.347
Cost of Foreign Employes .....	1,879.900	1,350.000	Inc. 529.900
Miscellaneous Expenditure .....	66,192.027	89,719.936	Dec. 14,527.909
Total .....	422,502.389	491,600.000	Dec. 71,097.611

**SENATE:**—The amount appearing in the definitive account when compared with the estimate, shews a decrease of 32,474.648 yen. This is due to the fact that there was a decrease of 23,400 yen owing to a several vacancies in the Senate, and another of 9,000 yen, caused by the Civil Service reform introduced in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji. Again when we compare the expenditure in the present definitive account with the definitive account for the previous year, there appears a decrease of 35,170.797 yen. This is attributable to the fact that, during the preceding fiscal year, considerable expense was incurred by the construction of the new Senate House and Godowns, and in other expenses contingent upon the opening of the new establishment; these sums amounted in all to over 21,300 yen. During the year under consideration, however, there were no such disbursements required and, in addition, over 13,800 yen was saved by the Civil Service reform already alluded to, and some other items.

The following table will shew the increase and decrease of the definitive account as compared with the estimates:—

	DEFINITIVE	ESTIMATED	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries .....	126,403.078	172,360.000	Dec. 45,956.922
Grants .....	8,071.303	8,224.750	Dec. 153.447
Travelling Expenses..	3,447.000	1,512.450	Inc. 1,934.550
Repairs .....	3,360.477	1,200.000	Inc. 2,160.477
Cost of Foreign Employes .....	20,891.200	13,200.000	Inc. 7,691.200
Miscellaneous Expenditure .....	12,352.294	10,503.000	Inc. 1,849.294
Total .....	174,525.352	207,000.000	Dec. 32,474.648

**ASSEMBLY HALL:**—There is no charge under this heading in the present account, as the building could not be opened at the time expected owing to the Imperial Progress to Kioto and the disturbance caused by the Satsuma rebellion.

**DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**—The amount of this item in the present definitive account as compared with the sum appearing in the estimates shews a decrease of 31,787.407 yen. The diminution is due to the fact that there was a decrease of upwards of 16,500 yen owing to the Civil Service reform introduced in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and a further decrease of over 22,500 yen due to the diminution of expenses incurred in sending officials abroad. An increase, however, of over 7,800 yen appears, which was caused by the special mission to Spain and Portugal, despatched by our Minister in London. The amount in the definitive account when compared with that of the last fiscal year exhibits a diminution of 10,605.741 yen. A decrease of over 32,700 yen was effected by the following savings:—The sum of 6,400 yen, expended in the previous year for furniture for the Enriokwan (Hall for the Entertainment of Foreigners) was not required this year; over 6,300 yen was saved by the expiration of contracts with foreign employés; and over 20,000 yen by the reduction of the number of official entertainments to Foreign Ambassadors. There were also some other minor items. On the other hand, there is an increase of over 14,700 yen spent in the erection of an official residence for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of about 7,300 yen in connection with the Embassy despatched to Spain and Portugal.

The following table will shew the increase and decrease between the definitive and estimated accounts:—

	DEFINITIVE	ESTIMATED	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries .....	64,074.666	80,670.000	Dec. 16,595.334
Grants .....	20,258.088	15,430.000	Inc. 4,828.088
Travelling Expenses..	2,705.950	6,300.000	Dec. 3,594.050
Repairs .....	33,109.167	30,950.000	Inc. 2,159.167
Expenses of Officials Abroad .....	7,964.482	6,000.000	Inc. 1,964.482
Cost of Foreign Employes .....	8,836.391	15,930.000	Dec. 7,093.609
Miscellaneous Expenditure .....	16,863.849	30,300.000	Dec. 13,436.151
Total .....	153,812.593	185,600.000	Dec. 31,787.407

HOME DEPARTMENT:—In comparing the amount in the present definitive account with the estimate, there appears a decrease of 721,817.836 yen. There was an actual decrease of over 746,800 yen in the following items:—Civil Service reform, introduced in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, 319,700 yen; postponement of opening the first and second silk filatures, 257,900 yen; alterations in the plans laid down originally for encouraging industries,—such alterations being based upon the consideration whether such industries were urgent or not,—135,600 yen; reductions in the item of repairs, &c., of over 28,500 yen; transfer of the Laboratory for Experimental Purposes in Uchiyamashita-machi, Tokio, to the Public Works Department, 28,500 yen; and over 5,000 yen from the permanent appointment in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji of the officials who were temporarily in charge of the Land Tax Reform Office from which they consequently drew their salaries after this change. There was, however, an increase of over 10,000 yen owing to the establishment of the Bureau for Shrines and Temples (Shaji-kioku) to replace the Department of Religion (Kiobu-sho) abolished in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and another increase of 15,000 yen owing to the great number of telegraphic despatches sent on Government service during the time of the Satsuma rebellion. Again, the amount in the present definitive account compared with the corresponding amount in the definitive statement for the previous year, shows an augmentation of 605,839.143 yen. This was due to an increased expenditure of over 792,600 yen, of which over 511,500 yen was incurred in the establishment of the Woollen Manufactory at Senju, and the extension of stock-raising at the Shimosa Sheep Farm; 86,800 yen was due to the increase of the postal system and the number of telegraphic messages and articles sent by post during the time of the Satsuma rebellion. Another item of over 68,700 yen was due to grants to the Mitsui Bishi Company and the Commercial School, commenced and partly paid for in the preceding year, but full payment for which was completed in the present fiscal year. Over 50,100 yen appears for the extension of the administration of Woods and Forests; over 32,500 yen was spent in establishing a branch office of this Department in the Ogasawara islands, and an increase of expenditure in connection with the branch office of the same Department in Riukiu. Over 17,600 yen comes under the heading of expenses connected with the issue of the regulations for Druggists under Notification No. 7, issued in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and over 15,200 yen is attributable to the establishment of the Yokohama Medicine Factory under Notification No. 32, issued by the Home Department in the 8th month of the 9th year of Meiji. An item of 10,000 yen for the establishment of the Bureau for Shrines and Temples (Shaji-kioku) completes the list. There was, however, a decrease of 186,700 yen made up of the following amounts:—Over 77,400 yen was expended in the preceding fiscal year owing to such contingencies as the construction of temporary buildings for the Department to replace those destroyed by fire; the purchase of furniture and books, and the re-arranging of all the necessary documents; the maintenance and improvement of the Public Park at Ueno, and the cost of replacing the articles lost by shipwreck when returning from the Vienna Exhibition. None of these expenses were incurred in the year under consideration. Over 28,500 yen was saved by transferring the Chishi-kwa of this Department to the control of the Council of State in the 9th month of the 8th year of Meiji; the Laboratory for Experimental Purposes at Uchiyamashita machi, Tokio, to the control of the Public Works Department in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and by the abolition, at the same period, of the branch office at Osaka of the Civil Engineering Bureau.

There was a reduction of over 10,200 yen due to the expenses for "Constructions, etc.," having decreased that amount as compared with the preceding year. Over 5,000 yen was saved by the permanent appointment to the Land Tax Reform Bureau of officials who had been lent from other Departments, and a sum of over 65,400 yen by alterations in the organization of the Government, in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and by other minor causes.

The following table shows the increase or decrease of the definitive accounts as compared with the estimates:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries.....	401,666.084	605,728.892	Dec. 204,062.808
Allowances.....	170,118.736	184,749.484	Dec. 14,630.748
Travelling Expenses.....	106,730.910	148,620.679	Dec. 41,889.769
Expenses of Experimental Agricultural Industries.....	390,048.312	587,944.086	Dec. 197,895.774
Expenses of Experimental Manufactures.....	187,997.524	307,323.091	Dec. 119,325.567
Expenses of Experimental Commercial Enterprises.....	57,411.956	48,990.000	Inc. 8,421.956
Expenses of Postal Services.....	616,766.982	566,448.000	Inc. 50,318.982
Expenses of Woods and Forests.....	57,799.302	53,650.000	Inc. 4,149.302
Subsidy to Mitsui Bishi Steam Ship Co.....	265,000.000	265,000.000	...
Expenses of Constructions and Repairs.....	318,046.123	392,227.275	Dec. 74,181.152
Expenses of Training Government Cadets.....	17,707.974	30,150.920	Dec. 12,442.946
Expenses of Travelling Allowances Aboard.....	41,691.273	44,196.200	Dec. 2,504.927
Expenses of Foreign Employes.....	156,519.093	180,009.855	Dec. 23,490.762
Sundry Expenses.....	190,489.896	284,773.518	Dec. 94,283.623
Total.....	2,977,994.164	3,699,812.000	Dec. 721,817.836

The total sums given above are appropriated to the several Departments as follows:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Head Office.....	251,718.582	440,854.000	Dec. 819,135.418
Agricultural Bureau.....	1,023,403.076	1,444,002.000	Dec. 420,598.924
Bureau of Commerce.....	85,272.866	141,150.000	Dec. 55,877.134
General Post Office.....	1,067,420.368	1,051,096.000	Inc. 16,324.368
Geographical Bureau.....	263,678.874	302,400.000	Dec. 38,721.126
Engineering ".....	75,208.096	99,130.000	Dec. 23,921.904
Board of Health.....	117,755.512	95,740.000	Inc. 22,015.512
Museums.....	51,324.669	58,590.000	Dec. 7,265.331
The Philadelphia Exhibition.....	9,323.881	8,160.000	Inc. 1,163.881
Branch Office in Riukiu-han.....	13,798.240	39,500.000	Dec. 25,701.760
Branch Office in Ogasawara Islands.....	19,090.000	19,200.000	Dec. 110.000
Total.....	2,977,994.164	3,699,812.000	Dec. 721,817.836

FINANCE DEPARTMENT:—The amount in the present definitive account as compared with the estimates exhibits a decrease of 238,208.635 yen due to the following causes. Although a sum of over 59,600 yen accrued from charges for refining gold and silver bullion, and from the manufacture of sulphuric acid owing to the increased demand,—both native and foreign,—for that article, there was a decrease of 182,900 yen due to changes in the official system as introduced in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji; and to general savings effected in the Department. Other decreases were as follows:—Over 71,500 yen attributable to the diminution of the manufacture of such articles as ruled paper for petitions, stamps for legal documents, tobacco, filature silk, &c.; 12,600 yen by the appointment of officials from other offices to serve permanently, instead of as hitherto only temporarily, in the office of the Land Tax Office—a change effected in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji,—since which date

their salaries have been paid by that Department; 30,700 yen by no more machinery being purchased for manufacturing weights and measures, and by some minor causes. These decreases represent in all an aggregate saving of 297,800 yen and, when set against the increase given above, the result will be found as before stated.

Again, the total of the present definitive account when compared with the corresponding actual expenditure for the year previous, shows a decrease of 74,199,811 yen which was effected in the following items:—32,400 yen in the manufacture of ruled paper, stamps, etc., as a smaller supply of such articles was needed than in the previous fiscal year; 12,600 yen owing to the transfer of some officials to the Land Tax Office as already stated; and 29,190 yen due to the Civil Service reform effected in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji. There were also some minor items in which a saving occurred.

The following table shows the increase and decrease between the definitive and estimated accounts:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries.....	548,337.471	690,186.440	Dec. 141,848.969
Grants.....	179,787.740	220,600.412	Dec. 40,812.672
Travelling expenses.....	21,238.020	38,541.097	Dec. 17,303.077
Expenses for manufacturing stamps, etc.....	112,476.722	166,319.625	Dec. 53,842.903
Purchase of printing machinery.....	80,205.724	87,349.600	Dec. 7,143.876
Expenses for constructions and repairs.....	230,499.953	170,282.468	Inc. 60,217.485
Travelling expenses abroad.....	6,368.970	9,265.070	Dec. 2,896.100
Expenses of students abroad.....	1,350.000	850.000	Inc. 500.000
Expenses of foreign employes.....	77,745.138	89,757.600	Dec. 12,012.462
Miscellaneous expenses.....	302,381.627	325,447.688	Dec. 23,066.061
Total.....	1,560,391.365	1,798,600.000	Dec. 238,208.635

The appropriations distributed among the several offices, with the total amount as given above, are as follows:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Head office.....	230,024.195	241,970.503	Dec. 11,946.308
Revenue Bureau.....	216,551.998	348,910.133	Dec. 132,358.135
Customs Bureau.....	5,096.257	.....	Inc. 5,096.257
Board of Inspection.....	59,844.246	77,779.738	Dec. 17,935.492
National debt Bureau.....	57,935.366	63,728.060	Dec. 5,792.694
Treasury.....	176,912.459	149,212.668	Inc. 27,699.791
Mint.....	336,078.939	281,500.000	Inc. 54,578.939
Printing office.....	238,526.920	362,455.533	Dec. 123,928.613
Register office.....	34,950.855	43,880.747	Dec. 8,929.892
Custom Houses in the open ports.....	203,654.654	227,482.618	Dec. 23,827.964
Bankruptcy of Ono & Co.....	795.476	1,630.000	Dec. 834.524
Total.....	1,560,391.365	1,798,600.000	Dec. 238,208.635

WAR DEPARTMENT:—There will be found a decrease of 345,171,009 yen in the definitive account as compared with the estimates, which is due to the fact that the commissariat expenses for the soldiers on active service during the Satsuma campaign, and several other items, were defrayed from the special fund set apart for the cost of suppressing the rebellion. The number of the rank and file in each company has also been reduced, and the official reform commenced in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, both of which circumstances contributed towards the decrease. There is also a diminution of 54,906,702 yen as compared with the definitive accounts of the preceding year. This is due to the circumstance that a sum of over 185,300 yen was required in that year for the construction of barracks in Riukiu han, and for allowances for removing the people living on the lands connected with the old castles in the provinces of Hiroshima and Himeji. This expense was not incurred in the present fiscal year. However, there was an increase of over 180,400 yen owing to the fact that the yearly expense of maintaining two companies of engineers, two batteries of artillery, and eight regiments of infantry, had to appear in the accounts of the present year, although, as these troops were only embodied in the latter part of the previous year, the cost for an entire year was not actually required.

The following table exhibits the increase or decrease in the definitive and estimated accounts:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Pay of civil officers.....	231,066.318	320,213.000	Dec. 89,146.682
" " military officers.....	1,198,708.723	1,461,738.000	Dec. 263,029.277
" " soldiers.....	423,585.657	557,262.000	Dec. 133,676.343
Cost of soldiers' rations.....	1,183,125.516	1,536,349.000	Dec. 353,223.484
Allowances.....	360,782.755	400,936.000	Dec. 40,153.245
Clothing.....	845,019.004	607,320.000	Inc. 237,699.004
Travelling expenses.....	197,377.671	308,609.000	Dec. 111,231.329
Equipages.....	39,329.718	57,672.000	Dec. 18,342.282
Arms.....	396,647.893	188,560.000	Inc. 207,987.893
Ammunition.....	72,443.771	117,484.000	Dec. 45,040.229
Expenses of training camps.....	28,816.689	13,145.000	Inc. 15,671.689
Expenses of recruiting service.....	43,842.911	80,000.000	Dec. 36,157.089
Expenses of reserve force.....	5,549.108	75,929.000	Dec. 70,379.892
Expenses of military prisons.....	14,135.781	19,939.000	Dec. 5,803.219
Constructions & repairs.....	889,236.914	298,414.000	Inc. 590,822.914
Expenses of Cadets.....	39,433.092	78,211.000	Dec. 38,777.908
Travelling expenses abroad.....	35,715.505	18,031.000	Inc. 17,684.505
Expenses of students abroad.....	21,401.155	55,190.000	Dec. 33,788.845
Expenses of foreign employes.....	95,416.137	122,300.000	Dec. 26,883.863
Miscellaneous expenses.....	783,274.673	932,698.000	Dec. 149,423.327
Total.....	6,904,828.991	7,250,000.000	Dec. 345,171.009

The total expenditure divided among the various offices and establishments is as follows:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Head Office.....	1,348,188.240	1,427,568.000	Dec. 79,379.760
Office of General Staff.....	109,336.353	132,710.000	Dec. 23,373.647
Office of Imp'l Guards.....	398,446.731	451,848.000	Dec. 53,401.269
Central offices of Military Districts (Grun-kuwan).....	2,674,168.667	3,461,661.000	Dec. 787,492.333
Ordnance establishment.....	630,866.228	420,000.000	Inc. 210,866.228
Engineering do.....	1,010,697.649	443,601.000	Inc. 567,096.649
Military Colleges.....	225,647.527	307,200.000	Dec. 81,552.473
Training Establishment for non-commissioned officers (Kiododan).....	273,691.708	298,300.000	Dec. 25,108.292
Military Hospitals.....	98,411.789	116,760.000	Dec. 18,348.211
Courts martial.....	18,575.264	25,908.000	Dec. 7,332.736
Remount establishment.....	97,306.631	138,360.000	Dec. 41,053.369
Veterinary do.....	19,292.204	25,584.000	Dec. 6,291.796
Total.....	6,904,828.991	7,250,000.000	Dec. 345,171.009

NAVY DEPARTMENT:—In comparing the amount in the definitive account with the estimate there appears a decrease 124,702,279 yen. This is due to the fact that, not only the cost of necessary materials for men-of-war, but also for repairs, coal, and other sundry expenses, were all paid out of the special fund for suppressing the Satsuma rebellion. This transfer of expenditure was absolutely necessary; the exigencies of crushing the outbreak called for great activity on the part of the navy, and naturally caused an abnormal outlay. The total of the definitive account when compared with the corresponding statement for the year previous, exhibits an increase of 599,154,553 yen. This is explained as follows:—Over 749,300 yen was paid in the present term on account of the ironclad purchased in England; and over 14,300 yen was paid for freight on the new boilers for the *Rinjo Kan* and two other ships; these two items amounting in all to over 763,600 yen.

On the other hand over 41,800 yen, the cost of the boilers for the *Rinjo Kan* and two other steamships, and over 5,900 yen for the extension of telegraph lines in the Yokosuka dockyard, were not paid in the present fiscal year. There was a decrease of over 19,500 yen owing to the diminution of outlay in the construction of the *Seiki Kan* and *Jungei Kan*, and another amount of over 97,200 yen was saved by a decrease in the ordinary sailing expenses during the period of the Satsuma rebellion, and sundry other items. These sums aggregate in all over 164,500 yen. The amount of the nett

decrease stated above will be found when the total increases and decreases are balanced.

The following table shows the increase or decrease in the definitive and estimated accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Pay of civil officers.....	172,676.977	183,781.688	Dec. 11,104.711
" military officers .....	295,417.120	279,773.496	Inc. 15,643.622
Allowances .....	276,870.911	297,583.995	Dec. 20,713.084
Travelling expenses .....	58,599.125	55,584.060	Inc. 3,015.065
Arms .....	118,649.057	180,478.162	Dec. 61,829.107
Ammunition .....	23,125.422	6,661.580	Inc. 16,463.842
Expenses of seamen and marines .....	313,924.020	288,003.486	Inc. 25,920.534
Expenses of building war vessels .....	1,029,172.141	1,197,048.000	Dec. 167,875.859
Expenses of repairing war vessels .....	255,767.256	153,643.409	Inc. 102,123.847
Cost of machinery in dockyards .....	27,595.824	40,000.000	Dec. 12,404.176
Coal .....	50,426.842	67,778.150	Dec. 17,351.308
Expenses of naval prisoners .....	4,787.424	5,252.000	Dec. 464.576
Constructions & repairs .....	212,319.560	202,979.383	Inc. 9,340.177
Expenses of naval cadets .....	44,849.872	47,387.651	Dec. 3,037.779
Travelling expenses abroad .....	3,026.440	12,000.000	Dec. 8,973.560
Expenses of students abroad .....	42,133.774	43,500.000	Dec. 1,366.226
Expenses of foreign employes .....	126,647.442	130,259.839	Dec. 3,612.397
Miscellaneous expenses .....	369,008.516	357,485.099	Inc. 11,523.417
Total .....	3,424,997.721	3,549,700.000	Dec. 124,702.279

The total expenditure divided among the various offices and establishments is as follows :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Head Office .....	1,450,318.902	1,610,765.958	Dec. 160,447.056
Bureau of Naval affairs .....	159,048.271	162,421.285	Dec. 3,373.014
" of Naval construction .....	470,288.303	413,000.000	Inc. 57,288.303
Surveying Office .....	49,539.747	52,850.000	Dec. 3,310.253
Medical Establishments .....	69,971.002	92,175.000	Dec. 22,203.998
Arsenals .....	158,814.507	188,769.000	Dec. 29,954.493
Bureau of Eastern coast Defence .....	55,016.651	81,300.000	Dec. 26,283.349
Naval courts-martial .....	24,263.640	25,600.000	Dec. 1,336.360
Naval college .....	161,660.138	193,817.000	Dec. 32,156.862
Yokosuka dockyard .....	272,371.448	178,292.000	Inc. 94,079.448
Branch office at Nagasaki .....	7,674.789	18,500.000	Dec. 10,825.211
Karatsu Coal depot .....	30,519.020	38,400.000	Dec. 7,880.980
Hiogo do. .....	1,743.888	1,560.000	Inc. 183.888
Naval station at Uraga .....	24,603.772	24,000.000	Inc. 603.772
Kagoshima Iron works .....	33,563.460	34,100.000	Dec. 536.540
Nana-o dockyard .....	356.757	356.757	
Various men-of-war .....	455,243.456	433,793.000	Inc. 21,450.456
Total .....	3,424,997.721	3,549,700.000	Dec. 124,702.279

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT :—The present definitive account as compared with the estimate exhibits a decrease of 9,488.994 yen. This we attribute to the circumstance that although there was an actual increase of over 22,400 yen under the item of "Subsidies to Schools," a saving was effected of over 31,900 yen owing to the Civil Service reform introduced in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji.

Again, the amount in this definitive account when compared with the corresponding statement for the previous year, shews a decrease of 48,202.848 yen. This was due to the fact that although over 20,800 yen was expended in subsidies to public normal schools in the cities and prefectures, and that the cost of erecting new buildings for the Head Office added 15,000 yen to the expenses (making an aggregate increase of over 35,800 yen), yet there was, on the other hand, a decrease of over 84,000 yen owing to the abolition of the school at Aichi ken for teaching the English language, and eight other schools. The reduction of subsidies to schools under the direct control of the Department, the Civil Service reform effected in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and several other causes all contributed to the decrease. The two items of increase given above when deducted from the decrease, will give the total net diminution already mentioned.

The following table shews the increase and decrease in the definitive and estimated accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries .....	200,386.100	225,050.500	Dec. 24,664.400
Allowances .....	57,790.424	64,213.110	Dec. 6,422.686
Travelling Expenses .....	6,012.950	7,029.100	Dec. 1,016.150
Expenses for Constructions and Repairs .....	153,955.970	116,009.693	Inc. 37,946.277
Subsidies to Normal Schools in Cities and Prefectures .....	20,533.333	.....	Inc. 20,533.333
Subsidies to Schools in Cities & Prefectures .....	700,000.000	700,000.000	.....
Expenses of Scholars .....	92,068.397	132,039.479	Dec. 39,971.082
Travelling Expenses Abroad .....	17,520.022	17,519.769	Inc. .253
Expenses of Students Abroad .....	31,939.627	33,386.667	Dec. 1,447.040
Salaries, &c., to Foreign Employes .....	196,097.828	216,418.064	Dec. 20,320.236
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	218,706.355	193,083.618	Inc. 25,622.737
Total .....	1,695,311.006	1,704,800.000	Dec. 9,488.994

The total expenditure is divided as follows :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Head Office .....	299,862.972	302,671.778	Dec. 3,008.806
Schools .....	674,814.701	702,128.222	Dec. 27,313.521
Grants in aid of Schools in Cities and Prefectures .....	720,833.333	700,000.000	Inc. 20,833.333
Total .....	1,695,511.006	1,704,800.000	Dec. 9,488.994

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION :—The amount in the definitive account compared with the estimates, exhibits a falling off of 26,010.781 yen, which is attributable to the fact that the expenses of this Department were only for seven months, viz : from the 7th month of the 9th year of Meiji, in consequence of the abolition of the Bureau by Notification No. 4, issued in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji.

The amount in the present definitive account as compared with the corresponding statement for the previous year, exhibits a decrease of 23,699.137 yen from the various causes already mentioned.

The following table shews the increases or decreases in the definitive and estimated accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries .....	31,072.250	58,512.000	Dec. 27,439.750
Grants in aid .....	7,552.510	4,830.000	Inc. 3,022.510
Travelling expenses .....	5,606.800	4,440.000	Inc. 1,166.800
Constructions and Repairs .....	178.512	790.600	Dec. 612.088
Miscellaneous .....	2,579.147	4,727.400	Dec. 2,148.253
Total .....	46,989.219	73,000.000	Dec. 26,010.781

(To be continued.)

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, September 29th, 1880.

Lord Mountmorres has been shot dead at Clonbur by assassins.

England and Russia are disposed to give military aid to Montenegro.

LONDON, 11th October, 1880.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article, announces the possibility of the deposition of the Sultan of Turkey.

LONDON, 13th October, 1880.

It has been officially confirmed that the Turkish Ministry has adopted a resolution to cede Dulcigno to Montenegro unconditionally.

The Ottoman Kurds have made a great irruption into Persian territory, and ravaged one hundred and seventy villages.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1880.  
JAPANESE ERA 2540, MKUJI 18TH YEAR, 10TH MONTH, 16TH DAY,  
DO-YO-DI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

#### BIRTH.

On the 11th October, at 238 Bluff, the wife of A. T. WATSON, of a daughter.

The M. B. steamer *Sumida Maru* arrived from Hongkong on Monday last having on board the home mails of August 27th. European despatches left the same day by the P. & O. steamer *Sunda*. The P. M. S. S. *City of Tokio* arrived on the 12th instant from San Francisco with dates up to the 20th ultimo. The M. M. steamer *Volga* will leave for Hongkong with European mails to-morrow morning.

We were informed last Tuesday that the season has not been so unfavourable for the otter hunters as was at first supposed. One schooner which is still up north has eighty six otter skins and about three hundred seals; three otter boats had when last heard from sixty-five, fifty-six, and over forty otter pelts, respectively, and a large number of seal skins in addition.

No vessel sailed from New York for Japan between the 25th of last August and the 14th of September, nor was there any ship on the berth at the latter date. The *Golden State* sailed for Hongkong on the 9th of September, and the *N. Boynton* loading for Shanghai, was the only vessel for the Far East when the mail left.

Our San Francisco correspondent writing on the 20th ultimo, the day the *City of Tokio* sailed, says, that the China Merchants Company's steamer *Ho Chung* left port on the 8th instant on her return trip to China, laden with some 60 tons of flour, dried fish and general merchandize shipped by Chinese traders. She took no passengers for the simple reason that as many as are desired can be obtained at Honolulu, carrying them at \$53 a head to China. This arrangement is considered more profitable than filling her cabins from this port. The company's agents are inclined to state that the *Ho Chung* will return via Honolulu in December next, but they are not disposed to be at all communicative on the subject. Tom Ling Sing, the representative of the China steamship company left for the East on the 12th instant. The purposes of his visit are not positively known. By some it is said, he went to Washington to treat in reference to the matter of alien tonnage tax, which the *Ho Chung* had to pay; and others again state that he went to visit eastern shipyards with the view of ordering for his company an American-built steamship. The telegraph reports that the Chinese Government has abandoned all attempts to enforce the return to China of Yung Kwai, the student who graduated from the High School at Springfield in the state of Ohio and was admitted to Harvard College, and called home by his father for having embraced the Christian religion.

We are informed that the pilot cutter, *Eddie*, belonging to Pilot Conners, was lost at Nagazuru during the recent typhoon.

The Shanghai papers mention that the recent interruption of telegraphic communication, was caused by the Gutzlaff-Amoy cable having been maliciously cut about sixteen and a half miles from Gutzlaff.

Referring to the murder of Lord Mountmorres the *China Mail* says:—"Clonbur" is not a familiar way of spelling; and we suppose that Clonbert is intended. Clonbert is a town in Monaghan, and the gentleman who has, according to Reuter,

fallen a victim to the present insecurity of life and property in Ireland—Lord Mountmorres, of Castle Morris, in Kilkenny—is the representative of a family that claims descent from the great house of Montmorency, and came in with William the Conqueror.

The members of the Société Suisse de Tir held a very pleasant meeting on Saturday last at the rifle range, the weather being all that could be desired. Eight prizes were given which, owing to the handicapping, escaped the hands of some of the veterans. At the termination of the regular shooting, there was a private match between Mr. Favre-Braudt and Colonel Murata at 500 yards, when the latter won with the excellent score of ninety-seven out of a possible hundred, having made no less than thirteen consecutive bulls-eyes. The following is a list of the eight winners of the prizes given by the Société.

Name.	100 yds.	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Mr. Münch .....	10	39	10	31	70	
" Guissani .....	8	35	8	31	66	
" Abegg .....	9	31	10	33	64	
" Dubois .....	8	29	9	34	63	
" Grob .....	8	35	9	27	62	
" Douglas .....	7	29	8	32	61	
Colonel Murata .....	6	27	7	31	58	
Mr. Bland .....	8	31	8	27	58	

A match was played on Saturday last between a Scotch and Welch eleven, captained by Mr. Dodds, and one of English and Irish under Dr. Wheeler. The former team made a total of 194 runs: the game was not decided as the latter team did not conclude its innings.

News was received in Yokohama yesterday that both Ohio and Indiana have gone republican. Little else was expected as regards Ohio, that being General Garfield's own State, and Indiana was supposed to have strong republican tendencies when the last mail left. The struggle for the Presidential chair will evidently be close.

We understand that the post office employé who annexed the money recently sent in a registered letter, has not yet been discovered.

The success of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues in financing the Canada Pacific railway, is said to have had a very exhilarating effect in Montreal when the news arrived; prices at the Stock Exchange advancing from one to four per cent. and preparations were being made to give the successful Ministers a grand reception on their return from Europe. The completion of this important line, which runs entirely through British territory, is now only a question of time and one of the first results will probably be the establishment of a British owned steamer service to China connecting with the Pacific terminus. We notice by the San Francisco papers, that the English Government has entered into a contract for very extensive dock accommodation, &c., at Esquimaux, which will doubtless be very strongly fortified and thus afford a counter-poise to any acquisitions Russia may make in Corea. The Canada Pacific railway will also have the effect of populating the fertile lands of British Columbia, in some portions of which crops returning over sixty bushels of oats to the acre were grown last season. The enterprise, it would appear, is to be conjointly launched by the Société Generale of Paris, the Bank of Montreal, and Messrs. Morton, Roe & Co., of London. The first issue of bonds will, it is said, probably amount to £10,000,000.

The terrible experience of the British barque *Scottish Fairy* in the recent typhoon, affords a stirring example of some of the dangers of navigation in these seas. On Thursday the 7th instant, the captain of the British steamer *Euphrates* which had just arrived, reported having passed a dismantled barque making towards Yokohama under jury-masts, whereupon one of the Yokosuka steamers was at once despatched to render assistance. The vessel, which is a fine iron barque, presented a sad appearance as she was towed into harbour, with two of her masts gone and only a portion of the mizen standing. That those on board have to be thankful for their lives will be shewn by the following account of their disasters, supplied to us by the courtesy of Captain Toozes. The *Scottish Fairy* left Kobe in ballast, for Portland U.S.A., on the 30th ultimo, at 4 p.m. with a fine breeze. On the following

day, the wind freshened, a heavy swell set in, and sail was partially shortened in consequence. The next day the wind continued to increase in violence, and towards night it blew a gale. In the morning, however, the wind moderated and it was hoped that all immediate probability of a gale was over. On Sunday morning, the 3rd instant, there was a steady wind and a turbulent sea from the south-west; the barometrical reading being 29.80. The wind continued to freshen, and, at 3 p.m. it was considered advisable to take in the stay-sails and flying-jib. This proving insufficient, further sail was shortened. The Broughton Rock was sighted at 5.30 p.m. bearing N. by W. distant twelve miles. At 8 p.m. there were signs that the gale would be excessively severe, and the foresail and jib were taken in. The Island of Mekuro was sighted, when it was found necessary to set the main-topmost-staysail to avoid drifting on the islands. At 11.30 p.m. the ship gave a very heavy lurch to leeward carrying away the lee fore-lift. This caused the fore-yard to peak over end, and when an attempt was made to take in sail, the topsail sheet carried away, the sail flapped about, became unmanageable, and at last blew away from the yard altogether. At midnight there were strong squalls and blinding rain from the south-south-east and the barometer had fallen to 29.50. From this moment the gale and heavy sea increased. As the ship lay right over and could not right herself, it was thought that the ballast must have shifted, and an inspection by the chief officer proving that this was the case, all hands were sent below to trim ballast over to windward. While thus employed, a violent gust struck the vessel, tearing everything loose and throwing her over still further, the water reaching as high as the leading trucks of the rigging. The one sole remaining chance of saving the ship and crew appeared to be to cut away the foremast. The *Scottish Fairy* was now in such a position that there was no possible method of reaching the forepart except by walking along the outside of the vessel as she lay on her beam-ends! This was, however, effected without loss of life, in spite of the terrible seas which struck the ship every moment, and made a clean breach over her. The foremast was cut away, and in its fall it carried away the jib-boom. As this failed to relieve the ship, the mainmast was next sacrificed, and with it there went the mizen-topmast and the main-stay, lifting the boat on the fore-house clean overboard. In falling the wreck smashed the lifeboat to pieces. The vessel had been heeled over so far, that as she lurched some of the crew below were actually buried in the ballast, but contrived to extricate themselves. The light was extinguished by the same cause and all hands had to make the best of their way right away aft in the darkness and crawl out of the cabin hatch, and along the port side wainscoting of the cabin, which was actually a temporary floor, and still shows the foot marks. Relieved, however, by the loss of her masts, the *Scottish Fairy* now righted sufficiently to free the decks from the wreckage, although the lee rails were still under water. The barometer had fallen to 28.95, while the gale was at its fiercest intensity, but all hands worked with a will for their lives, and managed to chop all the debris of masts, yards, rigging, &c., from the vessel. At 2.40 a.m., the gale seemed to have broken up. An investigation of damages showed that the mizenmast was sprung by the heavy lurching, as all the stays went when the mainmast was cut away. Shortly after this all hands set to work again to trim the ballast, which had been thrown from the starboard to the port side of the ship. The barometrical reading was 29.50 and it is to be remarked as a singular occurrence that during the hardest of the squalls, the mercury rose as high as 31 inches. When day dawned the *Scottish Fairy* presented a pitiable appearance. The decks had been swept clear of everything moveable, the port galley doors burst in, the rails on the poop and fore-house carried away, and four deck planks smashed in, making a large chasm in the vessel. The wind was now falling as rapidly as it had previously risen, and subsided to more or less a fresh breeze from the north-east. All hands were busily engaged in trimming the ballast, and the ship was kept under a reefed spanker and staysail, and a spar and hawser were rigged for a sea anchor. At midnight the weather was dead calm, and sail was taken in. On Tuesday at noon, a jury-mast was rigged and the vessel's course laid for Yokohama, where she

arrived on Sunday the 10th instant. It will cost at least \$20,000 and probably more, before the *Scottish Fairy* can be restored to her former condition. In order to form any accurate idea of the effect of the typhoon upon the *Scottish Fairy*, a visit to the vessel in almost a necessity. Disasters of this kind, however, afford Anglo-Saxon seamen an opportunity of exhibiting the dauntless courage which has carried the British and American flags triumphantly over the ocean. To their indomitable pluck alone (under Providence) do the officers and crew of the *Scottish Fairy* owe a rescue from what at one time seemed certain death.

An accident which might have terminated fatally, but for an exhibition of pluck and presence of mind, occurred last Monday. Two American naval officers were on board the Yokosuka steamer, and one of them suddenly overbalanced and fell into the water. His brother officer quickly threw off his coat, plunged into the water, and succeeded in supporting him until the steamer could be brought round to pick them both up. We have been asked not to publish names or we should have been very pleased to place on record the hero of so gallant an action.

The Gaiety Theatre on Monday evening presented quite a brilliant scene when the curtain rose for the first performance of the new Amateur Dramatic Association of Yokohama. The three dismal lanterns which depend in a row from the façade in Main Street, were there as usual; but the vestibule and house generally had been decorated with great taste under the direction of the worthy secretary. The inspiring strains of the *Richmond* band also assisted to give the whole affair some gala effect—a good augury we trust of a successful season. The performance opened with Morton's farce "The Steeplechase," a piece thoroughly well known to all who have lived in London for any length of time. The interest of the piece centres in the unfortunate Mr. Tittums who comes down to Southampton to meet his wife returning from Havre; and whose troubles begin about half an hour before the arrival of the boat by the loss of his "Sydenham suit." Reduced to extremities he "borrows" a portmanteau belonging to a fellow-lodger at the inn and, to save himself from being brought up before the magistrate for purloining the suit of "regimentals," agrees to personate the owner of the clothes (Dr. Clipper) and in his stead to ride the *Commodore* in a steeplechase. This he succeeds in winning by some marvellous conjunction of events and is carried back to the inn in triumph, finds his wife awaiting him, and all ends happily. The part of *Tittums* was taken by Mr. Bazing, and was magnificently played throughout. Never for one instant was the interest allowed to flag, from the first groping with an umbrella for the can of hot water, to the affecting episode of shaking hands with his wife in the midst of his triumphant return. Elocution, action, and byplay, were alike perfect, and we cannot but regret that so valuable and talented a member of our community was allowed to lie *perdu* by the late Dramatic corps. He was well supported by the other characters; Mr. Shaud as *Alderman Slowcoach*, shewed a marked improvement on his first appearance some few months back. Mr. Brower as *Dr. Clipper* played the part to the life; while Messrs. d'Almeida and Eyton, as the inn-servants and Messrs. Herbert and Bernard as "Gents" were most effective. The ladies parts were, we believe, both in the hands of debutantes, Mr. Churchill acquitting himself admirably as the better half of *John Anthony* and Mr. Morse appearing as a good-looking and affecting *Mrs. Clipper*. The evening concluded with another farce "Should this meet the eye," also one of the stock minor pieces of the London stage. It is not nearly of so high a class as the *Steeplechase*, and in spite of the powerful acting of Mr. Eyton did not please the audience nearly so well. The acting of Mr. Morse as *Polly* was very good, especially in the interview with *Lionel Long* (Mr. Bernard) where he bribes her with half a crown to tell a little fib, and doubles the price for the "next size larger." He also made a great point where, astonished at *Mr. Louder's* ravenous appetite, *Polly* suggests that the door of the "Zoo" must have been left open, and hurls at him with most powerful invective the word "Beast!" Mr. Churchill made a refined and graceful *Maud*, perhaps a thought too sedate and middle-aged for a bride just

married, but otherwise quite satisfactory. Mr. Leckie as *Skinflint* did well, as did all the minor characters. Mr. Bernard as one "L.L." and Mr. Eyton as the rival "L.L." shared the honors of the piece; the great versatility of the latter gentleman being admirably displayed: especially where, "having disguised himself in a little of that oil," he sallies forth a regular dandy to the conquest of the supposed young lady whom he met at the "Grecian." His elegant posturing in this scene contrasted finely with the beefsteak interview, and we feel some little tinge of regret that so much talent should be thrown away on a rather ungrateful part. Altogether, the evening was a most decided success, and we heartily congratulate the Association on so good an opening. We hear the members are hard at work, rumours are already afloat of a prospective comedy (with real ladies?) and a grand Christmas burlesque, so that the community may look forward to a winter less dull than those we have experienced of late years.

The rowing club held its previously announced races last Monday afternoon. There was a very fair attendance and the weather was all that could be desired. The races were started with unusual punctuality and for the first race—the Champion Pair Oars—the two following crews competed:—

Colors, Blue.

Bow.—J. T. Boag.  
Stroke.—H. C. Litchfield.  
A. W. Glennie, cox..... 1.

Colors, White.

Bow.—J. Leckie.  
Stroke.—A. H. C. Haselwood.  
M. Lovell, cox..... 2

The distance was one mile. At 2.40 p.m. an excellent start was effected, Haselwood taking the lead, both crews pulling 32 per minute. Opposite No. 110 Bluff, both boats were level. Off the Pacific Mail wharf there was a great display of splashing and each bow was rather wild; the time was then 34 strokes per minute. Haselwood here put on a magnificent spurt and was answered from the other boat, which came in a winner by half a length. Time 8 min. 15 sec.

The next race was one between two scratch fours, put in to give competitors a little breathing time. The distance was half a mile and the crews were as follows:—

Bow.—J. B. Maxwell.  
J. Hunt.  
H. O. Jeyes.  
Stroke.—G. W. F. Playfair.  
A. W. Glennie cox..... 1

Bow.—E. F. Kilby.  
E. Wheeler.  
F. Walker.  
Stroke.—Woods.  
J. Rickett cox..... 2

Both boats started evenly and pulled a uniform stroke of 35 per minute up to the Grand Hotel, when Playfair's boat got ahead and won in 3 min. 20 sec.

The third race—for the Club fours—produced the following crews:—

Colors, Red, black cross.

Bow.—W. Till.  
2.—W. Gordon.  
3.—J. Walter.  
Stroke.—J. T. Boag.  
M. Lovell, cox..... 1

Colors, Black, red cross.

Bow.—A. D. Uloth.  
2.—T. F. Talbot.  
3.—P. S. Symes.  
Stroke.—T. G. Richmond.  
J. Rickett, cox..... 2

The race was close throughout, but Boag won by a short half length in the very good time of 7 mins. 8 secs.

The next event, for the Champion Pair Oars, proved an easy victory for the American crew. Both crews started at a stroke of 32 per minute. Off the Pacific Mail wharf, however, the Americans were three lengths ahead, pulling 29 to their opponents 32. The lead was gradually increased and the race won by six lengths. Time 7 min. 53½ sec. Distance one mile. The following were the crews:—

Bow.—F. V. Samuels.  
Stroke.—J. W. Whitmore.  
S. D. Hepburn, cox..... 1  
Bow.—F. E. Lewis.  
Stroke.—A. H. C. Haselwood.  
M. Lovell, cox..... 2

After this there was a scratch race of half a mile, got up between representatives of Kobe and Yokohama. The former had it all their own way from the start. Time 2 min. 44 seconds. The crews were as follows:—

KOBE.

Bow.—R. S. Symes.  
H. J. Hawkins.  
G. Hamilton.  
Stroke.—M. Pora.  
Blackwell, cox..... 1

YOKOHAMA.

Bow.—H. O. Jeyes.  
G. C. Wood.  
G. T. Boag.  
Stroke.—H. J. Litchfield.  
J. Rickett, cox..... 2

The match of Scotland vs. The World came off on Thursday but, owing to the approach of darkness, it could not be finished. There was a fair attendance of spectators and the band of the U. S. S. *Richmond* enlivened the proceedings. The play was moderate. Three easy catches were missed by Dr. Wheeler at the opening of the game, on the other hand, Mr. Dodds caught Mr. Thompson out excellently in a very difficult catch.

The bowling of Mr. Sutter was particularly effective. The following is the score:—

THE SCOTCH.

J. Dodds b. Abbott	...	...	...	...	3
J. P. Mollison c. d'Almeida b. Wheeler	...	...	...	...	40
W. B. Thomson h. w. Wheeler	...	...	...	...	0
W. Sutter c. Abbott b. Wheeler	...	...	...	...	16
G. Hamilton b. Wheeler	...	...	...	...	11
A. Milne not out	...	...	...	...	15
J. D. Hutchison b. Abbott	...	...	...	...	29
G. C. Wood b. Abbott	...	...	...	...	0
C. Eadale b. Abbott	...	...	...	...	0
T. G. Richmond b. Wheeler	...	...	...	...	0
W. Gordon c. and b. Wheeler	...	...	...	...	0
Byes	...	...	...	...	2
Leg Byes	...	...	...	...	2
Wides	...	...	...	...	14
					132

THE WORLD.

Dr. Wheeler c. Richmond b. Sutter	...	...	...	...	2
G. H. Thompson c. Dodds b. Sutter	...	...	...	...	4
F. H. Trevelthick run out	...	...	...	...	12
E. Abbott c. Gordon b. Sutter	...	...	...	...	2
J. d'Almeida b. Sutter	...	...	...	...	6
H. C. Litchfield b. Thompson	...	...	...	...	7
B. Durant c. Gordon b. Sutter	...	...	...	...	0
C. E. Stephen b. Sutter	...	...	...	...	8
F. A. Cope l. b. w. b. Thomson	...	...	...	...	5
A. Hearne not out	...	...	...	...	16
A. Davies not out	...	...	...	...	19
Wides	...	...	...	...	4
					85

We notice in an English journal, "that the Conference of the Association for the Reform of the Law of Nations was opened at Berne on the 24th of August. The members were received in the Chamber of Representatives by the President of the Confederation. They included the Japanese Ambassador and representatives of the United States, France, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Holland, and Belgium. The Japanese representative has read a paper upon Consular Jurisdiction in Japan."

A home journal mentions that a curious discovery is reported by a French provincial journal. Mocha coffee shipped from Aden reaches France by way of Marseilles through Algeria. It is, for convenience of carriage by camels across the African deserts, made up in special packages consisting of a camel's skin cut in halves, each package weighing about 185 kilogrammes. On opening one of these packages recently a goat-skin bottle was found, such as is used by the Arabs. In-

side this bottle, which had evidently never been used, were found some fifteen letters, written in Arabic, and enclosed in little bags of linen, each letter bearing the seal of a marabout. The theory is that they have come from some caravan which was attacked by Arab robbers. The story has a curious odour of romance about it, and would supply a valuable incident for an Oriental drama. The letters have been sent to Paris to be translated.

The correspondent of the *Times* writing from Vienna on the 26th of August says that "the Emperor Francis Joseph received to-day in private audience the Envoy of Japan, who presented his credentials to His Majesty. The Envoy was accompanied by the Secretary of the Japanese Legation. In the speech which he addressed to the Emperor, the Envoy transmitted the felicitations of the Emperor and Empress of Japan on the occasion of the betrothal of the Crown Prince Rudolph. At the same time he presented to His Majesty the Japanese Order of the Chrysanthemum, which is only conferred on Sovereigns. The Emperor, who expressed himself charmed with this mark of esteem on the part of the Mikado, charged the Envoy to convey his best thanks to his Sovereign."

A native paper reports that it is intended to sell the botanical gardens at Naito, Shinjiku, Tokio.

Another journal states that the Bazaar held on the Swamp gardens, and which has of late been closed, will be re-opened.

An American paper has the following:—"Inquirer" asks: "Is the *Great Eastern* the largest vessel ever built?" An impression has got abroad that she is, but such is not the case. The *Mayflower*, in which the Pilgrim Fathers came to this country, was the largest ship that ever ploughed the water. The old furniture scattered over this country, brought over by the *Mayflower*, would fill the *Great Eastern* a dozen times or more.

The *Huigo News*, which by-the-by appears to have suddenly become once more the bright little paper of old, writing on the 11th instant on the subject of the Tengu, says:—"The earliest memories of most of us are connected with tales of ghouls and fairies, and we may consider ourselves very fortunate if the nights of the earlier part of our existence were not made horrible by threats of the appearances of ghosts and goblins of awful aspect and carnivorous tendencies, which were to do something dreadful if silence was not preserved. But the nations of the East delight in an exuberance of fancy in such matters that throws the Western nurserymaid far into the shade, and even eclipses the sagas of the ancient Norsemen. In addition to the variety and hideousness of the Asiatic pantheon we, who live here amongst these peoples, are often reminded of the practical way in which they work their fancies into the web of their everyday life. A case of this nature lies before us as we write. The *Kobe Shimpō* of Thursday gives, in all apparent seriousness, an account of the way in which the "Tengu" has taken the soul of an old woman. This "Tengu," as pictured by Japanese artists, is one of the most hideous-looking objects that a lobster supper could conjure up any idea of. With a long nose, wings, and two claws on each of its four feet, it is hardly a picture that one would wish to have about a fever patient, unless he had designs on that patient's life—or conscience. We will let the *Shimpō* tell its own tale, which runs as follows: "A woman seventy years of age, named Isedani Towa, lived in lodgings in Hiogo. She was a fortune-teller, and on the 1st instant, she invited two clients, a man and woman, who desired to pry into the mysteries of the future, to spend a night with her at the shrine of the Inari at Takatorisan, in the worship of that vulpine deity. Accordingly, on the night of the 3rd, the party were housed in the Giyojodo of the temple (the building in which pilgrims stay). The old lady told her companions that on such a tempestuous night the mysterious Tengu was sure to appear and give them all the happiness for which they longed. The young woman was very much frightened, and preferred passing the time at the main shrine, while her male companion and the old crone stayed in the Giyojodo. As the night passed on, the gale increased, and the sorceress firmly asserted her belief that the spirit would arise. Whilst she was in the act of so

saying, the Tengu entered her body, the building was blown down, and life was crushed out of her."

We learn from the *Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express* of the 9th of October instant, that two large steamers—the *Naples* and the *Shadcan*—called there during the past week, en route from Cronstadt to Vladivostock, laden with arms and ammunition for the Russian forces. Both of them encountered the typhoon in the vicinity of Hongkong. After taking in coals and water they proceeded to their destination.

"A daring robbery," says the *Huigo News* "was committed on the night of the 7th instant. We have not been able to gather full particulars, as all Chinese, as usual, are very reticent in giving information, but from what we can learn we gather that about ten or twelve coolies who have been employed in working on board ship broke into a godown which stands in one of the bye streets running between the bund and the Sakaye-machi, and which is in the rear of a tea-firing godown owned by a foreign firm. The thieves removed a quantity of rice and put it in a boat, but were stopped in their operations and landed in jail, to await further investigation."

The last received *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Little spurts of flame have been reminding us lately of the hidden fires under the Franco-German surface. "Mme. Sarah Bernhardt," we read, "has given occasion to an incident of international importance." On examination the incident turns out to be somewhat less grave than this pompous introduction would lead us to suppose, but it is still interesting as one of those straws which show the quarter of the wind. The smouldering ill-will between France and Germany has lately led to some sharp skirmishing between the newspapers of either country about M. Gambetta's curious speech at the Cherbourg "Punch." Mme. Bernhardt will not yield in patriotic, not to say Chauvinistic, ardour to any journalist of the land. When, at a public dinner given in her honour, the German Envoy at Copenhagen proposed a toast to France, the actress in reply "made a pointed speech, at the end of which she expressed a hope that the toast had been to the whole of France, Alsace-Lorraine included." A good deal of excitement seems to have been evoked by the remark; and, if the report is correct, the banquet had to be prematurely closed in consequence of it. The better relations which have lately grown up between Germany and Denmark make it very doubtful whether the German Envoy "will be instructed to take a prolonged leave of absence." But even if no such dire consequences follow, the untoward little incident is a reminder of the volcano.

"By a strange irony of fortune," says the *London Financier*, "the shares of the failed City of Glasgow Bank have become a valuable property. City of Glasgow Bank shares have become scarce because very few shareholders have survived the blood-letting process of the liquidation. The other day an advertisement appeared offering for sale a share in the bank, on which all calls have been paid. The advertisement recites that 'the liquidators have already paid 17s per pound on the liabilities.' As regards the remaining 3s per pound, it is, of course, possible, but not considered probable, that a further call will be made; and it is now publicly known that the liquidators hold assets of great and admitted magnitude and value, but requiring time for their realization. The price asked for the share is £3,000, 'and upon this,' the advertisement alleges 'an unusually large return may be confidently expected.' With what feelings must a notification of this sort be read by the hundreds of ruined shareholders in this unhappy concern? To think, too, that the Directors of this so-called bank, just released from prison or still expiating their offence there, should have the questionable satisfaction of knowing that they have actually raised the market value of each share to £3,000."

The origin, meaning, and correct spelling of *Beau Or's* name has caused perhaps as much discussion as the official inquiry whether the horse himself, or a changeling, ran for the Derby. On the former subject a correspondent of the *American Army and Navy Journal* gives the following information:—"We have had a capital Derby; the weather was fine, and the horse of a popular man, the Duke of Westminster, *Beau Or*, won the race. I should say that the horse's name is that of a portion of a coat of arms, about which there was a law suit lasting three

years, five hundred years ago, between the Duke's ancestor and a famous knight."

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that the Government has resolved, from motives of economy to reduce by about one-half the expenditure in Legations and Consulates. The number of officials employed in those branches of the civil service will also be decreased.

A native paper states that the railway between Tsuruga and Hikida, now in course of construction, is almost ready to be opened for traffic.

The special correspondent of the New York *Herald* writing to that journal from Washington on the 10th of last September, says that "the Secretary of the Navy infers from the cable despatch received by him to-day from Commodore Shufeldt, announcing the United States steamer *Ticonderoga* at Hiogo, Japan, homeward bound, that his mission to Corea to induce the King to establish friendly commercial relations with the United States has not been successful. The outlines of Commodore Shufeldt's instructions were published in these despatches of the 30th of August. He was ordered not to display any force, and as the Coreans had several months in which to consider his appeal before any answer was given, it is supposed the request has been denied. The visit of a Corean Ambassador to Japan, however, may lead to a more favorable consideration, it is thought, of the proposition of this Government. Rear-Admiral Clitz, who succeeds Rear-Admiral Patterson in the command of the Asiatic fleet on the 1st of October, is required by his instructions not to unite with any of the European naval forces in any demonstration that may be made either in Corean or Chinese waters. The policy of the administration is set forth as eminently pacific in the East, and our naval officers are cautioned not to countenance any act that could be construed as in the slightest degree unfriendly to Eastern nations. It is understood that the mission of the new Minister to China and the Commissioners sent to obtain a modification of existing treaties between China and the United States, is now promising success, the only drawback being the possibility of the negotiations reaching over a period that will extend beyond the time of the present administration."

An exchange says that Count Arthur Dessenax, a grand nephew of the hero of Marengo, is the possessor of a morsel of Molière's skull, which he purchased fifteen years ago for 300*f.* from Count Pourtalès, who had acquired it at the sale of Baron Denon's celebrated collection of "personal relics" in 1823. Among the grisly articles then brought to the hammer, be it parenthetically observed, were the skeletons of Abélard and Heloise, of Agnes Sorel and of the Cid Campendör. Baron Denon had contrived to annex the particular relic now in the possession of Count Dessenax, for which an American amateur of such matters has recently offered him £4,000, during the transfer of Molière's and La Fontaine's remains from the graveyard of St. Joseph to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, which transfer took place in the year 1792. As a matter of fact, the Baron and a rival collector, M. Cailhava, upon that occasion each stole a fragment of the great French dramatist's skeleton. Cailhava secured a tooth, which he wore, set in a ring, upon a finger until the day of his death, and Denon "annexed" the skull splinter, which is destined ere long to cross the Atlantic. A third relic of Molière exists in the Musée Cluuy, a piece of his cheek bone, there exhibited in a silver mounting; but its donor, Professor Cloquet, has never been able to establish its absolute authenticity to the satisfaction of his compatriots, whereas the genuineness of the relic successively owned by Denon, Pourtalès and Dessenax is undisputed.

Mr. Labouchère in *Truth* says:—"A correspondent writes me the following practical remarks upon the 'service' question in lawn tennis. I agree with him, in a great measure, that it is hardly satisfactory that a bad player should now and then, by fluking a difficult service on his first essay, be able to effect as much on the one stroke as a good player who makes pretty sure of sending a stiff service every time. Besides, the knowledge that there is a second essay allowed, undoubtedly makes many a server somewhat careless on his first try. At the same time, I believe the change which my correspondent proposes would

not be so popular among the majority of players; many 'fancy' their service, and would not like to see its resources crippled, still less would they like to see the tally fall at the outset, by the service being at fault the first time. As a matter of private practice at home for young players, I think the plan enforced by 'An Old Player' is calculated to improve the play and to make the server far more painstaking. It must, however, be borne in mind that the acquisition of a severe service is a matter of practice; and, that practice is usually obtained in the 'grace' service, which entails no penalty if it fails. If this be abolished, severe service must be made a separate study, apart from actual play, or else be never learned at all."

The Berlin papers announce that at the beginning of the month of October instant, an ordinary sailing boat, well known on the River Spree, will start from the Jannowitz Bridge for New York. The route will lie along the Spree, the Havel and the Elbe to Hamburg, thence to Liverpool, and from Liverpool across the Atlantic, while the boat will return through the West Indian Archipelago to Lisbon, and thence direct to Hamburg, the Elbe, Havel and Spree. Four months have been determined upon by the sanguine adventurers as a sufficient period for the daring voyage, which is for the first time to connect as sister ports the great cities of Berlin and New York. The first thought of the undertaking was due to a conversation at a dinner of the Berlin Sailing Club, on the successful ocean voyage of two Englishmen or Americans in a boat of sixteen feet in length. A Berlin banker, a leading member of the club, ventured the opinion that no German would dare to undertake such a voyage. The manager of a great place of entertainment in Berlin, who was formerly the captain of a German transatlantic steamer, propounded a wager that he would find German sailors and sportsmen who would not shrink from the attempt to journey all the way from Berlin to America in a little Spree sailing boat. The wager was accepted by the banker, and the sum fixed at 6,000 marks, which is to be paid on the day on which the boat lands its passengers, after the completion of their voyage, at the Jannowitz Bridge. There seems to be no lack of volunteers for the extraordinary adventure, and the *National Zeitung* states that a naval lieutenant and a Berlin journalist are accepted as two of the companions of this Prussian Odyssey. We are not yet informed as to the name of its Ulysses.

The first of the eighty ton guns was recently lifted on board the *Inferrible* at Portsmouth and deposited in its place in the after (starboard) turret without a hitch of any kind, and with scarcely more difficulty than would be experienced in transporting a sixty-four pounder. The extreme length of the gun itself, without measuring the cascabel, was 26 feet 9 inches, or within 1 foot 3 inches of the entire inner diameter of the turret. It will thus be seen that considerable skill was required to manage the gun in its descent. Tackle and blocks, the sheaves of which had been previously tested to bear a strain of six tons, were attached to the breech and the fore part of the gun and carried to winches on the deck, for the purpose of adjusting the position of the mass, while the ship itself was capable of being moved astern by means of a pneumatic capstan alongside. As soon as the gun had been poised above the turret the forward falls were lowered, so that the gun descended obliquely, and the moment the muzzle was found to be opposite the gun port the breech was gently lowered, the ship being at the same time drawn by the stern. In other words, while the gun hung in mid-air, the ship was pulled astern, and so floated the port past the gun. The method was similar to putting a collar on a horse.

Another relic of the Spanish Armada has, says the *Edinburgh Daily Review*, been secured at Slains, Aberdeenshire, this week by the efforts of Mr. David Ritchie and the salmon fishermen. It is a large gun raised from the place where one of the ships belonging to the Armada was wrecked, and, strange to say, though it has been in that place for upwards of 200 years, yet it seems as sound as ever. The length of the gun is 8 feet, the diameter at the touchhole, 13 inches, and the diameter of the bore at the muzzle, 4 inches. It appears to be loaded partly with nails. One of the nails is in a complete state, well made and arrow shaped. A slight rubbing with a piece of cloth makes it shine, which leads to the supposition that it is made of hammered iron.

## ECCLESIASTIC AND MISSIONARY NOTES.

WE NOTICED two weeks ago the completion of the new Union Theological School building in Tsukiji, Tokio, under the auspices of the American Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Church in America, and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The Chiu Kuwai (or Presbytery) of the native Church, which is under the fostering care of these three Missions, held its half-yearly session on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 4-6th. This Church has at the present time twenty-one congregations including 1415 members, and this number represents a net gain of 244 during the past year. There are also eighty-nine candidates for baptism reported, and 679 scholars gathered at the Sabbath Schools. The contributions to the Church during the past year amount to nearly 2,000 yen, which sum has been gathered by the native Christians from among themselves, and expended by them partly toward maintaining their several places of worship, and partly in sending some of their number into the interior to preach the Gospel, in new places under the direction of their own "Home Missionary Society." This church is called the "Union Church of Christ in Japan," and is now three years old, having been organized in October 1877. Of its twenty-one organized congregations, twelve are in Tokio, two in Yokohama, one in Nagasaki, and the remainder in the interior.

THE LATE REV. M. G. GORDON OF KANDAHAR:—The Rev. A. H. Arden, the Secretary, Church Missionary Society, Madras, writes to us:—"When giving a short account of those who had fallen in the recent sortie from Kandahar, you mentioned that the Rev. Mr. Gordon was probably 'some Roman Catholic clergyman.' Allow me to correct your mistake. He was a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and no doubt was well-known to some of your readers, as he resided in Madras for a short time, and was associated with the late Rev. D. Fenn, in working the Palaveram Mission. A few particulars regarding him may therefore be of interest. He was well connected, and had considerable private means. After being for some time a curate with Dr. Marsh, of Beckenham, he came out as a Missionary to India under the C. M. S. and was located in Madras. Ill-health compelled him to return home; but as soon as his health was restored he proceeded to Lahore, to assist the Rev. T. French (now Bishop of Lahore) in his Divinity School. When our army was ordered to Afghanistan, he took the opportunity of visiting that country, and proceeded to Kandahar. This year he paid it a second visit in company with Bishop French. The latter, after a time, left again for Lahore; but Mr. Gordon remained behind, and appears to have met with his death whilst attending to our sick and wounded soldiers, in whom he always took a deep interest. During all the years that he laboured under the C. M. S. he never accepted any salary. He not only gave all his services gratuitously, but frequently made large donations to the Society's General Fund. He was a man of very frugal habits, and his great self-denial won for him the truest respect. Though he was a man of considerable power, he never sought great things for himself; and when a Bishopric was offered to him in Australia, he preferred to remain at his post in India, doing the humbler work of an evangelist. He was a great traveller, and, if I remember aright his letters from Persia during the famine, and from various places on the Euphrates, appeared in your columns. There are some interesting papers written from Kandahar by Mr. Gordon in the C. M. S. *Intelligence* for April of this year. I enclose a copy in case you may like to enter a few extracts."—*Madras Mail*.

REMAINS OF A SAXON CEMETERY:—In making some excavations in Rochester Cathedral precincts, the workmen have come across what is believed to be the site of a Saxon cemetery, and have unearthed several interesting relics, including human skulls and teeth, huge boar tusks, and coins.—*Rock*.

FRENCH RELIGIOUS CENSUS:—The last religious census in France shows that there are 35,387,703 Roman Catholics, 467,531 Calvinists, 80,117 Lutherans, and 33,113 of other Protestant denominations. The Jews number about 50,000, and 90,000 are attached to no Church.

WE REGRET TO ANNOUNCE, says the *Friend of India*, the death of the Rev. Dr. John Wenger, of the Baptist Mission, one of the most respected—in his case, we may say revered—of the Missionaries in this part of India. He was sixty-nine years old, and he passed from us last Friday morning, the 20th of August, at 4 o'clock. It will be forty-one years next month since he first arrived in India; that was in September 1839. He was a native of Switzerland, born in one of the border cantons, we believe. He excelled in linguistic attainments. On his way to India, on board the *Plantagenet*, he studied Bengalee under the guidance of a fellow-passenger, and after his arrival he devoted most of his time to the study of that language and of Sanskrit. He assisted the Rev. Yates in translating the Scriptures into these and other languages; and when Dr. Yates died, Dr. Wenger succeeded him. It would be impossible in this necessarily brief notice to give any account of the varied labours

of his long and eminently useful career, of his preaching in English and the vernacular, of his visits to the native Churches in the south of Calcutta, of his more settled pastoral work, and of his work as Superintendent of the Baptist Mission. But we hope some one more familiar with it than we are, will shortly tell us the story of his life. He will be much missed by the Society with which he was connected, and by a wide circle of acquaintances and friends beyond its limits. He was a man of quiet unobtrusive habits, humble, notwithstanding his acknowledged learning, and kind-hearted and tender. Good men may come after him, but those who have known Dr. Wenger will feel that he has left a void which cannot fully be supplied.

THE PASTOR'S DREAM:—A pastor of one of the uptown Churches in New York relates the following singular dream:—"Sometime ago I dreamed that I was hitched to a carriage attempting to draw it through the mud which covered the street in front of my house. How or why I had been assigned that position I could not explain; but there I was, pulling with all my might, as if I had been the best carriage horse in town. I had reached a point not far from the Church when the mud seemed to get deeper and deeper, and the carriage to draw so heavily that I gasped for breath and almost sank down exhausted. This seemed the more inexplicable when, looking back, I saw the entire congregation behind the carriage, apparently, pushing it along. But the more I tried the harder it became, and finally I was forced to stop and examine the difficulty. I went to the rear, where I supposed was the congregation, but nobody could be found. I called, but no answer. I repeated the call, but still no reply. By-and-bye a voice called out 'Hallo!' and looking up, whom should I see but one of the deacons looking complacently out of the window, and upon going to the door of the carriage, what was my astonishment, to behold the whole congregation quietly sitting inside!" There are many churches that are far from thinking that it is their place to push. Their "calling and election" is to quite a different sphere. In fine, by nature and by grace, they will assure you they are eminently fitted to ride. If you reason with these people they will tell you that you greatly mistake when you expect them to do the pastor's work. Is he not expected to take the burden of the church work upon his shoulders and bear it along? Why, bless you, sir! that's what we have him for!—*Working Church*.

THE REV. MR. SHESHADRI of the Free Church Presbytery of Bombay who lately visited Yokohama, en route to America, is thus mentioned in the *San Francisco Bulletin* of the 15th of last September.—An interesting feature of the meeting of the Presbytery of San Francisco, in Calvary Presbyterian Church on the 7th inst., was the visit of Rev. Naryan Sheshadri of the Free Church Presbytery of Bombay. Mr. Sheshadri is a full-blooded Hindoo, his complexion being as dark as that of a native Hawaiian, and as he entered, in his oriental dress, with flowing robe and snow-white turban, he presented a novel appearance. He is a cultivated gentleman, and a man of education, having an excellent command of the English language, and speaking with a fluency and ease and gracefulness seldom excelled. By invitation he addressed the Presbytery, and was listened to with the closest attention and deepest interest. He avowed himself a Presbyterian, and said that in his country there were over twenty Presbyteries and half a million members of Christian Churches. In 1878, sixty thousand of the natives were converted to Christianity. He spoke of a book written years ago by a Catholic priest who had visited the country and laboured there for some time as a Missionary, in which he declared it as his belief that the conversion of the Hindoos was an impossibility. Their religion was once thought to be so compact and have such a hold upon the people as to effectually preclude all other religions, but now the Gospel is making rapid progress among them. When he was young he attended one of the Mission schools, having great difficulty in overcoming his prejudices before he could do so. The result was his conversion and consecration to the Gospel ministry. He is now laboring as a Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland among the people of his native land. He says he has more liberty as a preacher there than he could have in England. When he was in the latter country, six years ago, he said that while waiting for the train at a railroad station he took out his Bible, as was his custom at home, read a few verses, and then began to address the people, but was at once interrupted and told he could not be allowed to proceed. "What," said he, "not allowed to preach the Gospel in free and Christian England? Why I can preach in India on the banks of the Ganges, at Bombay, in Madras, or wherever I please, and no one thinks of molesting me, but here, in this free country, I am not permitted to do so!" He attended the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, half a dozen years ago, and is now on his way to the General Presbyterian Conference to begin in Philadelphia the 22nd of this month, having arrived here on the *City of Tokio*.

REV. O. M. GREEN of the Presbytery of Japan, who came over with Mr. Sheshadri, also addressed the Presbytery. He said that when he went to Japan seven years ago there was but

two Churches there, with about forty members. Now there were twenty-one Churches, with 1,200 members, in the Presbytery to which he belongs, and 2,500 Christians in the country altogether. He has all the liberty in speaking to the natives that he could desire. He thinks that the many souls of twenty-five million people of this Empire are ready to give up their false gods, eight millions of which they claim to worship.

A resolution was adopted by the Presbytery thanking these gentlemen for their interesting and instructive addresses, and assuring them of the sympathy of the members with them in their work, and of their prayer for a blessing upon their labors. They leave for the East in two or three days, and Mr. Sheshadri will return by the way of England, making a tour of the world in his journey.

AT THE LAST MEETING of the Chiu Kuwai (Presbytery) of the "Union Church of Christ," requests were received from native Christians in Shimonoseki, and Kanazawa, Ishikawa Ken, asking for the organization of churches in those places.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH has recently been translated into Japanese by Dr. J. C. Hepburn, and the Canons of the Synod of Dort, by the Rev. Dr. Verbeck. Both symbols are published, as translated, under the authority of the "Union Church of Christ."

THE CHRISTIAN MEETING AT UYENO was held, as announced, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th instant. On Tuesday, notwithstanding the rain, several hundred persons assembled and the meeting was held in the large room at the rear of the Saiyoken. On Wednesday, the meeting was held on the lawn, and it was estimated by careful observers that a congregation of some three thousand persons was present most of the day, from nine a.m. until five p.m. The services consisted of prayers, singing, sermons and addresses. During the day sixteen speakers, Missionaries and Native Pastors, addressed the congregation. The quiet and earnest attention paid by the great assembly during the long services was noteworthy. In the afternoon, a second meeting was organized, at a little distance from the main platform, and eight speakers spoke to our attentive audience of several hundred. Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Reformed Clergymen took part in the services, and among the Missionaries were Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Americans. A large sale of "parts" of the Testament was made at the entrance. Some six thousand parts have been sold in the streets of Tokio during the past four weeks.

## SONGS OF SADNESS.

*From the Japanese.*

### I.

The pallid dawn opens  
With roseate edge,  
And I know that up-building  
A purple cloud-ledge,  
The sun will fade softly  
When gloaming is nigh;  
But sad is his beauty  
And sad is the sky,  
At day-dawn or sunset,  
No one sad as I—  
Oh! would that the morning  
Would hide all its red,  
And leave me to shadows  
Dark-drooping instead!

### II.

The mountain of Death  
Is lonely and drear,  
And the dusk of its shadow,  
The bravest might fear,—  
How then, little Daughter,  
My winsome, wee child,  
Wilt thou thro' its pathways,  
Grove weary and wild?  
Thou knowest not reason,  
Nor thoughts high and deep—  
Thou art wise enough only,  
Low-grieving to weep.  
Thy little feet totter  
So tremblingly slow,  
Canst thou o'er the mountain,  
Thus motherless go?  
Ah! the heart of thy mother  
Is breaking below.

F. B. H.

Tokio, 8th October, 1880.

## NIPPON RACE CLUB.

FIRST DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

1.—THE GRIFFINS PLATE.—Value \$200. For Japan Ponies that have never run in a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

Wenzel, Chaff, Chuckle, Giokuto, Hiden, Loafer, Kuromatzu, Kirin, Harkaway, Captain, Moudjik.

2.—THE HALF-BRED MAIDEN PLATE.—Value \$150. For Half-Bred Ponies that have never run in a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance \$5.

Tachibana, Sakigaki, Ikioi.

3.—THE FUJIYAMA CUP.—Value \$150. For Japan Ponies Weight as per scale. 1 Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Chuckle, Oyama, Jim Hills, Katerfelto.

4.—THE GRIFFIN SWEEPSTAKES.—Value \$— For China Subscription Griffins only. Weight as per scale. 1 Mile. Compulsory Entrance of \$20; \$10 returned if forfeit declared before 4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 20th October.

Schneider, Centaur, Paladin, Victor, Kickshaw, Pouryu, Old Blue, Heather Bloom, Dresden China.

5.—THE RIKUGUNSHO CUP.—Value \$— Presented. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$10.

Chibi, Matsuo, Higan, Oyama, Jim Hills, Kirin, Anuandale.

6.—THE NAVY AND VISITORS CUP.—Value \$— Presented. For Japan and China Ponies. Japan Ponies, non-winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. allowance. China Ponies weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$10.

Skedaddle, Chief Mongolian, Dartmoor (late Eastlander).

7.—THE AUTUMN CUP.—Value \$150. For Half-Bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the Spring Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Bon René, Asagawa, Gioso, Phoenix (late Gausen), Admiral Rous.

8.—THE MONGOLIAN CUP.—Value \$150. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter. Entrance, \$5.

Clown, Skeddle, Bonny Loon, Gled, Kinsatz (late Black Velvet), Kingfisher, Chief Mongolian, Daisy Chain.

9.—THE KUNAISHO PRIZE.—An Object d'Art, with \$50 added. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners of No. 3 or 6 excluded. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Chuckle, Shirotorigatake, Higan, Pluton, Oyama, Jim Hills, Kuromatzu, Katerfelto, Kirin, Anuandale.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

1.—THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Value \$100. For Japanese Ponies that have never won a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Chaff, Giokuto, Hiden, Matsuo, Higan, Pluton, Loafer, Kuromatzu, Kirin, Moudjik.

2.—THE BRITANNIA CUP.—Value \$— Presented. For Japan and China Ponies. Japan Ponies scale weights. China Ponies, 7 lbs. extra. Winners at the meeting 7 lbs. extra, accumulative for China Ponies. One Mile. Entrance \$10.

Skeddle, Kinsatz, Chief Mongolian, Dartmoor, Daisy Chain.

3.—THE KENREI CUP.—Value \$— Presented by the Governor of Kanagawa. For Half-Bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Bon René, Asagawa, Gioso, Tachibana, Phoenix, Warwick.

4.—THE MITSU BISHI CUP.—Value \$150. Presented. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners of 1 Race at the Meeting 7 lbs. extra, of 2 or more Races, 10 lbs. extra. Ponies that have not started in a previous Race at the meeting excluded. One Mile and a quarter. Entrance, \$5.

Chuckle, Jim Hills, Oyama, Katerfelto, Harkaway.

5.—THE LOTTERY CUP.—Value, \$— Presented. For Japan and China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$10.

Shirotorigatake, Skeddle, Iden, Oyama, Victor, Kirin, Chief Mongolian, Dartmoor.

6.—THE NEGISHI CUP.—Value \$150. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the Meeting 10 lbs. Extra. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$5.

Chibi, Chaff, Matsuo, Higan, Pluton, Oyama, Jim Hills, Katerfelto, Kirin, Anuandale.

7.—THE GERMAN CUP.—Value \$—. For China ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 8, 1st day, 7 lbs. extra. Subscription Griffins 7 lbs. allowance. One mile and a Half. Entrance, \$10.

Schneider, Clown, Centaur, Skedaddle, Bonny Doon, Paladin, Gled, Kinsatz, Penryn, Heather Bloom, Daisy Chain.

8.—THE SHIMOSA CUP.—Value \$150. For Half-Bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 7, 1st day, 7 lbs. extra, other Winners at the Meeting 5 lbs. extra. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Bon René, Asagawo, Phoenix, Admiral Rous.

9.—THE FLYAWAY STAKES.—Value \$100. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the Meeting excluded. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Chaff, Chuckle, Giokuto, Pluton, Oyama, Jim Hills, Katerfelto, Kirin, Annandale.

### THIRD DAY.—FRIDAY, 29TH OCTOBER.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE.—Value \$100. For China and Japan Ponies. Japan Ponies weight as per scale. China Ponies 7 lbs. extra. Once round and a Distance. Entrance, \$5.

Bonny Doon, Checkmate, Kinsatz, Kickshaw, Annandale.

2.—THE JAPAN CONSOLATION.—Value \$—. For all beaten Ponies at the Meeting. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. A sweepstakes of \$10 each.

Wenzel, Chaff, Chuckle, Giokuto, Matsuo, Hiden, Pluton, Loafer, Oyama, Jim Hills, Katerfelto, Kirin, Kuromatsu, Harkaway, Captain, Annandale.

3.—THE HALF-BRED CONSOLATION.—Value \$—. For all beaten Half-Bred Ponies at the Meeting. Weight as per scale. Three quarters of a Mile. A Sweepstakes of \$10 each.

Bon René, Asagawo, Tachibana, Phoenix, Admiral Rous, Warwick.

4.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION.—Value \$—. For all beaten Ponies at the Meeting. Weight as per scale. Once round and a Distance. A Sweepstakes of \$10 each.

Schneider, Clown, Skedaddle, Bonny Doon, Paladin, Gled, Kinsatz, Kingfisher, Dresden China.

5.—THE COMMITTEE CUP.—Value \$—. Presented. Champion Race for Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance \$10.

Shiratorigatake, Matsuo, Higan, Oyama, Jim Hills, Katerfelto, Kirin, Chuckle.

6.—THE RACING STAKES.—Value \$—. Champion Race for Half-Bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance \$10.

Bon René, Asagawo, Giozo, Phoenix, Admiral Rous.

7.—THE FRENCH CUP.—Value \$—. Champion Race for China Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter. Entrance \$10.

Clown, Skedaddle, Bonny Doon, Paladin, Gled, Kinsatz, Chief Mongolian, Dartmoor, Daisy Chain.

8.—THE SAYONARA STAKES.—Value \$200. A Handicap for Japan, Half-Bred, and China Ponies. The Handicap to be framed so soon as possible after the last Race on the 2nd day. One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

Skedaddle, Bonny Doon, Phoenix, Admiral Rous, Gled, Katerfelto, Kirin, Kinsatz, Annandale, Heather Bloom, Daisy Chain.

### PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 28th August, 1880.

To the other drawbacks that the Comte de Chambord possesses, a fresh one has been discovered: he is a foreigner, in the sense that he has little French blood in his veins—only two parts in a thousand, and there are many Prussians even can prove having a larger proportion. Henri V. is then not a national product; his ancestor Henri IV. the head of the dynasty, was the blood standard: well then, succeeding sovereigns in France have so intermarried with foreign princesses, that the Henri IV. blood has next to disappeared. The Comte de Chambord was already a foreigner in the sense of being a total stranger to modern France and contemporary ideas, but not to possess "the voice of blood," is a grave failing on the part of a would-be father of a people. It is more his misfortune than his fault, as his ancestors had to marry outsiders in order to keep down home jealousies. Nothing remains for the Count, but to try a *plébiscite*, an appeal to the people, like the effete Bonapartists, if he does not think the elections sufficiently expressive. In any case, the natural span of his life has been attained; at least so think a section of his followers,

who are cracking up the poor Comte de Paris as heir; but he is more German than French, and infinitely more unpopular than the Comte de Chambord. The Comte de Chambord is considered impossible, but respected: the Comte de Paris is the first, and has never been able to attain the second.

The *Agence Havas* is the French Reuter; indeed a part of the famous German Baron's establishment, as they work together. It is a monopoly, and almost official, as when the Government has any private news to be published, it passes directly all such to Havas, never to any of its supporting journals. The Agency has the whole of the provincial press in its hands, taking advertising space, in payment for its telegrams and news letters. The latter are printed, and comprise three classes: first, for the republican papers; second for those which have not the courage to be fish, or flesh or good red-herring, and third, for the royalist journals. In the last category, specimens have just been published by About's journal, and are of an unparalleled style of vituperation towards ministers and of extreme violence respecting the Republic. The republican journals demand, that henceforth the government withdraw from such an immoral association. The Agency claims to be only a factory of information for the press, an industrial undertaking, in no way connected with political morals.

France gives only a platonic attention to foreign questions, being wholly absorbed in working and getting rich. It is thus that she treats with significant silence the persistent and unjustifiable attacks of Germany on Gambetta's Cherbourg speech, wherein he laid down, that France could not remain behind other nations in bloated armaments. Germany knows she could not now invade France, and the latter has not the slightest intention to attack Germany—Alsace will return to the fold in time: the fruit is certain to fall when fully ripe. As for Greece, any intervention there will be purely sentimental. France leaves to the Russian and the Austrian Slavs, the duty of tearing themselves to pieces over the Eastern question. It is not a little singular, that M. Waddington, who took the Greeks in hand at the Berlin congress, has just been punished for that act—then deemed glorious because calling for no gunpowder—by not being re-elected president of his local general council. The Italians are simply requested to be less fidgety about Tunis, and devote all their extra energies to improving their home affairs, and not expend them on something approaching filibustering.

So far as the form of Government is concerned, the question is now definitely disposed of in France. The combat has finished for want of combatants. Papas, deeply compromised with some pretender, decline to be converted: they make atonement, by recommending their children to bow to the verdict of France. There is only one internal difficulty, but which will never dissolve the Republic—that of the relation between church and state. The general elections next year will be made on the sole ticket, not to vote an endowment for any church, leave the commerce of souls free, and let those who desire altars pay for their maintenance. It is thus that the recent Papal allocation is very unhappy; Leon XIII in reference to his views on modern society, is not a whit less obstinate, nor less violent, than his predecessor. The struggle of the church for supremacy in states is unchanged. The French will never accept the claim of the Vatican, so whatever may be the consequences, the new French parliament will certainly stop supplies, and apply the amount to popular education. It is only necessary to cast a cursory glance over the journals to see the lively interest taken in disestablishment. The conduct of the French bishops is not calculated to throw oil on the troubled waters: their hostility against, not the Republic, but the modern society it personifies, is undisguised. You cannot expect republicans to pay an army for firing on them.

The clerical and radical journals are engaged in a fierce war on the question of the "August miracles," worked at Lourdes. The latter go so far as to demand that the clergy be prosecuted. The majority of opinion treats the whole matter with perfect indifference, and object to the Republic being called upon, as was a French King once, to prohibit providence from working miracles in any month, or in any part of France. So long as the miracle does not come to the aid of any pretender, so long may the subject be left to the even tenor of its way.

Nothing is more surprising for the resident foreigner, than the facility with which Parisian tradesmen—claiming to be keen-witted, can be duped. Any person with a dashing equipage and insinuating manners, can pluck them unmercifully. On leaving Maidstone gñol, where she had put in seven years residence, Mrs. Horsfall came to Paris, and dubbed herself the Duchess of Hamilton. She could neither read nor write nor speak French, though the daughter of a schoolmaster and the wife of a bootmaker. Indeed she cannot remember where she had been married, nor the date. Well this *aventurière*, without a franc, played her cards so well, that she was able to reside in the first hotels, be carried up to bed every night drunk with Champagne and to have her carriage and servants, and tradesmen ready to throw their wares under her feet. She gulled also several English and Americans, even when aware that she had been ejected from hotels after the proprietors

learned from the Duke of Hamilton himself he had no relationship with the woman. The latter bamboozled by whispering in confidence, that her "mamma" the mother Duchess, was coming over to France, as soon as she could escape from the tyrant clutches of her son. She has been condemned to five years' imprisonment if caught, as she left the Court beforehand. As the English Government would have to pay for her board and lodging during this period, the French hope the Fair Maid of Kent has returned to Folkstone.

The communists have held an indignation meeting, respecting one Garceon, who, when a policeman in 1871, treated the communist prisoners, their families, and friends, very barbarously. He is now station-master at Vincennes and Rochefort's journal denounced him. The meeting held on the subject simply petitioned the Government to hand the fellow over to the sovereign people for justice. After this, it cannot be alleged that liberty of speech, &c., is crushed in France.

An English money changer, Barker, in the rue Royal—has absconded, leaving many of his countrymen and Parisians, to deplore his flight. One morning a notice appeared on the shutters, "closed, on account of death;" creditors on the fourth day concluded sufficient time had elapsed for tears, and had the office opened by the Commissary of Police. On examining the safe, not an angry shilling was even found therein; in fact it must have been stranger to cash for a long time, as the spiders had commenced to weave their webs inside.

A novel kind of suicide: a house porter after indulging in a superb dinner, dressed himself in a travelling costume, muffled round neck, carpet-bag at his side. From two rings in the ceiling, he passed a rope, tying his heels and neck; then he pushed away the table and swung, hammock-fashion, into eternity; in his mouth he had a cigar, and in his clutched fingers a copy of Béranger's songs.

The Duc de Chartres, brother of the Comte de Paris, failed to reach the summit of Mt. Blanc a few days ago, having become unwell on nearing the Dromedary's lump. He was carried to a neighboring village, and on recovering found his billycock battered: he went to a hatter to have it repaired. During the operation, he inquired if the mountain air scarfed the skin of the face of the ascensionists: the hatter said "yes." The duke shook his head in doubt and the hatter then wagered a glass of beer; both went to a neighboring tap, where the decision was given against the duke, who instantly paid for a drink all round.

Prizes at school vary occasionally. I was at a boarding establishment in my salad days, where the prizes were included among the extras of the bill: at one of the national schools of Paris, the Municipal Council among other entertaining volumes, gave as prizes a copy of the City Directory, and a bound collection of the railway tariffs—the desire for utility could not further go.

Mme. Adam is the proprietor of the "New Review," and the leading political celebrity among those of her sex who hold republican views. A journal hinted she was in Switzerland, preparing for her marriage with the Italian Ambassador. She denied the soft impeachment and declares she can be seen every day at Dieppe occupied, not with matrimony, but making sand pies with her grandchildren on the beach.

Three months ago a young man met a college chum, invited him to breakfast, and informed him he had just been paid fr. 10,000 at the treasury. He felt drowsy before the end of the meal and remembered nothing more than his chum placing him in a cab. He arrived at a lonely house, where he was guarded for three months by two men, who have just conducted him—blindfolded—to the gates of Paris.

Mme. Thiers is an excellent Latin scholar, and intends publishing a series of easy reading lessons in that language—at a nominal cost, for self-instruction.

In a restaurant at Dieppe: "Waiter, is this turbot fresh?"

"Yes, Monsieur, it arrived from Paris this morning."

"Papa, why did you scold me for biting my brother's finger?"

"Because you hurt him, my child." "Well, the music-master bit Adèle's mouth at the piano this morning, and then attempted to choke her by putting his arms round her neck."

A clerk states that he has for years passed by men fishing on the banks of the Seine, and never yet saw anything caught, save during the exhibition, which was an exceptional year.

"How many senses have we, Aunt?" "Five, and moral sense, which is a new one, making six in all."

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Osaka Nippo* says it is currently reported that Mr. Makimura, the present Governor of Kioto, is to be promoted to the Senate.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that the third of next month being the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor, the Minister for Foreign Affairs intends giving a grand entertainment to both Japanese and foreign ladies and gentlemen at the Euriokuwan.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes:—"Recently we stated that His Excellency Kuroda had handed in his resignation in consequence of the rejection of his proposal that the revenue should be made payable in rice. We learn now that he was informed that his resignation could not be accepted, but that if he was suffering from ill-health, as alleged, he could remain under medical treatment as long as he desired. The General attended the office of the Colonization Commission on Monday last.

We learn from a native paper that the Tokio Fuchō will open at 9 a.m. and close at 3 p.m. on and after the 15th instant.

The meetings of the Board of Health, which have been discontinued for some time past, were recommenced to-day.

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager visited the weaving factory belonging to the silkworm department established within the premises of the Awoyama palace on Wednesday last.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the new military code is shortly to be published, and will be put into force some time in the first half of next year.

Another native paper states that General Tani, Military Inspector for the West, attended by Colonel Okamoto and about eight other officers, is to leave on the 13th instant in the *Genkai Maru* on a tour of inspection to the Matsuyama barracks in the province of Iyo.

The same paper writes that it was originally intended that General Kuroda and staff should proceed to Yesso to establish a garrison there in the course of the present year, but that in consequence of pressure of business, their departure has been postponed until the early part of next year.

Another paper informs us that General Miura, Military Inspector for the East, attended by Colonel Asai and Major Katsuta, left for his district on the 5th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that it was recently proposed to reorganise the artillery and employ Krupp guns instead of those made after the French pattern which have hitherto been used. A question arose, however, as to whether the former style was suited to a hilly country like Japan, owing to the construction of the carriages. An experiment made at Tokio, resulted completely in favour of the Krupp guns, and it has consequently been resolved to adopt them. This will enable a reduction to be made in the number of artillerymen required yearly.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that the *Riujo Kan* is to leave for Shimizu with thirty-five naval cadets on board about the 20th instant, for training practice. She will afterwards sail for Australia. It is intended to spend about eight months on the voyage. Her first port of call will be in New Zealand, whence she will proceed to Melbourne and remain there for about a month, as the exhibition will be open then. After this she will sail round the continent, and return home via Singapore and Hongkong.

The same paper states that the Army Telegraph Department were exercised in the practical use of their instruments on the Hibiya parade ground on Monday afternoon.

A native journal reports that Generals Tani and Miyoshi, Inspectors for the western and central provinces respectively, left for their districts on the 13th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that all the troops that are to take part in the manoeuvres on the Narashino plains, left Tokio on the 13th instant. A number of naval officers are going to witness these manoeuvres.

We read in the same paper that an increase in the commissariat department of the army is contemplated.

An alteration which will shortly be put in force, is announced, in the course of training at the college for instructing non-commissioned officers (Kido-dan). Thirty five cadets recently passed through this college and have been appointed to the Engineers stationed in the garrisons of Tokio, Osaka and Kumamoto.

## INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—The silk trade in Yokohama continues to be dull, as at the time of our last report. The *Gaelic* which left on the 9th instant took with her 439 shipping bales and the *Sunda*, on the 10th instant, 100 bales.

The following is the total of cartons which have arrived in Yokohama up to the 9th instant from the various producing districts:—

Locality.	Amount.
Iwashiro ... ..	65,693 cards.
Uzen ... ..	18,492 "
Joshiu and Bushiu ... ..	29,196 "
Shinshiu ... ..	10,965 "
Akita ... ..	19,688 "
Kashiu ... ..	3,600 "
Yoshiu ... ..	3,998 "
Seishiu ... ..	380 "

Total ... .. 152,012

There are at present about seventeen French and Italian silk-merchants who have recently arrived in Yokohama: they are in a great quandary, as the ruling market rates exceed the prices at which they have already made contracts with their home correspondents.

956 packages of tea arrived on Monday last from Toba in the province of Shima. Medium qualities are selling gradually, but inferior kinds are neglected.

Cotton yarns are dull and not enquired after; prices are unchanged.

There is at present no business being transacted between the merchants of Tokio and Yokohama. At the Stock Exchange there has been no perceptible change in the rise or fall of kinsatsu, or of gold or specie.

The *Hochi Shinbun* mentions a rumour that the National Banks have decided, in the event of the present depreciation in the value of Government bonds increasing, to prevent further depreciation by purchasing all bonds offered for sale.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We learn from a native contemporary that His Excellency Ito, General Yamada, Admiral Kawamura, Generals Saigo, Yamagata, and Oyama, and Mr. Matsukata, inspected the Agricultural College at Komaba at about 11 a.m. on the 6th instant. After witnessing various operations, the visitors returned to town at about 3 p.m.

His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, who has been recently living at his private residence in a state of seclusion owing to the death of his eldest son (who was a student in Germany) resumed office on the 8th instant, the term of mourning having expired. His Excellency Yoshiwara has therefore ceased to act for him.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* mentions that Mr. Kusumoto, a Senator, paid a visit of inspection to the Hirano dockyard on the island of Ishikawa, on the 6th instant.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that there is to be a horse fair at Mita, Tokio, on the 15th instant, and races in the afternoon of the same day.

The *Konum Shinpo* was suppressed by order of the Head Police Department on the 8th instant.

Mr. Hayasaka, editor of the *Yamagata Shinbun*, has been fined fifteen yen for publishing a libel upon Governor Mishima.

A native paper states that several lectures have lately been given at the Tokio University on the subject of the various dialects prevalent in the Japanese Empire.

The *Hochi Shinbun* announces that Mr. Suganuma, the President, and Mr. Maruoka, the Manager of the Ninety-ninth National Bank were each fined fifteen yen by the Tokio Saibansho on Monday last, for violations of the 32nd, 44th and 57th Articles of the Banking Regulations.

There were no less than twenty-six men and nine women killed, while twenty-two persons received injuries of various degrees. Twelve boats were wrecked and seven boatmen were drowned.

The *Choya Shinbun* reports that on the 10th instant 438,498 notes, representing a total value of 197,493.30 yen, were burnt in the premises of the Government Printing Office.

According to a native paper the price of copper has risen

considerably. Formerly one hundred me of copper cost seven momme of silver, whereas now the price is eleven momme. The rise is said to be due to the intention of the mint to coin large quantities of copper money.

The same paper gives the following statistics, declared to be accurate, of the number of houses destroyed and lives lost in Tokio during the typhoon of the 3rd instant:—

Description.	Destroyed.	Damaged.
Official Buildings .....	32.....	4
Barracks .....	3.....	1
Schools .....	25.....	25
Hospitals .....	2.....	—
Shrines .....	26.....	2
Buddhist Temples.....	5.....	3
Private Residences.....	1,444.....	625
Manufactories.....	38.....	5
Ware-houses .....	11.....	2
Store .....	385.....	50

Total ..... 1,971..... 717

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the Korean Embassy arrived at Fusan on the 17th ultimo, and proceeded to the capital on the 27th ultimo. The road by which they travelled had been specially repaired and was lined with spectators, who received the Embassy with the greatest signs of respect.

We learn from a native contemporary that the *Shimano Mainichi Shinpo* (a daily paper published in the province of Shinano) was suspended on the 8th instant by order of the Home Department.

Another paper writes as follows:—"Is it the effect of the recall of the Dutch Minister? In all the Foreign Legations here the Ministers take charge of all documents concerning treaty revision and similar documents whose contents are desired to be kept secret, and will barely allow even their secretaries to see them. This is what it should be when we consider the meaning of the words 'diplomatic secrecy.'"

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that on the 12th instant Mr. Fujinami, of the *Akebono Shinbun*, was sentenced to three years imprisonment and a fine of 800 yen (of which five yen was remitted owing to his having recently been fined that sum) in consequence of a breach of the law of libel. The articles which were considered to violate this enactment were headed "On the transfer of Prime Ministers, Privy Councillors and Ministers of the various Departments," in which it was asked if this was done by the wish of the Emperor, or from the domineering action of the bureaucracy; or whether there was a suspicion that clever officials would use their master as a tool. The other article was headed "What will be the result of an application for a National Assembly," and was deemed inflammatory.

We learn from a native paper that the construction of the new post office at Hakodate was commenced in the beginning of the month.

The *Choya Shinbun* quotes the following from the *Hokuriku Nippō*:—"We have been informed that rumours have been abroad recently in various parts of Ishikawa-gori, that the revenue was to be paid in rice and that it was considered highly probable that disturbances would ensue in the event of this step being carried out. Such, however, is not the case. The Government, it is true, receives the revenue in money, but the landlords get their income from the tenant farmers all in rice; it is only the landlords who pay the revenue to the Government in money, so that the proposed change could make no difference."

A native paper states that the recent typhoon was the cause of very great damage in the prefecture of Oita. Dwellings, rice-crop, vegetable gardens, bridges, &c., all suffered, and twelve people were killed.

According to a paragraph in the *Choya Shinbun* the following paper money has been destroyed at the Government Printing Office in Tokio:—

Oct. 11th.—	669,754 kinsatsu representing	78,320.30 yen.
" 12th.—	404,985 "	80,997.00 "
" 13th.—	917,460 "	720,247.45 "
	1,992,199	879,564.75

On the 17th instant, says the *Mainichi Shinbun*, being the Kaname-sai (festival of offering rice of the new crop to the Ruler) His Majesty the Emperor will receive in Audience the

Imperial Princes, the Ministers, Senators, and all the Chokunin and Kwazoku officials.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* reports that His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa visited Wado, in the prefecture of Awamori, on the 30th of last month. Some of the local officials went on board the *Uttor Pisani* to pay their respects, and were kindly received by the Duke, who showed them over the ship. Two bullocks were presented to His Royal Highness for fresh provisions and he gave in exchange several casks of excellent wine.

A vernacular journal states that Mr. Hanabusa, the resident Minister to Corea, will certainly return to that country early in next December.

Smelting works are stated by the *Choya Shinbun* to have been erected at the port of Hiragata, in order to treat the ore from the iron mine in the Hotosan mountain. This ore has recently been experimented with and found to be of very good quality. Operations will be commenced at once.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 10th October, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen	8,832.59
Merchandise, &c.....	"	1,287.05

Total.....	Yen	10,119.64
Miles open 18.		

Corresponding week last year.		
Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen	9,414.77
Merchandise, &c.....	"	1,336.98

Total.....	Yen	10,751.75
Miles open 18.		

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

##### TELEGRAMS.

New York, September 3rd.—A hurricane devastated the island of Jamaica on the night of August 18th. The wind raged with such fury at the beginning that street-cars had to cease running. Vessels were sunk and driven ashore, wharves destroyed, roofs blown off, trees up-rooted, and an amount of other damage sustained which it is impossible to particularize. Not a single coaster in Kingston harbor rode out the gale in safety. Twenty-seven vessels, were driven ashore or went to pieces at their docks. Every wharf but one was blown away; the beach was strewn with the cargoes of vessels wrecked; many seamen are missing. All penitentiary vessels foundered, and those at Port Royal sustained considerable damage. The damage on land is roughly estimated at £100,000. The villages of Allmanstown, Brownstown, Passmoretown, Hannahstown, Smith's Village and Fletcher's Land suffered severely. Schoolhouses were levelled, and churches and synagogues damaged. The barracks at Up Park camp went down in the gale. The banana crop is destroyed, and trees of all kinds have vanished. Three severe shocks of earthquake were felt during the storm. Communication with the country parts is cut off. The wires were all snapped, and trains could not pass, the Rio Cabrio bridge having given way. Boards, trees, sheds, shingles, household furniture, rushed through the air with lightning-like rapidity. Whole families fled from house to house seeking refuge. The roads are impassable for carriages and dangerous to pedestrians. Nearly the whole of the provision crop is destroyed, and great want will be felt by the peasantry.

New York, September 3rd.—The *Herald's* Madrid correspondent telegraphed the particulars of the frightful catastrophe at Logrono, a beautiful town built on the right bank of the Ebro, where the river is deep, and opposite a bank picturesque with vineyards and mountains, with Navarre rising in the distance. A regiment of the line was crossing on a pontoon-bridge, the band playing gayly, when an awful crash was heard. The bridge gave way, carrying into the river more than 100 men and officers. The panic-stricken soldiers on shore were unable to assist their drowning comrades, who were clinging to the debris, most of them sank to rise no more, all being in marching attire and armed with Remington rifles and supply cartridges.

The inhabitants of Logrono crowded in thousands to the banks of the river, many of them having relatives among the victims, and were frantic with grief. The authorities procured boats, and had the river dragged. The search was prolonged by the aid of torches until late in the night. The pontoon-bridge had been erected to enable passengers to cross the river, and had been pronounced safe by the engineers. Seventy-nine persons in all are known to have been drowned.

New York, September 5th.—A Madrid special says; It seems that the battalion was crossing the river on a large raft, constructed on pontoons, and in the middle of the stream, the raft began to break, and the men became alarmed and capsized it. Only half of the battalion escaped with the assistance of boats and ropes. Planks were cast in the Ebro by the inhabitants. The scenes at night in recognizing the bodies were heart-rending. Many of the officers and sergeants were married men, and their wives and families rushed to the banks during the search for the bodies by torchlight. On the next day, in the presence of the garrison and an immense concourse of people, the 110 bodies were laid in two graves. King Alfonso, the Queen and the royal family, have headed a subscription list with \$6,000.

London, September 8th.—A terrible colliery explosion occurred this morning at Seaham pit, in Durham County, on the North Sea, five miles south of Sunderland. At the time of the explosion about 180 men were in the pit, and from that time up to eleven o'clock all efforts to reach them were unsuccessful. Communication has, however, since been opened with a group of eighteen men, who are safe. The greatest excitement prevails in the neighbourhood, and the wives and families of the imprisoned men and slaughtered miners surround the mouth of the pit with loud cries and lamentations. The explosion occurred at half-past two o'clock this morning. Mr. Stratton, the resident viewer, was soon on the spot, when it was found that all three shafts of the mine were blocked, the cages being fastened in them. Stratton with a rope around his body, descended to the main seam, and heard men talking, he thought about twenty. They are considered safe. There is no reason as yet to believe that the pit is on fire, but it is feared that the bulk of the men have been killed. Seventeen men who were in the pit at the time of the explosion are safe. The owner of the Seaham mine furnishes the following: "Our worst fears are for about 120 men. The men known to be alive have not yet been reached, owing to the damage to the shafts by the explosion."

A dispatch from the colliery this evening announces that forty men, who were working two upper seams of coal, have been found safe, and some of them have volunteered and are helping to rescue their comrades who are seventy fathoms lower. The bottom of both shafts are still blockaded with debris. Up to seven o'clock a total of fifty-seven men had been rescued, the majority in an exhausted condition. Many thousands of people are crowding around the mouth of the pit. The guiding marks in the pit were blown to pieces. The explorers consequently find their work very difficult. They will keep at it all night in hopes to clear a way into the workings by morning. So far there is no sign of fire, but it is evident there must be a large accumulation of gas. One hundred and fifty men are still in the pit.

Another and later dispatch says: The rescued now number 66, and it is feared there were 230 men in the pit at the time of the explosion. Two corpses were brought to the surface at midnight, one of which was badly burned.

London, September 10th.—The explosion at the Seaham mine makes 76 widows and 284 orphans. The victims are largely single men. The first corpses were brought up this morning. One hundred and thirty is the lowest estimate of the dead. Four hundred horses are in the mine. The bodies recovered are frightfully disfigured. Some were buried so deep in the debris that they may never be found. Fires continually intercept the work. From the list published, it appears that 162 men and boys are missing. The latest official statement places the number of killed at 147. A broken Davy safety-lamp has been brought up from the main seam, and it is believed throws light on the origin of the disaster.

A later dispatch say: Thirty corpses have been recovered from the Seaham pit up to seven o'clock this evening, when

the search was suspended for the night in consequence of the accumulation of gas.

Berlin, September 10th.—The weather was magnificent to-day. The manoeuvres commenced with a parade of the Third Army Corps, at which were present the Emperor William, the Crown Prince Frederick William, and the other imperial princes. The Duke of Cambridge, British Commander-in-Chief, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Grand Dukes of Hesse, and Mecklenburg Strelitz, were also present.

London, September 11th.—News has been received from the French expedition which started up the Niger on the 4th of April last, under Capt. Gallieni. On the 11th of May, near the village of Dis in the Barharu country, the expedition was attacked by a thousand natives. After several hours' fighting, Captain Gallieni retired with a loss of fourteen killed and eleven wounded. All his baggage was lost. The expedition has refitted and started again by another route.

Havana, September 11th.—On the Island of Dominica continuous rains and high winds prevailed from August 15th to the 19th, and put the whole island under water. The crops were rotted and destroyed.

Quebec, September 11th.—The *Polynesia*, with mails for Liverpool, was detained eight hours waiting for the Montreal boat with passengers, which was delayed by a dense smoke over the river from the bush fires.

London, September 11th.—The stone lighthouse on the first point of Tanjong-Koelinge, on the west coast of Java, has been thrown down by a violent earthquake.

Madrid, September 11th.—The Queen has been safely delivered of a daughter. Both are doing finely.

The event has been the chief topic in Spain for two months. Seldom has the birth of a royal infant been looked forward to with greater anxiety, and keen is the regret of the Royalists that the baby did not prove an heir to the throne. The royal infant in Spain is ushered into the world only with great ceremonial travail. The whole court takes a hand in the labor. At this time all the old etiquette was revived. The military orders stood at the side of committees of Congress and Senate. Near them stood the deputies of Asturias, a privileged province from the time when King Pelayo and his bear-killing sons made it the rampart of Spanish liberty. Christian Rome, which has played so important a part in the history of Spain, was represented by the Archbishop of Toledo, by the Patriarch of the Indies, and by a committee from the Tribunal de las Rota, a unique tribunal created especially for Spain, an offshoot from the Papacy. The nobility were represented by a committee dressed in sumptuous and picturesque costumes, and the army by the Minister and Captain-General of Castile, of which Madrid is the capital. The people were represented by a committee from Ayuntamiento, a corporation elected by them. Representatives of great nations also contributed to this pompous display, made exclusively in the interests of the dying Bourbon dynasty. The Queen's bedroom has only one door—to prevent the possibility of smuggling in or substituting an infant—and opens upon the ante-room in which were assembled the distinguished guests. The President of the Council and Minister of Justice were conducted into the Queen's apartment by the King. When the child was born the venerable Marchioness de Santa Cruz, who performed the functions of chief lady of the bed-chamber, announced to Senor Canovas the happy event, the sex of the child, and the condition of its august mother. Senor Canovas gave the news to the guests. Then the child, naked, was carried by the King on a golden salver covered with a scarlet cloth through the ante-chamber, and presented to those in attendance, beginning with the President of the Council. Senor Canovas raised the tray aloft and exhibited it. Then the roar of artillery announced to the expectant multitude in Madrid that the royal babe had been born. Fifteen guns were fired, and a white flag was raised—two signals which showed that the child was a girl. Had a boy been born twenty-five guns would have been fired, and the national colors, red and yellow, unfurled. King Alfonso received hearty congratulations, especially from the foreign Envoys and the Ministers. Before any one departed the Minister of Grace and Justice prepared a deed recording the birth, and it was signed by many witnesses according to precedence. Then a solemn Te Deum for the happy recovery of the Queen

was sung in the chapel of the palace by the Cardinal Primate and the Patriarch of the Indies, in the presence of the nobility. All classes are highly elated at an event so fortunate for the dynasty. Directly after the presentation of the child, the chief governess conveyed her to the apartments which had been prepared in the story below the royal bedchamber. For the royal baby a suite of five rooms have been set apart, adjoining the Queen's apartments. Two ladies of high rank have been retained as its governess and ayah, and no less than three cradles, each a gem of art workmanship, have been provided by its two grandmothers, Isabella Segunda and the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria (who are both in attendance), and by the father, who has had refurnished that in which he was laid twenty-two years ago. The infant will be baptized with the water of Jordan, sent to the King some time ago by the Marquis de Villa y Mantilla, in a magnificent vessel of Bohemian crystal, adorned with silver ornaments. The nuns of the Meson de Paredes contributed the font in which Saint Domingo de Guzman, born in Madrid, and greatly revered, was baptized. Before the birth of the present Princess of Asturias, King Alfonso's sister, a royal decree ordained that all direct successors to the crown should be denominated Princes or Princesses of Asturias. A similar decree, issued by King Alfonso shortly after his accession, declared that there being no immediate successor to the throne his eldest sister should bear the title and dignity of Princess of Asturias. As the heir is a female, complications are sure to result.

Madrid, September 12th.—The baptism of the Princess has been fixed for September the 14th. Ex-Queen Isabella will be one of the sponsors.

A futile attempt was made on Saturday to assassinate the Prefect of Valladolid. The criminal was arrested.

London, September 12th.—A telegram from Ragusa was received at Paris this morning, stating that 6,000 Montenegrins with light cannon are on their way to Dulcigno, and are resolved to fight if resisted.

London, September 12th.—A train from Waterloo station, London, for Hampton Court, came in collision with an engine last night. Four persons were killed and thirty injured.

Quebec, September 9th.—There has been no further destruction of buildings by bush fires in this vicinity, but a great deal of lumber, bark and grain is burned. About one hundred families are rendered homeless and destitute in the ranges of St. Helens, St. Theodore, St. Germain, St. Charlotte and St. Vallerin. It is estimated that the loss will be \$200,000.

Rome, September 13th.—The Budget for 1881 shows a surplus of 8,000,000 lire.

London, September 13th.—A Berlin special to the *Post* says: Prince Bismarck has abandoned the project of a bimetallic system.

London, September 13th.—A parcel containing four pounds of dynamite, connected with a tube filled with percussion caps and gunpowder, was found under a rail on the London and Northwestern line, 16 miles from Euston Square, the London terminus, this morning. It is supposed that the express train passed over the mined rail two hours previous to the discovery, but the tube was shaken from the rail by the motion of the passing train or otherwise failed to act. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

London, September 13th.—The Accrington weavers held an enthusiastic meeting to-night, and decided to strike. They will be supported by a levy of twopence per loom throughout northeast Lancashire.

London, September 14th.—The great Yorkshire handicap at Doncaster was won by *Reveller*; *Roulette* second, *School-boy* third.

The Champagne stakes for two year-old colts and fillies was won by *Balgat*. *Mazurka* and *Angelina* ran a dead heat for the second place.

Inquiry leaves little doubt that the placing of a mine of dynamite under the rails of the London & Northwestern line, was a deliberate attempt to wreck the express train to Scotland, which passed over the rails two hours previous to the discovery of the mine yesterday morning. There were 27 dynamite cartridges, each about three inches long and one inch in diameter, connected with the rails by a rubber tube filled with powder and caps. The dynamite

was soaked by the recent rain. No theory is propounded to account for the attempt.

Speaking of the strike at Accrington the *Times* says: Five thousand miners will be immediately affected. Spinners must soon stop also if the masters resolve to meet the strike by a lock-out throughout the north and northeast of Lancashire, or run only three days a week, as is probable. One hundred thousand operatives will be affected. It is understood that simultaneously with the issue of notices for a strike, the Lancashire masters will reduce wages 15 per cent in all districts contributing to the support of the strikers, and devote the fund thus created to the support of masters in Accrington whose hands are brought out by the Wages Committee.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their children attended last night's performance of the American Minstrels at Her Majesty's theatre and enjoyed it greatly.

It is understood that Dean Stanley will pay a final visit to the United States in 1881, in company with Thomas Hughes. The visit will be for the purpose of investigating the Church question in the United States. The correspondent who gives the news adds: It is said that the growth of Catholicism in the United States is creating a current of feeling there in favor of State and Church union as a safeguard against Catholicism.

London, September 14th.—The new Finance Minister of Russia, M. Bunge, is said to have found the finances so disorganized and encrusted with defalcations, that General Melikoff has advised the Czar to appoint a Commission to investigate the department. It is believed the recommendation will be adopted, but the result will not be made public. The Commission will probably sit privately and submit the result to the Czar, who will dismiss the worst defaulters.

Ragusa, September 14th.—The international fleet consists of twenty vessels, manned by 8300 men and carrying 136 guns. Turkey is absolutely resolved to resist to the last the cession of Epirus and Thessaly to Greece. The Minister of War has opened a new credit of 1,800,000 francs for war material and the Ministry of Marine has ordered ten Krupp cannon for gunboats. It is definitely known that Riza Pasha, the Turkish commander, has positive orders to resist Montenegrin occupation of Dulcigno, although at the same time it is left entirely to his discretion whether to prevent the Albanians from entering. He has halted his force where it cannot be of the slightest use, while simultaneously Albanian volunteers are flocking through Scutari for Tusi. Five thousand men are already assembled there, of whom 3,000 are reported to be Turkish regulars. It is not known that the British Admiral, Seymour, has positive orders not to disembark his men. There is considerable excitement in Dulcigno among the Albanian Mohammedans. A vessel will soon be sent as a refuge for the families both of Christian and Mahomedan inhabitants, who are hemmed in between Albanians and Montenegrins.

London, September 14th.—All the unauthorized religious congregations have signed the compromise letter. The excitement among the Republican groups continues. The political situation is obscure and uncertain. Changes in the Ministry are regarded as probable and are freely discussed. A coolness undoubtedly exists between Premier de Freycinet and Gambetta. The position of affairs is regarded in political circles as pregnant with storms and difficulties. On Thursday or Friday, Coustant, Minister of the Interior and Worship, will propose the prompt execution of the religious decrees. It remains to be seen whether a crisis will ensue. The prevailing opinion is that Premier de Freycinet will yield.

Quebec, September 13th.—A pastoral letter from the Archbishop was read in the Basilica yesterday, deploring the continued emigration from this province to the United States, and appealing to the generosity, charity and patriotism of the people to take steps against the movement.

St. Petersburg, September 14th.—A political prisoner confined five months, recently hanged himself. Before he died he disclosed the names of the nihilist leaders and that of the author of the Winter Palace explosion.

New York, September 14th.—A *Herald* Washington correspondent writes that the statement cabled from Rome and London that Chili, Peru and Bolivia had accepted the mediation of the United States in the settlement of the

pending difficulties is not credited at the State Department, and is believed to be untrue at the Chilean legation.

New York, September 15th.—A *Herald* cablegram from Paris says: In connection with the royal christening at Madrid the *Gazette* publishes to-day amnesties for political and common law offenders, and reduces many sentences, in commemoration of the birth of the Infanta. The Government has telegraphed to the authorities of Puerto Rico, telling them to apply \$20,000 to aqueducts, ports, schools and other public works. All the crowned heads and governments in Europe have telegraphed congratulations to the King and Queen Christine. In all the Lord Chamberlain has received 1500 telegrams of congratulation. All the leaders of the dynastic parties have, on this occasion, shown their loyalty, and their journals consider the birth of an heiress to King Alfonso as an event highly favorable to the prospects of the monarchy. In the act of baptism Queen Isabella held the Infanta over an ancient font expressly brought from the Convent of Santo Domingo, and in which the Saint had been baptized in the Middle Ages. After the ceremony, the Infanta Maria Isabella, was taken back to her apartments. Other festivities will take place in October, when Queen Christine is church in the Atoch cathedral. Then bullfights, and popular entertainments will be given by the Town Council. The King and the other members of the royal family, and the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, have given large sums for the poor and the hospitals. The only persons present at the time of Queen Christine's delivery were King Alfonso, Queen Isabella, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Austria, the Marquess of Santa Cruz, the Duchess of Medina de Los Torres, and the chief ladies of the Queen's and the young Infanta's households. The royal household has been thrown into a fervent of jealousy by the marked preference shown to foreigners. The Austrian doctor who attended the Queen, and an English woman who officiates as head nurse, are the special objects of aversion. The Princess of Asturias loses her title by the birth of the Infanta, and is styled the Infanta Isabella in the *Gazette*.

St. Petersburg, September 15th.—Symptoms of the Siberian plague have appeared amongst the people of a village near Odessa.

Manchester, September 15th.—Owing to the continued depression in the Irish linen trade, flax spinners will, after October 4th, reduce the working days to four per week. An upward movement in raw cotton is threatened.

Florence, September 15th.—Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor, is engaged in studies for a statue of General John A. Sutter, the California pioneer.

Berlin, September 15th.—Waddington has requested the German Government to officially contradict Herr von Buhler's assertion that Waddington had made known to Bismarck a Russian offer of alliance with France. It is reported at Paris that Waddington has challenged von Buhler.

Rome, September 15th.—The instructions to all the Commanders of the International Fleet, except the French, state that, in case operations which may have political consequences become necessary, the British Vice-Admiral (Seymour) must confer with his colleagues, but that neither he nor they will be required to refer to their Governments before resolving on whatever course may be expedient. This liberty of action extends even to the bombardment of Dulcigno.

Paris, September 15th.—A Ministerial Council, at which the steps to be taken in regard to the religious orders are to be considered, will meet at 9 to-morrow morning. All the Ministers except Casot, minister of Justice, are expected to be present.

An evidently inspired note in the *Republique Francaise* discounts the impending decision, and says: "The Orders have but themselves to blame for what will take place in a few days."

Herold, Prefect of the Seine, leaves the Prefecture on account of his incompetent administration.

Ragusa, September 15th.—As the French ironclads ranged themselves alongside the English ironclads their bands struck up "God Save the Queen," and the English replied with the "Marseillaise." The arrival of the French ships caused universal satisfaction, and it is believed that action will now be taken.

The Albanian League at Scutari has decided to despatch

additional forces to Tnei, to threaten the invasion of Montenegro from that side. They were leaving Scutari on Monday, and the Turkish Governor made no effort to prevent them.

Cape Town, September 15th.—The Basuto Chief Lethordi made an unsuccessful attack on the mounted Cape rifles at Mafeteng on the 13th instant.

Lethordi's force numbers 600. It was routed and pursued several miles. A number of his men and many cattle were captured. The Colonials only had one man wounded. The Basutos, it is said, refuse all terms and war is inevitable.

Berlin, September 15th.—Prince Bismarck has been definitely appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce, Herr von Boetticher Supreme President of the Province of Schleswig-Holstein, has been appointed Secretary of the Home Department.

The Court of Appeal has rejected the request of Count Henry Von Arnim for a suspension of the sentence of imprisonment during his appearance before the Supreme Court to answer the charge of treason.

Ragusa, September 15th.—The Albanians continue resolutely to oppose the cession of Dulcigno, and are hastening thither en masse. It is asserted that they have resolved to kill Riza Pasha, who is at Kalekral with only 150 men. The Albanians have forwarded a fresh threatening address to the Porte.

London, September 15th.—Haulan, the oarsman, expects that it will take him a month to fully recover. He lost twelve pounds during the voyage, which he must regain before going into training. After a short visit to Manchester he goes to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he will order a new boat.

New York, September 15th.—Livingston, the Brooklyn faster, is now in his eighth day. His face is sallow, his eyes sunken, and he is exceedingly nervous. This morning he took a short walk under the charge of watchers.

New York, September 15th.—To-night, about 11 o'clock, a man rushed into the hall and told Livingstone that his wife had committed suicide, in consequence of her husband's determination to continue the fast against her wishes. Livingstone hurried home and found his wife in convulsions. He summoned a physician, who could not discover that Mrs. Livingstone had taken any poison, and concluded it was only a device on her part to get her husband home.

London, September 16th.—Special despatches from Berlin say the Government perseveres in the intention of proposing a subsidy of several million marks for a line of steamers to Australia and the South Seas.

Paris, September 16th.—Imports into France, in the eight months ending August 31st, show an increase compared with the corresponding period of 1876 of 200,000,000 francs. Exports have increased 108,000,000 francs during the same time. The increase in imports is almost exclusively in food and the increase in exports mainly manufacture. Total imports exceed exports 10,980,000.

Paris, September 16th.—The statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of specie for the week, of gold, 9,865,000 francs, and of silver 339,000 francs.

Berlin, September 16th.—Bismarck's appointment as Minister of Trade and Commerce is arranged so as to give him power to bring about certain new taxes.

Cape Town, September 16th.—A large crowd witnessed Sir Bartle Frere's embarkation, and there was a general demonstration of regret.

London, September 16th.—The River Ouse has overflowed its banks, and crops and other property near Manchester are damaged.

London, September 16th.—Sergeant Marshman has been acquitted of false marking at Wimbledon.

Berlin, September 16th.—The German Government has ordered the expulsion of the French Jesuits who emigrated to Alsace-Lorraine.

London, September 16th.—The Portland plate at the Doncaster meeting was won by *Discount*, *Peter* second, *Cambusdoon* third. The Juvenile stake for two-year-olds was won by *Macaroon*. The winner was bought by Green for 500 guineas. The Rous plate for two-year-olds was won by Lord Rosebery's chestnut filly out of *Czarina*.

Paris, September 16th.—The Council of Ministers to-day arrived at no decision relative to the religious decrees, but it is believed they will on Friday.

Berne, September 16th.—The Swiss National Council

decided to submit to a popular vote the question of a complete revision of the Constitution.

Rome, September 16th.—The *Diritto* states that the joint note of the Powers was presented to the Porte to-day. It insists upon the surrender of the territory mentioned in the joint note of August 3d, except Dinoseh and Gruda.

Constantinople, September 16th.—It is stated on good authority that at the Council of Ministers, under the presidency of the Sultan, to-day, Said Pasha urged imperative necessity of surrendering Dulcigno at any cost. The Imperial yacht *Izzedin*, with three aides-de-camp of the Sultan on board, sailed hence to-day for Scutari.

St. Petersburg, September 16th.—General Louis Melikoff has arrived from Livadia. The Imperial assent is announced to the proposal of General Melikoff and the Minister of Justice for the revision of all branches of the administrations of the provinces. The work of such revision in eight Governments has been allotted to four Senators.

Madrid, September 16th.—The King has signed a decree dissolving the Cortes.

Belgrade, September 16th.—It is stated that Prince Milan has accepted the resignation of the Ristic's Cabinet.

London, September 16th.—The Wages Committee of the Lancashire weavers have issued a manifest justifying the Accrington strike, and declaring the wages now paid weavers are 25 per cent. less than in 1853.

London, September 16th.—Twenty-nine more corpses have been recovered from the Seaham pit.

London, September 16th.—It is rumoured at Ragusa that Riza Pasha has been assassinated and fighting has been begun.

London, September 16th.—A despatch to the *Times* dated Gravosa, the 16th, says that at a Conference of the Admirals to-day, it was decidedly immediately to warn the foreign Consuls at Scutari and Dulcigno to remove families to a place of safety. When this is done the orders under which the combined squadrons are acting will be carried out.

New York, September 16th.—Advices from Panama state that the news from the South at last shows a gleam of peace, at least of an armistice, through foreign intervention. The Lima correspondent of the *Star and Herald* writes under date of August 21st, that L. P. Christianey, the American Minister, left that capital on August 16th, and sailed from Callao on the same day in the United States steamer *Wachusett* for the south; and adds: "Although it is generally believed that he has gone to Santiago, the capital of Chili, my opinion is that he has gone no farther than Arica, there to meet some high personage of Chili, and probably the bearer of important dispatches, and not improbably to obtain some idea of what will be acceptable to the power in Peru—Señor Pierola. On the following day there was a meeting of the French, English and Italian Ministers which seems to have ended by the dispatching on the 19th of the French man-of-war *Houssard* to Arica with documents, the contents of which have not been disclosed." The same correspondent says: "Chili has met with a check where, apparently, she least expected it, and from a quarter which she never will dare nor care to despise," and intimates that England, France and Italy have interfered. The Peruvian torpedo boat sunk by the *Huascar* in Callao bay some months ago has been recovered by the Peruvians, and is being refitted for service. A meeting of capitalists was held at the palace the other day, when it was resolved to advance 200,000 hard dollars to the Government, Señor Pierola having decided to issue no more paper.

New London, Conn., September 17th.—The steam-boat Inspectors, in the case of the *Narragansett* disaster, find that the steamboat company have violated important laws in regulating navigation. Both Captains are blamed, and both their licenses revoked.

St. Louis, September 17th.—A party, including two Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, left Vinita, Indian Territory, the present terminus of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad yesterday, to make a reconnaissance of the line as surveyed through the Cherokee nation and other parts of the Territory, thence to Albuquerque, New Mexico. This movement indicates preparations for constructing the railroad through Indian Territory.

Dallas, Texas, September 17th.—The Anglo-American

Syndicate here have divulged designs for the construction of 830 miles of road from Red river, in Lamar county, to the Rio Grande, in Kinney county. The name of the corporation is the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central. The capital is \$7,000,000. A charter has been obtained, and work has already been commenced. Five of the Directors are Texans and four Chicagoans. Foreign aid comes from the Scottish American Mortgage Company.

Boston, September 17th.—The weather is beautiful, and the streets on which the procession is to pass and adjacent thoroughfares, are so crowded that it is difficult to move on them. Business is entirely suspended, and there is every indication that the memorable Bunker Hill celebration will be dwarfed when compared with to-day's event. The literary portion of the celebration was held in Old South Church at nine o'clock. Governors of States and Mayors of cities, invited guests of the city, occupied the platform extending the entire length of the church. Mayor Prince delivered the oration. The delivery occupied two hours, and at the conclusion the Mayor and guests were taken in carriages and escorted into the line of the procession.

The procession was three hours and fifteen minutes in passing, and was heartily enjoyed. It comprised State troops, trade representatives, many historic and prized emblems of the past, fire companies, a musical display, shoe-making in the past versus the present. General Lafayette's choice, etc.

Bridgeport, Conn., September 17th.—A terrible explosion occurred this afternoon in a small wooden building occupied by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company as a fuelling building, situated some distance from their main factory. At the time of the explosion five persons were at work in the building, and all are supposed to have been killed, as none have been seen since and four bodies have been found in the building, completely blown to atoms. Debris was blown a great distance. A small lake some distance from the building was literally strewn with fragments of the building. Two of the bodies were found in the lake, one with the head and arms gone. The cause of the accident is not known.

London, September 17th.—A correspondent of the *Times* at military headquarters in Montenegro, telegraphs to-day as follows: "It is thought that the Powers should no longer encourage the idle hope that there will be no bloodshed, for the first shot fired will spread the flames over and along the entire frontier."

The Greek army now numbers 30,000. A few weeks' drill has done wonders in fitting them for service. War material is rapidly accumulating, and all looks well for the purpose in hand being ripe by the end of October.

Riza Pasha, the Turkish commander, has ten thousand men at Maranga, but is powerless, his men deserting to the Albanians.

A correspondent says: "I am in a position to state that certain representatives of the Powers here have recommended the blockade of the Dardanelles by the Russian fleet, and of the Bosphorus by the combined squadron."

The Porte has informed Serbia that the fears expressed of an impending Albanian incursion are needless.

General Petrovich is near Antimari. He has six thousand men, six guns and three mountain batteries. He is waiting orders from Contouge. At an interview, he expressed strong doubts of an amicable settlement.

Six thousand Albanians are massed in position on the Mazura range, entrenched with five lines of earthworks, but within range from the sea.

London, September 17th.—Reports from Chester, Maltar, North Shields, Nottingham, Nuncatir, Penzance, Sheffield and Truro represent that heavy rains, gales and floods have caused great damage to unharvested crops.

Berlin, September 17th.—A private telegram received here from Warsaw announces that the rinderpest has appeared in the neighboring districts.

Liverpool, September 17th.—It is rumored that Sir Charles Dilke, Under-Foreign Secretary, intends to resign his official position because of ill health.

London, September 17th.—The *Standard's* Paris special says: The council of Ministers on Thursday lasted two hours and three-quarters. It is said to have been a stormy one.

Paris, September 17th.—A Ministerial crisis is im-

minent. Freycinet has Grévy's support, but all the other Ministers oppose him.

London, September 17th.—The *Times's* Bucharest special says: Military authorities of Dobruja have decided to disarm the entire population, so as to prevent brigandage, though the civil authorities object, representing that the only brigands are Turks from Bulgaria.

Pera, September 17th.—The Porte last night telegraphed its representatives abroad, protesting against the naval demonstration, and pointing out that the active interference of the European Powers in the Montenegrin question may cause disorder and anarchy throughout the Turkish dominions.

Ragusa, September 18th.—Eight thousand Albanians have occupied the town and fortress of Dulcigno, expelling two battalions of Turkish troops who formed the garrison. Riza Pasha, the Turkish commander, not having received instructions from the Porte to oppose the Albanians by force, withdrew to Goivza.

The British Vice-Admiral, Seymour, yesterday sent a letter to Riza Pasha, who was to be at Scutari. It is ascertained that the letter requires a definitive, categorical reply, in regard to the surrender of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins.

Quebec, September 18th.—The bush fire in the parish of St. George's Beauce, is reported to have committed fearful ravages. Seven or eight square miles of country is devastated on the frontier, and a large quantity of timber and grain, besides houses and other buildings, burned.

Boston, September 18th.—A special from Quebec says: The bush fire in the parish of St. George's Beauce is reported to have committed fearful ravages. Seven or eight square miles of country are devastated near the frontier. A large quantity of timber and grain, besides houses and other buildings, is burnt. Bush fires are raging within a few miles of Battersea; other fires are being rekindled in different parts of the country, and much valuable timber will be destroyed. The fires in Russell and Ottawa counties continue, and rain is badly needed.

Paris, September 18th.—The second meeting of the Council at the Palace of the Elysée this afternoon, lasted from 3 until half-past 5 o'clock. All the Ministers were present, including those who had tendered their resignations. An agreement was made by which the Ministerial crisis is adjusted. The following is said to be its basis: Constant retains full liberty of action regarding the March decrees, which he will execute at the time and in the manner he considers most suitable, without other delay than is required to give the Prefects the necessary instructions. The *Official Journal* of to-morrow will contain a letter from Constant to three Archbishops, stating that the declaration signed by the religious confraternities cannot take the place of the demand for legal authorization prescribed by the March decrees. A Ministerial crisis being avoided, President Grévy will return to the Jura to-morrow.

Manchester, September 18th.—The master weavers of North and North-west Lancashire have resolved to run but three days a week.

London, September 18th.—Hanlan had a short spin on the Tyne yesterday. He rowed a clean and powerful stroke, and his action was much freer than on Thursday. He says he is gradually recovering from the effects of sea sickness.

Berlin, September 18th.—The *North German Gazette*, in referring to the recent newspaper controversy about General Von Manteuffel's administration in Alsace-Lorraine, says: The German press is serving badly the interests of the country and general peace by the embittered controversy over the government of the Imperial provinces at a moment when Frenchmen are considering whether they should cease to make their reconquest the central policy of the French people.

London, September 18th.—Right Honorable Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, died yesterday.

London, September 18th.—The bells of the parish church of Boston, Lincolnshire, where John Cotton was for twenty years vicar, were rung yesterday, in honor of the 250th anniversary of Boston, Massachusetts.

Berlin, September 18th.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: An outbreak of insurrection in Eastern Roumelia is only a question of a few weeks.

Constantinople, September 18th.—The British Consul at Van, Armenia, telegraphed to Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador, that the Kurds had devastated thirteen Armenian villages.

Berlin, September 18th.—The Minister of Finance, Herr Ritter, replied to the enquiry from Altona, that though he is not yet able to enter into the details of the incorporation of Altona with the Imperial Customs territory, it is certain as soon as the necessary preparations are completed.

Paris, September 18th.—It is stated that the Cabinet thinks the meeting of the Law Courts should be expedited. A brief semi-official statement will be sent to the papers, announcing that the official journal will not publish anything respecting the meeting of the Cabinet. This confirms the statement that no final resolution has been taken in regard to the religious decrees. President Grévy will return to his country residence to-morrow morning.

London, September 18th.—A Paris correspondent says: Awaiting the decision of the Law Courts is merely a method of shelving the Decree question until the meeting of the Chambers. I am able to confirm the report that the Premier de Freycinet has held his ground. The question will remain intact until the reassembling of the Chambers. The Chambers will decide the fate of the Cabinet, which will remain unchanged until then.

Paris, September 18th.—The *Rappel* says that a circular will shortly be addressed to the various unauthorized religious congregations, requiring them to submit themselves to the provision of the March decrees.

At this morning's meeting the Minister of the Interior and Worship, Cazot, Keeper of the Seals and General Farre, the Minister of War, tendered their resignations. A second meeting of the Council will be held at the Palace Elysée, under President Grévy, this afternoon.

Ragusa, September 18th.—The British gunboat *Helicon* came to anchor on the 16th instant in the roads of Antivari, and was boarded immediately by a port official, who requested her departure. The *Helicon* complied, because the Treaty of Berlin forbids war ships to enter the harbor of Antivari.

New York, September 19th.—The *Tribune's* London special says: The Continental Powers seem to be squaring for the next war. It is evident that Russia and Austria must fight for the dominion of the Southern Slavs and the possession of the Balkan peninsula. The project of an Austro-Italian alliance has been spoiled by premature publicity. There is no natural harmony between these States. France is to blame for the proposal, as she offended Italy in the Tunis affair.

Charles P. Read, the noted agriculturist, declared yesterday that England could never compete with America in wheat, but that America could not grow barley nor rear pigs as well as England. Farmers' prospects are improving, but the reorganization of the land system is needed in England, as well as in Ireland, to bring agriculture to the same perfection as other industries.

Chief Baron Fitzroy Kelly, who died yesterday, is the last of the Lord Chief Barons. After existing 800 years, the title is now abolished. The office in its new form is worth £6,000 per annum. It will fall to a Liberal lawyer—probably to Attorney-General James.

New York, September 19th.—The *Herald's* Paris special says: Our Berlin correspondent telegraphs as follows: I learn from trustworthy sources that the Russian revolutionary party has assumed a totally different attitude from what it has previously held toward the Russian Government. Having seen the little that has been accomplished in the way of attaining their objects, the Nihilist leaders have decided to adopt in future a totally different line of procedure from that which they have heretofore pursued. It has been determined, so I am informed, that the movement henceforth shall be conducted in the way of secret political agitation. The leaders are now watching the progress of events on the Balkans, and are said to be in constant communication with Russian Poland, whose sympathy they expect to secure in the event of a war between Russia and Austria. The visit of the Emperor of Austria to his Polish provinces is, however, considered by European politicians as showing too clearly to Russia the danger she would incur by a war with Austria, and that she will hesitate before plunging into one.

London, September 19th.—A correspondent at Salonica

says that the northwestern part of Macedonia is very unsettled. Bands called "Avengers" have formed in the chief Bulgarian centres, and have assassinated, within the past six weeks, a number of Moslems, including one Bey and two functionaries. The Musselmans retaliated, and many Bulgarians have fallen victims. The Bulgarians are unfortunately stimulated to these excesses by emissaries from the principality of Bulgaria, and are encouraged by armed bands hovering about the frontier on the Bulgarian side. Should events take an untoward turn, the Bulgarian Government and its backers will be largely responsible for wanton and unnecessary misery and bloodshed.

Belgrade, September 19th.—A band of 300 Servian brigands has crossed to the Hungarian side of the Danube. A battalion of troops has been ordered to bar the way toward the interior. There is much alarm among the traders of Western Servia because of the recent large increase of bands of robbers.

Ragusa, September 19th.—The naval demonstration has been postponed until the Christians can leave Dulsigno; as a massacre is feared. The vessels will be unable to keep their stations soon, as the autumn storms will begin in a fortnight. Admiral Seymour, in a despatch to Riza Paasha informs him that he will be held responsible for the lives of Christians in his jurisdiction.

London, September 19th.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Ayoub Khan is two marches beyond Girishk, on the road to Herat. It is rumoured that the Zamaduri people offered to assist him, but he refused. The telegraph line from Candahar to India has been restored.

London, September 19th.—The steamer *Aurora* from Oporto for Southampton, foundered at sea, and fifty persons were drowned.

St. Petersburg, September 19th.—The *Golos*, referring to the secrecy maintained in regard to the objects of the Tekke expedition, says that, in view of England's change of policy, the execution of Russia's intentions in regard to Merv is no longer necessary. It will only be necessary to keep part of the Steppe, as a warning to the Tekkes in the future. The article concludes as follows: "Enough of victories and annexations. Let Russia devote herself to internal development."

Paris, September 19th.—The Ministerial crisis recommenced this morning, because of a difference of views between De Freycinet and Constans, relative to the application of the religious decrees. President Grévy has again been obliged to postpone his departure for Jura, and will preside at a Cabinet council to be held this afternoon.

Paris, September 19th.—Admiral Jaureguibery, Minister of Marine, and Vanoy, Minister of Public Works, have resigned. President Grévy has summoned Gambetta to attend at the Elysée. It is quite evident that Gambetta is the real author of the present crisis.

Paris, September 19th.—Jules Ferry has been charged by President Grévy with the formation of a new Cabinet. De Freycinet has sent the following letter to President Grévy: "After mature reflection, I have come to the conclusion that the Cabinet cannot be reconstructed as it was yesterday. There are serious doubts of its duration. Between several of my colleagues and myself there exists differences of opinion which leave no room for hope that accord may be maintained, even at the cost of mutual concessions. Such a state of things, if prolonged, would be injurious to the interests and tranquillity of the country. Believing that my retirement will offer the most prompt means of solving the crisis, I beg you to accept my resignation."

President Grévy on receiving the letter, summoned De Freycinet and, in conjunction with several of the Ministers, tried to induce him to recall his resignation; but De Freycinet refused, and President Grévy finally accepted the resignation. Soon after, Ministers Constans, Cazot and Farre had a long consultation with President Grévy. Ultimately, Jules Ferry was charged with the formation of a Cabinet. Regarding the sudden change in the position of affairs since Thursday, when the difference of opinion between De Freycinet and his colleagues appeared to be compromised, it has transpired that De Freycinet had a further consultation with Ministers Constans and Cazot, during which it became manifest that the agreement established at the Cabinet council was unreal, and the divergence of views between De Freycinet and his colleagues was irreconcilable.

The *Loir* says: Jules Ferry has already offered the Ministry of Marine to Admiral Pothuieu. Several papers consider that the Cabinet crisis will necessitate the early assembling of the Chambers.

New York, September 20th.—A special from Paris gives the following version of the scandal at the unveiling of the Thiers statue: After the unveiling, and at the conclusion of Jules Simon's speech, Oliver Pain, who was standing on the official tribune and close to Mme. Thiers, got up on the bench, and in clear, deliberate tones exclaimed, "In the name of the thirty-five thousand who were shot in May, I protest against the erection of this statue." Pain was instantly hustled away by indignant spectators, amid loud cries of "Down with the Prussian," and "To Prussia with him." It was believed that he was subsequently arrested. Mme. Thiers remained perfectly tranquil during this scene, though several times previously during the ceremony, she had been moved to tears.

Dublin, September 20th.—Parnell addressed a great meeting of tenant farmers at Ennis on Sunday, and set forth the line of policy he wished to see carried out in order to secure the early settlement of the land question. The main features of his programme are unanimity of action among Irish members, independence of English political parties, refusal to pay more than what the tenant considers fair rent, and the social excommunication of any person taking a farm from which another has been evicted for non-payment of rent.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

#### THE DEPARTURE OF THE DUTCH MINISTER.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

THE Chevalier de Stoetwegen, Minister for the Netherlands, left at the commencement of the current month on the plea of leave of absence. The *Hochi Shinbun* at the time commented strongly upon his departure in the following words:—

"We have gleaned these few facts about the departure of the Dutch Minister from various foreign friends in Yokohama. When our own Foreign Department recently distributed drafts of the proposed treaty revision to the several accredited Foreign Representatives here, a copy of the same appeared in the *Japan Herald*. As the source from which this information came was not given, it caused the authorities much surprise and they made very strict inquiries as to whence it could have been obtained, as such an occurrence was most unusual. Being unable to trace this delinquency to any of our own officials, they concluded that the draft in question must have fallen into the hands of the *Herald* through the medium of a foreigner. The Foreign Department thereupon made inquiries of the various Foreign Representatives, who almost unanimously asserted that they knew nothing about the matter. Irrefutable evidence that it was the Dutch Minister who gave a copy of the draft to the *Japan Herald* was, however, eventually obtained. This was communicated to the authorities, who came to the conclusion that it would be more advantageous to the interests of Japan not to have so inconsistent a diplomatist in the country. The Foreign Minister therefore communicated with the Dutch Government by telegram, and as they had no explanation to offer for such conduct, their Minister was at once recalled and will leave Yokohama by the mail on the 5th instant."

The *Herald*, however, recently made a strong attack upon the *Hochi Shinbun* denying the statement, and alleging that the departure of the Minister was actually on leave of absence, and not from such an unpleasant cause as asserted; and, afterwards, declaring that even if a copy of the draft treaty had been supplied by the Dutch Minister he would not be considered culpable by his Government as long as his action was to benefit the public. The article was throughout a strong defence of the Minister's conduct.

With reference to the subject we may state that we were in possession of information at the very first, but were unwilling to publish it lest it might lead to complications. The *Hochi Shinbun*, however, has taken the initiative, so we intend now to state the facts of the case briefly, so as to controvert the inconsistent statements of the *Herald* on the one side, and to maintain the honour of our country with

regard to diplomatic affairs on the other. We have been informed that the greatest care is observed to maintain secrecy in our diplomatic matters, but that in not a few instances have matters leaked out and appeared in the foreign journals. This happened with the draft of the revised tariff last year. In the month of August this year, our Minister for Foreign Affairs distributed to the various Foreign Representatives copies of the draft of the proposed treaty, for transmission to their respective Governments. A copy, however, suddenly made its appearance in the *Japan Herald* only a few days after the distribution had taken place. When the Minister for Foreign Affairs read this, he considered that such an unusual affair called for notice, and in order to ascertain from what source this information had been supplied he made enquiries, first of all among the Japanese officials. Finding that they had not given it, he concluded that it must have been the act of some Foreign Representative, and therefore drew up a circular, a copy of which was sent to the various diplomatists inquiring if they had supplied the *Herald* with the copy of the draft in question. A reply in the negative was received from all to whom the question had been addressed, with the exception of the Dutch Minister who, knowing his inability to deny it, left the circular unanswered for several days. Meantime our Minister had obtained evidence on the most reliable authority that the draft had been given by the Dutch Representative. In consequence of this he wrote an official despatch, informing him that in order to protect the interests of his own Department, he must decline any further communication with him on diplomatic affairs. Our Minister followed up this despatch by a telegram to Mr. Awoki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of Germany and Holland, instructing him to report the whole matter at once to the Dutch Government.

On the receipt of the despatch declining further official communication the Dutch Minister was greatly surprised, and went at once to the Department for Foreign Affairs. Here he had an interview with the Assistant Minister, in the course of which he stated, that in giving a copy of the draft to the paper in question, he had not intended it for publication. He then presented an explanatory document, in which he argued that there was no reason for the Minister for Foreign Affairs to decline to continue diplomatic communication with the Dutch Government in consequence of so simple a matter. Our Minister, however, replied as follows:—"We have no intention of declining political communications with the Dutch Government, but we shall conduct them in future through our Minister; we decline any further diplomatic intercourse with the Chevalier de Stoetwegen." Since this occurred our Minister has received several letters from the Dutch Minister, but has not replied to him, and has written direct to the Dutch Government, through the medium of Mr. Awoki.

Upon Mr. Awoki receiving the telegram mentioned as having been sent to him, he reported the matter to the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs who at first refused to recall his Representative in Japan, saying that such a step would be quite impossible until the arrival of documentary evidence. When, however, he learnt from a second and third telegram that his Representative had offended our Minister for Foreign Affairs by his explanatory document, and that the copy of the draft of the treaty revision had been supplied to the *Herald* by the Dutch Minister, to whom it had been entrusted for transmission to his own Government, he could not refuse compliance any longer. Not wishing, as he asserted, to make the matter public, he recalled Chevalier de Stoetwegen simply by an order from the Dutch Government. We say, therefore, that what appeared in the *Hochi Shinbun* was, on the whole, in accordance with facts.

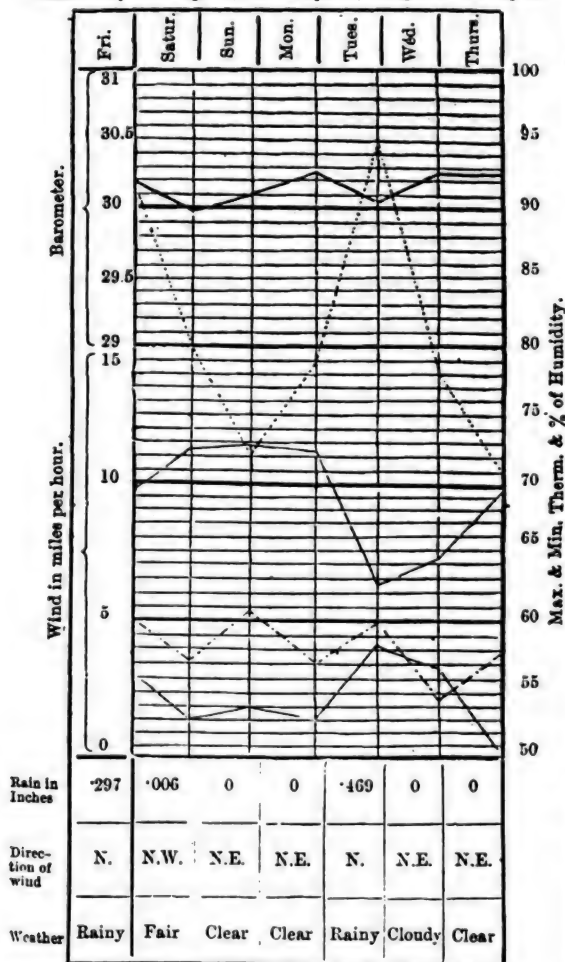
At the time that the draft appeared in the *Herald* we argued strongly that the responsible authorities ought not to let the matter pass unnoticed, and we applied to public opinion also, whether it might not be necessary for the Minister for Foreign Affairs to take some decisive measures. Since their first dealings with us Foreign Representatives, considering Japan as a mere Oriental country, have despised us accordingly, and practised arbitrary measures without the least heed, such as they would not have done in civilized countries. Twenty years has confirmed this habit, and

they do not treat our great Empire with the same courtesy which they show towards other independent sovereign countries. Such has been the case in the recent action of the Dutch Minister. If we do not cure this bad habit, and take measures for asserting the honour of our independent sovereign country, we shall in time find ourselves unable to rise from such an attitude of humiliation.

We consider that the Dutch Minister has no one to thank but himself for his recall. We trust our responsible public men will adopt the resolute course of action just now displayed, and for the future maintain the honour of our independent Empire in diplomatic intercourse. It is for this that public opinion earnestly appeals.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1880.  
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 13.5 miles per hour on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.303 inches on Wednesday, at 10 p.m., and the lowest was 29.952 inches on Saturday, at 2 p.m. The highest temperature was 72°7 on Sunday and the lowest was 49°5 on Thursday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 65°4 and 49°5 respectively. The total rain for the week was .772 inches against a total of .350 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

### YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

#### DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30

#### UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

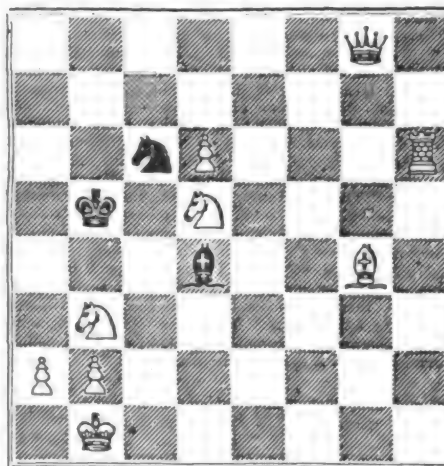
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30

[CORRECTED from October 9th.]

### CHESS PROBLEM.

By W. COATES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.\*

\* This should read,—White to play and mate in THREE moves.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### I N W A R D S .

Oct. 10, British barque *Scottish Fairy*, Toose, 750, put in dismast-  
ed, to Malcolm & Co.  
Oct. 11, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from  
Hongkong, via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Oct. 11, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343  
from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Oct. 11, American schooner *Stella*, Werner, 50, from the Kurile  
Islands, Otter Pelts, to Captain.  
Oct. 11, American schooner *Utomi*, Snow, 72, from Kurile Islands,  
Otter Pelts, to Captain.  
Oct. 12, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,079, from San  
Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.  
Oct. 13, British steamer *Patroclus*, White, 1,380, from Hongkong,  
General, to Butterfield & Swire.  
Oct. 12, Japanese steamer *Tamaura Maru*, Carrew, 877, from  
Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Oct. 13, British barque *Star Queen*, Brooks, 263, from Newchwang,  
Beans, to Chinese.  
Oct. 14, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, from  
Shanghai and way ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Oct. 14, British steamer *Fortigera*, Alexander, 876, from Antwerp,  
via China ports, General, to Wilkin & Robison.  
Oct. 14, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eckstrand, 1,184, from  
Nagasaki, Coal, to M. B. Co.

#### PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—  
Messrs. E. C. Kirby, H. G. Hawkins, M. A. Garnier, Oppenheimer  
and Sagara in cabin; and 53 Japanese in steerage.  
Per American steamer *City of Tokio* from San Francisco:—For  
Yokohama:—J. Dougherty and wife, Dr. H. N. Kernot and wife,  
Miss E. M. Sargeant, E. Hunt, H. J. Darby, M. Yamurich, Thos.  
Webb, C. E. Manning, Cum Chong Tsay, Oscar Flinsch, S. B.  
Ladd, H. M. Sargeant, J. McD. Gardiner, S. Ishisaki, Mrs. J. Mid-  
dleton, two children, and servant, Mrs. J. B. Harris, A. Syden-  
stucker and wife, W. S. Sample, Arthur Rodgers, Rev. H. C.  
Mayer, C. B. Cotton, S. F. Cotton, A. Okana, A. E. Broster, Lieut.  
E. Barry, (U.S.N.), D. Pidgeon, J. McCutchen, M. Gatsule, and  
nine in the steerage. For Hongkong:—E. P. Hughes, Miss E.  
Mathews, and 509 Chinese in the steerage.  
Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and way  
ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Sylva; Mr. and Mrs. Lines, Paymaster and  
Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Scott, Messrs. Bair, Wanhood, Duncan, Hailer,  
Martin, Rhode, Fuller, Winckler, Faichley and eight Japanese in  
cabin; 4 European 6 Chinese and 259 Japanese.

#### O U T W A R D S .

Oct. 10, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails  
and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
Oct. 12, British steamer *Euphrates*, Mitchell, 1,300, for Shanghai,  
Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
Oct. 12, British steamer *Bengloe*, Webster, 1,190, for Kobe, General,  
despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Oct. 13. Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports. Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Oct. 14. American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,059, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 16. Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hongkong via Kobe. Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Messrs. Campbell Ross, Pearce and Bisset.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—General Tani and Miyoshi, Mrs. R. Kirby and infant, Miss Ikeda, Mrs. Oyaki, Mr. and Mrs. Midzuhara, Mr. and Mrs. Sydenstriker, Messrs. Yamani, Okamoto, Ishiguro, Nakamura, Yoshizawa, Kazama, Okazaki, Nakaoka, Nagamuchi, J. S. Eager, Amado, Yamagata, Oki, Inagaki, Wooyeda, M. Gray, S. Sample, R. A. Cambefat, F. de Cenier, Shino, Oshima, Tsukamoto, Iigima, Tsusumi, Mizuno, C. G. Taoy, Ogata, Ishigaki, Araie, Mizushima, Kerdoda, Tanaka, E. A. de Paiva, C. de Castro, Hagart, C. E. Manning, Takasu, Sasaki, Kimura, Yuzawa, Takei, Onojima, Ema, Horibata, Okabayashi, Kawamura, Godai, Tohi, J. S. Anderson, Waters, Major, Arnold, and Father Gavair.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio*, for Hongkong:—Mrs. L. W. Johnson, Miss E. Matthews, Miss Thompson, Messrs. E. P. Hughes, L. L. Fobes, and C. Wetton in cabin; 509 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Dr. and Mrs. Kernot, Mr. and Mrs. Rodewald and two children, Mrs. Jazome, Miss Jazome, Messrs. C. Hunt, Tennard, G. Sale, C. J. Strome, Jandon, Jazome, and Morimoto.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Treasure ... .. \$21,505.60  
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai, and ports:—Treasure ... .. \$10,850.00  
 Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai & ports:—Treasure ... .. \$106,150.74  
 Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Treasure ... .. Silver Yen 100,000.00

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* reports:—Left Yokohama on the 3rd instant at 10 a.m. with a moderate breeze. At about 7 p.m. it commenced to blow and increased rapidly with heavy rain squalls, barometer falling very quickly. There was also a high and confused sea and at 11 p.m. there was a perfect typhoon. At 11.20 p.m. there was a calm centre for about twenty minutes, when the wind shifted suddenly from S.E. to N.W. and was even more violent than before. It commenced to abate at about 2 p.m. Lowest barometrical reading 28.15. Arrived in Kobe at 6.30 a.m. on the 5th instant. Lost two quarter boats and sustained other small damages. On return trip had fine weather all the way.

The American steamer *City of Tokio* reports:—Sailed from San Francisco September 20th, at 2 p.m.: to Sept. 27th had light, variable winds and fine weather; Sept. 28th to 30th, a fresh gale from W.N.W. and N.W., with rough sea from N.N.W. On October 1st commenced a moderate S.W. gale; at 2 a.m., sudden change to N.W., dark, cloudy sky and heavy rain, with rough sea, barometer 30.26; at 4 a.m., barometer 30.10; at 7.30 a.m., sudden change to W.N.W., barometer 29.75; at noon, a strong gale from N.N.E., and heavy squalls; latter part moderating, wind N.E., and thence to Yokohama variable winds and fine weather. Arrived October 12th, at 10.10 a.m.

The British steamer *Vortigern* reports:—Left Shanghai on Saturday, 9th Sept. at 2 a.m. Experienced strong N.E. winds entire passage. Arrived in Yokohama at 10 a.m. on the 14th. Passage 5 days, 8 hours.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 16th October, 1880.)

		Discount on Yen Satz.					
		A.M.	Noon.	Closing.	Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidary (New.)
							Silver Subsidary (Old.)
1880.							
Monday	Oct. 11	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	380	326	113
Tuesday	" 12	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	—	—	—
Wednesday	" 13	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	—	—	—
Thursday	" 14	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	—	—	—
Friday	" 15	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	—	—	—
Saturday	" 16	58 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	—	—	—

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 p.m.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 a.m., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 p.m.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	Nov. 18th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Oct. 23rd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	Oct. 19th
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	Oct. 16th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	Oct. 25th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	Oct. 17th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Oct. 20th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Oct. 20th

\* Left San Francisco, 2nd October, *Belgie*.

† Left Hongkong, 10th October, *Oceanic*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Oct. 21st
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	Oct. 24th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	Oct. 17th
HAOKODATE	M. B. Co.	Oct. 18th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	Oct. 30th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Oct. 24th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Oct. 20th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
June 15	Eme	LONDON	Yoko. & Hio
July 15	Athelstan	"	" "
Aug. 14	Mikado	"	" "
" 22	Glamis Castle (s.s.)	"	" "
" 27	Devonshire (s.s.)	"	" "
May 17	Gerard C. Tobey	NEW YORK	Otarunai
" 23	Zoila	"	Yokohama
June 26	Goodell	"	Hio
July 23	Furness Abbey	"	Yokohama
Aug. 3	Grandee	"	" & N'saki
May 13	Polynesian	SHIELDS	" & Hio
June 26	Glan Mc. Lerd	ANTWERP	" & Hio
Aug. 1	John P. Best	"	" & Hio
July 1	George Bowley	TEES via "	" & Hio
" 5	Fontenay	"	" & Hio
June 10	S. F. Hersey	NEWPORT	"
July 2	Boston Vale	LIVERPOOL	"
June 25	Guy C. Goss	PHILADELPHIA	"
July 17	St. Lucie	"	"
" 11	Auguste	SWANSEA	Nagasaki
" 21	Eildenhope	CARDIFF	Yokohama
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	"
" 22	Caroline	"	"

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Aug. 27	Remonstrant	LONDON	Yoko. & Hio
" 27	Braemar Castle (s.s.)	"	" "
" 27	Anchises (s.s.)	"	" "
" 27	Huguenot	CARDIFF	" "

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship; flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,200	Shanghai & ports	Oct. 14	M. B. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	Oct. 5	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Patroclus	White	British steamer	1,380	London, via Hongkong	Oct. 13	Butterfield & Swire
Volga	Gairaud	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Sept. 20	M. B. Co.
Vollgeru	Alexander	British steamer	876	Antwerp via China p'ts	Oct. 14	Wilkin & Robison
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Islands	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Lupata	Raven	British ship	1,039	Antwerp	Sept. 27	C. Illies & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Otomi	W. Hardy	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain
Pansy	Bray	American ship	1,190	New York	Sept. 7	C. & J. Trading Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Kono, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Samar	Miller	American ship	1,111	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 15	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	750	Put in damaged	Oct. 10	Malcolm & Co.
Star Queen	Brooks	British barque	263	Newchwang	Oct. 13	Chinese
Stella	Werner	American schooner	30	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Richmond...	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Benham
Swatara ...	8	1,900	---	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Fly ...	4	464	120	Gun-boat	Kobe	Commander St. Clair

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate ...	Toyoshima Maru	M. B. Co.	Abt. Oct. 18th, at 4 A.M.
Hongkong ...	Volga	M. M. Co.	Oct. 17th at 9 a.m.
Hongkong via Kobe ...	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 30th, at 4 p.m.
London via Kobe & China ports ...	Patroclus	Butterfield & Swire	About Nov. 18th, at Noon
London ...	Nordenskjöld	J. Ph. Von Hemert	About Nov. 1st
New York via Kobe ...	Samar	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About Nov. 10th
San Francisco ...	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About 21st Oct.
San Francisco ...	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About Nov. 9th
Shanghai and way-ports ...	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 20th, at 4 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—We have had another dragging week the demand being very light indeed. Holders, however, are strong and prices remain as last quoted.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.00 to 31.00
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.50 to 32.75
Bombay, No. 20 do. ....	"	\$30.00 to 31.25
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$36.00 to 36.50
" 38 to 42 ... ..	"	\$41.00 to 42.50

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloth:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.57
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.60 to 1.75
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.15½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 1.90

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.72 to 0.73
Taffachelas:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.80 to 2.05

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	5.00 to 6.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.75 to 4.80
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.50 to 11.50
Italian Cloth ... 80 " 82 " ...	0.23 to 0.33
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.75
Mousselines de Laines:—Grape 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yansen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 46 in. to 62 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.60 to 0.65
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.39 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—Small sales have taken place at our quotation, and the market closes firmer. Stock 65,000 piculs.

**SAIGON RICE.**—Buyers are making lower offers and no business results.

**KEROSENE.**—Some 4,000 cases have changed hands, and buyers are offering our quotation.

Sugar:—Takao in bag... ..	per picul	\$4.25
Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	"	\$4.20
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$7.50 to \$8.00
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Koek-fah... ..	"	\$6.00 to \$8.00
Japan Rice ... ..	per picul	\$2.80 to 3.10
Japan Wheat... ..	"	\$2.30
Saigon Rice [cargo] ... ..	"	\$1.80
Kerosene Oil... ..	case	\$1.80

## EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Since the last report a fair business has been done, and about 310 shipping bales have been purchased. We leave quotations unchanged but think purchases might be made a shade lower. Total export to date 4,131 bales, not including the cargo of the French mail which leaves to-morrow morning. Stock 5,600 bales against 4,500 for the corresponding period last year.

	Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.85
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 2 .....	\$510 to \$520 = 17/1 to 17/6	= fca. 47.80 to fca. 48.60
" " 2½ .....	\$490 to \$495 = 16/8 to 16/9	= " 45.50 to " 46.00
" " 3 and 4 .....	\$460 to \$460 = 15/7 to 16/3	= " 43.20 to " 43.70
Filatures.—Best .....	\$650 to \$ — = 21/8 to	= " 60.00
Old Silks { Filatures.—Medium to Best	\$580 to \$640 = 19/4 to 21/4	= fca. 54.30 to fca. 59.40
Kakoda.— " to " .....	\$560 to \$630 = 18/9 to 21/	= " 52.50 to " 58.60

**TEA.**—There has been a good business done during the week chiefly in common grades, and prices have advanced fully \$1 per picul. Stocks are reduced and holders are firm.

Common { ... ..	\$13 to \$15	Fine ... ..	\$24 to \$26
Good Common { ... ..	\$16 to \$18	Finest ... ..	\$27 to \$28
Medium ... ..	\$21 to \$22	Choice ... ..	\$30 to \$32
Good Medium ... ..		Choicest ... ..	\$35 to \$36

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight .....	72½
" Bank Bills on demand .....	3/8½ to 4	" Private 10 days' sight .....	72½
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3/9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" " 6 " " .....	3/9½	" Private 30 days' sight .....	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight .....	4.72	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" Private 6 months' sight .....	4.83	" Private 30 days' sight .....	92
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	½ % prem.	KINSAITZ .....	59 dis.
" Private 10 days' sight .....	½ % disct.	GOLD YEN .....	380 nom.

## SHIPPING.

**SHIPPING.**—The s.s. *Bengloc* has gone to Kobe, where she will take the New York berth. The s.s. *Euphrates* has been despatched for New York. The s.s. *Patroclus* and *Vortigern* from Europe are now in port discharging. The former goes to London via Kobe and Shanghai.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

**W.** & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents for Japan.

## SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

Are now prepared to supply

### LITHOGRAMS

in any desired size.

If upon trial these Copying Machines are not found satisfactory they can be returned.

OLD CASES REFILLED AT HALF PRICE.

Lithogram Ink of best quality.

JUST RECEIVED a very CHOICE ASSORTMENT of

FRENCH SHEET MUSIC,

Arranged for the Pianoforte.

SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,

No. 80, Main Street.

Yokohama, 5th October, 1880.

**H. MacARTHUR,**  
SHIP-BROKER AND CUSTOMS  
AGENT,

NO. 70, Yokohama,

(Opposite the Old British Post Office).

Yokohama, 4th May, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

## WONDER OF MODERN TIMES HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

MR. SAMUEL BAKER.

In his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist at Malindi to inform the Fakery that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

## SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1873.

tf.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE, MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

### OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. OAKEY'S NO. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 & 5/- EACH.

### OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

### OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

### OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1A. BOXES.

### JOHN OAKEY & SONS MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, GRINDING, BLACK LEAD, CABINET, GLASS PAPER, &c. WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ina.

## SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in TOKIO.

Apply to

C. ILLIES & CO.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 7th September, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERKINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & Co.,**

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,

ENGLAND.

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,***CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following***EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Eas. Bouquet, Trevoli, Magnolia, Jasmin,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**A very refreshing Wash, which stimulates the skin to a healthy  
action and promotes the growth of the hair.**ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
Cream,And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers.

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*CAUTION:—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed  
in seven colours.***ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK

*CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- &amp; 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,****WILDEN WORKS.****STOURPORT ENGLAND.****SHEET IRON,****BRANDED****"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."****TIN PLATES,**

**BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"**  
**"ARLEY," "STOUR."**

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,  
and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore &amp; Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

**GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,**  
" **SPARKLING SAUMUR,**  
" **SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,**  
" &c., &c., &c.

**EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,**  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND ... \$1,600,000.

Head Office: **HONGKONG.****COURT OF DIRECTORS.**

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McLEER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reinera, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

**LONDON COMMITTEE.**

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank,  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—**LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.****SHANGHAI.**Manager—**EWEN CAMERON, Esq.****BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

**YOKOHAMA BRANCH.**

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " " 3 " " 3 "

**LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.**

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description  
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,  
India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes  
issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"****A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,**

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

**WEEKLY EDITION.** The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review  
of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per  
annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

**FORTNIGHTLY EDITION,** being a Summary of the foregoing, is published  
for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via  
San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three  
months, \$4.

**THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL** is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

**SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.****AGENTS OF THE PAPER.**

**LONDON**..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
"..... Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
**NEW YORK**..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
**SAK FRANCISCO**..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
**HONGKONG**..... Kelly & Co.  
**SHANGHAI**..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
**HIOGO & OSAKA**..... F. Walsh & Co.  
**NAGASAKI**..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements  
for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
**A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Ban  
Yokohama.**

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 43.]

Yokohama, October 23, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

Some Results of Afforestation .....	1,363
Western Medicine and Surgery in Peking .....	1,366
Editorial Notes .....	1,368
The Revenue and Expenditure for the 9th Fiscal Year, 1876-77 .....	1,369
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,376
Notes of the Week .....	1,376
Ecclesiastic and Missionary Notes .....	1,379
Asiatic Society of Japan,—Meeting.....	1,380
Paris Letter .....	1,381
Japanese News .....	1,382
Arrival of the American Mail .....	1,384
Law Reports .....	1,389
Meteorological Report .....	1,391
Cheese Problem .....	1,393
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,362
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,394
Advertisements .....	1,395

## SOME RESULTS OF AFFORESTATION.

A PARAGRAPH in one of the American newspapers which we received by yesterday's mail, states that in 1840 Lord Carr planted with trees a portion of his estate in Nairnshire, Scotland; which was utterly unfitted for agricultural purposes. Lately an account was made up of the result of the experiment. It was then ascertained that no less than £16,000 clear of all expenses has already been received from sales of timber, while the land is still fully stocked with trees and annual clearings, producing a large revenue, are taking place regularly. It has also been estimated that the nett profits were as great from this formerly sterile waste, as would have been the case with the best arable land.

No better practical proof than the result of Lord Carr's experiment could, perhaps, be afforded of the splendid results obtainable from Forestation, and an example is given which should not be lost sight of here in Japan. It is a patent fact that forest trees are rapidly disappearing all over this country, consequent upon the demand to supply the requirements of railways, telegraphs, commerce, &c., &c. The resulting increase in the price of timber is now apparent, and points most unmistakably to the not far distant period, when the warnings we have so frequently given upon this subject will be exemplified with very unpleasant distinctness.

France, it is well known to those who take an interest in Forestation, is one of the countries—if not the country—where the science has been practised with the most signal success. At the last Paris Exhibition, in order to bring the working of the Department practically before visitors, the Administration des Eaux et Forêts erected a Swiss chalet on the slope of the Trocadero, in which were shown illustrations of what had been doing in Forestry, and a report, arising principally out of this display has recently been issued. From this extremely interesting document, we learn that the forests of France only

occupy about 17 per cent. of the total area of the country; or twenty-two and a-half millions of acres, while Sweden has 43 per cent. of woodland, Russia 87, Austria 88, Germany 27, Switzerland 18, and Great Britain the insignificant quantity of 4 per cent. The forests in France are over two-thirds private property, while the Government has absolute control over only about 11 per cent.

The Department has made some valuable experiments with foreign woods. The Australian blue gum prospers exceedingly in the south of France, and the marshes at the mouth of the Var have been drained and the fevers prevailing there ended by planting this species of tree. In poor soil, and as a preparation for more valuable trees, the American oak has been largely made use of, and experiments are in progress with the *theya* tree of California, the wood of which is valuable in the manufacture of the finer descriptions of furniture.

The most important work of the Department, however, has been the replanting of places where forests once existed, and of the dunes or sandhills, those dreary wastes which are associated in the minds of most of us with pictures of shepherds on stilts busily engaged in knitting. It is, of course, useless to attempt to plant trees upon hill-tops exposed to the full blasts of the wind, so the plan followed by the Department has been to build weirs in the gorges through which mountain torrents rush in winter. These weirs retain the water, which forms ponds in summer instead of becoming dry. By the modified action of the water so dammed back, a broad, deep, layer of soil is formed, upon which first grass, then bushes and ultimately trees, grow. As soon as the bushes, and trees begin to grow, others soon follow, which are protected by the first. A commencement once made in this way, it is easy to change the weirs, and the original plan can be pursued and rendered more simple by the assistance afforded by the trees already growing. In course of time the mountain becomes gradually covered with wood from the gorges, the mountain stream, too, is brought under subjection, since it supplies moisture to and in turn is supplied by the growing trees. The streamlet never dries up now, as it did when the mountain was bare and its snow waters simply rushed down in the spring to leave the land arid in summer. An example of this description is given in the case of the Torrent de Bourget. As recently as in 1868 it was only a ravine of bare rocks. The hollow has since been half filled by high stone dams. The beneficial results of the work are seen in the trees and bushes which grow to the very edge of the ravine, and in the torrent being now innocuous, and never devastating the valley below with periodical inundations, as was formerly the case.

In the portion of the report which summarizes the results hitherto attained, we read that from 1861 to 1877, 68,000 acres of land were planted with trees and 3,700 additional acres turfed, the cost being about £345,000. The report states that the comparatively small amount of work done was owing largely to the fact, that the communes

and private owners had paid but little attention to the subject. It is some slight satisfaction to know that the apathy in Japan is not exceptional, and we derive encouragement from the statement that interest in Forestry is rapidly growing in France, and among the very classes who formerly looked upon the operations of the Department with an indifference amounting in some instances almost to contempt.

The laws in France on the subject of Forestation appear well calculated to promote the object in view. Grants of seeds, young trees, money, &c., may be made, and compulsory replanting is provided for in the extreme cases in which such a peremptory step is considered necessary. The Government can also enter upon private property to accomplish afforestation, and if the owner desires to re-occupy the property he must repay the expenses or surrender half of the land so improved.

The planting of the sand dunes which from their nature are continually shifting, is accomplished by laying them out in sections and building strong fences along the crests. Towards these division fences other smaller ones lead, zig-zag fashion. The sand constantly accumulates in the protected places and thus forms a bulwark for the space in the rear. The area so protected is then planted with meadow-grass, sedges, broom, or esparto grass. These, when growing, are protected by brushwood and, when once the grass has gained a footing, coniferous trees are planted. In this way many thousands of acres have been reclaimed between the Gironde and the Coubre, and it seems as if the extinction of our well-remembered shepherd on stilts was only a mere question of time.

#### WESTERN MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN PEKING.

PROBABLY it is not in the capital of the Chinese empire that the inquirer after the progress made by western medical and surgical science in the dominions of the Son of Heaven, will find the best reward of his labours. Could he penetrate to the missionary stations of the interior, he would discover that the evangelist who can minister to the diseases and accidents of the body has a far better opportunity of overcoming the prejudices, the traditions, the constitution of the Chinese mind, that stand in the way of the native's conversion to Christianity, than can be possessed by him who, however earnest, has but the gospel in his hand and heart, and at best only an imperfect knowledge of the complicated language in which he has to endeavour to explain religious mysteries. Even in Tientsin, thanks to the failure of celestial charlatanism to cure the wife of the potent viceroy of Chili, and the consequent invocation of an American lady-doctor's aid—aid which proved rapidly and thoroughly effective—even in the provincial city occidental practice and prescription are in far greater favour at the present moment than they have yet attained, or will probably for a long time achieve, in the central metropolis. There the event of a foreign medical professor being summoned to minister to the infirmity of some high-placed denizen of the palace, an empress or cherished companion of an emperor, would afford the only accurate analogy with the case of Lady Li and the relief bestowed upon her by Miss Dr. Howard. The possibility of such an analogy occurring is unhappily too far remote to be calculated upon. Nevertheless, and without such fortuitous advantage, foreign missionary doctors have a considerable practice among natives of the lower classes in Peking, where occasionally even patients of comparatively exalted station seek their services, as we

find specially mentioned in the last report of the Peking hospital, published by Dr. Dudgeon, its director.\* This gentleman, and others of less renown and experience, are working unostentatiously in the same field, and may hope with assurance that they are preparing the ground and sowing the seed for a harvest, the extent of which will be ultimately abundant, though it may not all be reaped by them or in their day. Their descendants, and those who shall succeed them in the sphere of their endeavours, may see all the peoples of the Middle Kingdom as willing to recur to the healing art of the west, as are to-day the inhabitants of Japan.

The average annual expenditure of the establishment whose proceedings are now under notice amounts to between four and five hundred taels, "a sum which has often been remarked upon by the public press in China and others, as exceedingly small when compared with the large amount of work done." The doctor claims that the outlay is smaller than that of any of the foreign hospitals in China, while the work is second to none in the others "perhaps in point of importance, influence, and the numbers of out-patients treated." The qualification here implied would no doubt apply, now, in favour of the Tientsin institutions, which have received a momentous impetus from that accidental employment of western science, to which we have above alluded, in the viceregal yamen. Of course this in no way detracts from what has actually been accomplished, under circumstances of greater difficulty and with very limited resources, elsewhere. His comparatively trifling outlay Dr. Dudgeon explains by the considerable stock of medicines and instruments, medical works and druggist's sundries, possessed by his hospital; "and above all to an incurable disposition on his part to economize where efficiency is not at stake, by doing himself what others could do almost equally well, and to the comparatively low scale of wages which predominates in a non-commercial community." We have often been astonished at the pitiful remuneration accorded to teachers and hospital-assistants in Japan. Yet the latter have, certainly, nothing to envy their brethren in the neighboring country. Dr. Dudgeon's senior assistant has lately only had six dollars per month; "and the others range gradually down, according to years of service, ability, official rank, etc., to a little over three dollars." Another cause, which might not be encountered in another locality, of economy in the management of the Peking Hospital, is to be found in the fact that the director has always had under his orders some medical students, whose expenses are borne by one or other of the missionary societies, for whose service they are being educated. A tabular statement shews the number of patients for the three years under review. It is mentioned that the returns for July and August in 1876 and 1877 "appear smaller than usual by reason of the hospital being closed for a month during the very hottest weather. The Chinese month during which the work was suspended included the latter half of July and first half of August." The conductors are, naturally, the best judges of the advisability or necessity of thus shutting the hospital during the hottest and presumably not the most healthy period of the year. We trust that under all circumstances, future reports will shew an inversion of the figures here before us. The gross totals of out-patients were, for each of the three periods, as follows:—1875, 14,606; 1876, 11,643; 1877, 8,284. In-patients treated were:—1875, 63; 1876, 27; 1877, 20.

\* Report of the Peking Hospital, in connection with the London Missionary Society, for the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, with which is incorporated the report of the Peking Opium Refuge for the years 1878 and 1879. By John Dudgeon, M. D., C. M., etc.

In the brief notes of a few of the more important cases there occurs much that will be of interest to the student of comparative medicine, but is not of a kind to present to the lay reader, or to those who are only concerned in a general way in the advance of western science in the Far East. To all three classes, however, it will be satisfactory to learn, on no less an authority than that of Dr. Dudgeon, that "the entire practice in the capital in fractures, dislocations and in all serious surgical affections" is in the hands of western practitioners. "No one thinks of not presenting himself to the foreign surgeon. There may be often considerable delay; but the general belief in the surgical ability of the foreigner is unbounded." Possibly this statement is tinged a little with justifiable professional pride and enthusiasm; but though difficulty may be found in accepting it *au pied de lettre*, it is yet invaluable as a proof that the manual branch of the white healer's skill has already commanded intense appreciation in the mind of the dense masses of the Chinese capital, and must help to pave the way for equal confidence in the pale-faced physicians' treatment of constitutional, epidemic and all other internal maladies.

Among what we may call the curiosities of practice are the not infrequent cases of injuries, received in conflict, from the teeth of the foe. The first phalanx on the forefinger of a boy fifteen years old had to be amputated in consequence of such a bite. Carbuncles are particularly common and must often prove fatal. The most deadly and painful are, perhaps, those on "the back of the neck, stretching from ear to ear, invading the lower occipital and upper cervical region." Large ulcers arise from the most trivial causes, such as the bite of a mosquito or sandfly. Great swelling and inflammation follow, succeeded by suppuration and mortification. "Self-inflicted wounds, from motives of mere revenge or for the purpose of extracting (*sic*) money are not rare." A curious case is instanced. A man was admitted, with two gashes in his throat. These wounds were sewn up; and they soon healed, although for some time air escaped through them when the patient coughed. Presumably he coughed when it suited his purpose to do so; as we are told that he lived in good style, with two attendants, in the hospital for two months. "He might have left after one month; but, as he was supported by a gambling shop, he made the small wound that remained unclosed an excuse for hanging on another month." The manner in which his power of intimidation originated is explained by the author. In brief he had been the lessee of a gambling house belonging to some great man's retainers. Having been ousted by a new contractor, he one day proceeded to the place and there cut his throat in two places. To prevent a law suit, his upplanter's friends negotiated with him, supported him in hospital, and finally admitted him to a partnership in the concern, which returned him, so long as it subsequently lasted, a daily percentage of its profits.

What appeared to be a vesicle in a girl's ear turned out to be the fleshy lodging of a dog-tick. A child, two years of age, was found to have swallowed a "large Peking cash," a coin  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter. This juvenile patient was not so effectually relieved as the necklace-devouring infant Sam Weller Junior's amusing legend. The cash was removed, it is true, but the baby soon died from inability to take nourishment, the parts affected being greatly swollen. Cases of prevention of extension of the limbs—the impediment arising from cicatrices on burns—were happily operated upon. One boy whose legs were both doubled under him as a consequence of his unaided recovery from the effect of fire, was surgically renovated.

"He came bent, but went home straight," as his friends expressed it. A number of victims of gunshot accidents were relieved of the extraneous substances in their flesh. We can well believe that "all such cures bring a deal of honour to western surgery." Certainly, "the unanimous verdict of all classes," in Peking as elsewhere in the Celestial Empire, *should* assert "the superiority of western surgery to Chinese practice." Such was, no question, the decision of that young woman who, on the second night of her marriage, had clipped her throat with a pair of scissors, and whose young husband had "called the dispensers to attend her." The man, the tip of whose nose "was half bitten off by his wife"—it looked rather bad but was successfully treated and healed kindly,—one should hope returned a similar "unanimous verdict."

In the earlier portion of this notice we alluded to the occasional instances in which sufferers of comparatively exalted station seek the services of alien practitioners in Peking. Dr. Dudgeon, in recording the "deaths of distinguished patients," mentions seven cases of persons of high position, who were formerly treated in the hospital, were "subsequently sincere personal friends, many of them of several years standing, but have passed away." These deceased gentlemen were all amiable, and recommended themselves to their physician by the peculiarity of their diseases, their liking for photography, or their addiction to opium smoking. The first case was that of a Manchu, vice-president of the Board of punishments who, in 1872, after being cured of a very complicated affliction, presented "scrolls, silk, fruit, tea, cakes, wine and an honorarium of taels 100," and having allowed the author the "privilege of taking his photograph," died quite suddenly in 1876 from some disease the particulars of which his former adviser had not learned, but which nevertheless is declared, authoritatively, to have been altogether unconnected with his former ailment. Number two was Chung Shih, "formerly governor of Szechuen, latterly of Shinking, in which post he died." He was brother to Chung How, had rheumatism, smoked too much opium, visited the author, solicited a supply of antacids and tonics, wrote in conjunction with his brother a preface to Dr. Dudgeon's work (in Chinese) on photography and photographic chemistry, and then later expired. The doctor is too earnest to be sarcastic in stating, that, "there was great appropriateness in having Chung How write the preface, as the massacre at Tientsin originated in mistaken notions of the use to which eyes and hearts were put." To the reader who is familiar with the history of the horrible slaughter referred to, and the extent to which, at all events negatively, the ex-ambassador to Russia was responsible for it, the unconscious irony of the author and the "appropriateness" of Chung How's intimacy with foreign missionaries of any denomination are but too apparent. We regret that we have not space to give in detail the history of the "young and amiable" Tourgouth prince, "the twelfth in descent from the celebrated Khan whose re-emigration to China from the banks of the Volga, in 1771, has been immortalised by De Quincy in the 'Flight of a Tartar tribe.'" The doctor "never met in many respects a more estimable young man." He "was introduced to me by his friend the Duke Kwen," and a bright pair of drunken, opium-smoking, debilitated blackguards, the Prince and Duke appear to have been. In his charity the writer finds excuses for his princely patient's predilection for a daily allowance of twenty-five pints of champagne (!) and one tael's weight of opium (!!). Brought back from impotence and paralysis to health and movement, this "estimable" young Tartar, after having ordered his servant to obey, under pain of

death, his physician in all respects in preference to himself, and after having handed the whole of his valuable smoking apparatus into the hand of his guardian, subsequently obtained a cheap pipe and the drug from one of his retainers, whose non-compliance with his master's order would have been instant annihilation. Once more cured, this Ill ruler again relapsed into his former habits, and "suffered the penalty by his early removal." The Mongol Prince of Alashan appears to have been little better than the Tourgouth potentate. He was "a slave to the pipe;" and his wife shared his weakness, dying, at the full period of ntero-gestation, drunk with the oblivious fumes. The three remaining deceased "distinguished patients" have not so much interest attached to them as the others have. One was fond of photography and gas-works: the second admired photography; and the third esteemed western science and scientific apparatus and got drunk after dinner. On the whole the value of the brochure is not increased by the parade made therein of the author's connection with lofty personages. It is, however, to be hoped that the efforts made to amend their physical and moral condition may redound to the one end that the doctor no doubt has in view—the increase in favor of his noble profession among the natives of all ranks and classes in the empire. That he is valued among those for whom he works is evident from the numerous complimentary tablets presented to him by those who have derived benefit from his knowledge and skill.

The supply of translations of European works seems to be below the demand. This in itself is a hopeful sign; nor are such minor indices as the sale of trusses and the increasing use of the feeding-bottle unimportant. It is even something that "the living Buddha bought one" of the latter articles "out of which to imbibe his samshu." What, however, is specially noteworthy is the alleged annually augmenting demand for foreign medicines. Quinine, iron, santaline, ammonia, calomel, &c., are in request even among the native doctors. These, it is melancholy to notice, "show little or no improvement. They try to imitate our practice in a variety of ways; and a few who have read our books possess themselves of western simples."

With varying success and difficulty an opium refuge has been founded in the Tartar city, under the auspices of the five resident Protestant Missionary bodies. In it are treated both out and in-patients; and its project, though not yet conducted on a very extensive scale, may be said to be fairly inaugurated. By the sale of anti-opium medicines the institution is rendered self-supporting, a satisfactory and gratifying result.

**T**HE statement we made some time since that there is a large and constantly increasing class who consider that the circumstances of the particular country should be considered in shaping its fiscal policy, has received confirmation in a speech made recently by Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited upon Sir John to urge the desirableness of "effecting a reduction in the present hostile tariff of Canada," meaning that the Dominion had adopted a protective system of duties, which these Manchester gentlemen found to interfere materially with their business. After recording what the spokesman of the deputation had to say, the *Times* report continues:—

"Sir John Macdonald replied that the chief difficulty was that England had nothing to give Canada in the way of

reciprocity. Everything had already been given away. The protective system was accepted by the greater part of the civilized world, England being almost the exception in adhering in principle and in practice to free trade in all circumstances. As Free traders they went further than John Stuart Mill, who in his last edition of 'Political Economy' held that it was justifiable for a young nation with infant industries to give them temporary protection until they arrived at some degree of maturity.

"Mr. Slagg observed that John Stuart Mill recanted that monstrous doctrine, and that he did not die entertaining such a sentiment.

"Sir John Macdonald thought Mr. Slagg was misinformed, for Mill wrote a letter to Horace Grebley pointing out that his opinion on the point had been to some extent misapprehended, misrepresented, and misapplied, and he never receded from the assertion in his celebrated work. The tariff of Canada had been adopted with enthusiasm by both agriculturists and manufacturers. It was imposed to benefit the revenue, and the first year's experience showed that was the result. In its readjustment care was taken that it should be the means of assisting their infant manufactures, and also of preventing the American 'rings' and 'corners' which disturbed the trade of the country. They had not been unmindful of their obligations to the mother country in making the readjustment, for they had put heavier duties by classification upon articles which the United States produced, and which Canada ought to produce, and reduced the duties upon those articles which they principally got from England. Since the adoption of the tariff the proportion of imports from England had increased, while the proportion from the United States had decreased. The tariff was, of course, an experimental one, but so far they had no cause to complain of it. It was in consequence of the protective system that the United States had to a very large degree developed their manufactures. If the question of the accumulation of wealth, of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest markets, were the only principle to be regarded in the life of a nation, then he would say that the Canadian tariff was a mistake; but they had other considerations, such as national strength and national development. Until the tariff was adopted American 'rings' and 'corners' crushed Canadian manufactures; but this was now prevented by the exclusion of United States merchants, and as a consequence America was now seeking a renewal of the reciprocal relations which formerly existed. The day might come, notwithstanding that free trade was a religion in England—he had almost said a superstition (laughter)—when the logic of events would induce a modification sooner or later; and if it did not come from above it would come from below."

Some further remarks were made, also, which do not affect the main question and the deputation withdrew. It is rather a remarkable circumstance that the countries and colonies whose extraordinary development is constantly flaunted before the Japanese Government are, with scarcely an exception, strictly protective. Encouragement to newly established home industries is growing in favour daily, the events of past years having demonstrated the necessity of adopting that policy. The real danger has been proved to exist in continuing the parental protection of the State, after the time it is really needed has passed away.

**A** RATHER curious circumstance has come under our notice which almost leads one to the suspicion that

the laws of England are, at present, scarcely entitled to be considered as Blackstone grandiloquently put it, "the perfection of human wisdom." We are informed that British subjects residing in Tokio—Yokohama seems to be exempt—are compelled to go through a religious ceremony at the Legation and pay a fine of one sovereign to the Anglican Bishop of London, of all people in the world, when their good or evil fortune impels them to enter into the bonds or noose of matrimony. As far as members of the Episcopal Church is concerned, this law makes, of course, very little difference to anyone, except perhaps to his lordship of London, who pockets a fee on the transaction. With other denominations the case is different and there are vague rumours of a "scene" at the Legation recently on this very subject. With Roman Catholics the insistence upon the religious ceremony is a very serious matter indeed. Cardinal Manning in a letter recently to the clergy of the arch-diocese of Westminster says "that there may be no doubt as to the prohibition on the part of the Holy See of contracting marriage or renewing consent before a Protestant minister, it will be enough to refer you to the appendix of the fourth Provincial Council of Westminster, page 155, which contains the instructions given in 1804 on the subject of mixed marriages in Hanover. It is there declared that the act of a Catholic in going before a non-Catholic minister, as a minister of religion, and making the marriage contract before him, thereby unites himself to a heretical ritual, from whence would arise an implicit adhesion to heresy; and that it is illicit and sacrilegious, as a communication *divinis* with the same. It further adds that Benedict XIV declares all such Catholics *peccare mortaliter*." If what we hear is correct, Roman Catholic subjects of Great Britain, if married in Tokio, are compelled to commit what they are taught to believe is mortal sin, while Nonconformists have to contribute towards the support of a system which is utterly repugnant to their ideas.

THE absolute necessity of occasionally having to leave home to learn news, is to some extent demonstrated by the following item of intelligence which appeared in the *Times* of the 12th of last August:—An extensive coal-bed, estimated as capable of yielding 3,000,000 lb. daily for a century, is now being worked near Kinsgashe, on the Kion Kads, Japan. The Minister of Public Works has visited it with an English engineer, in order to examine the feasibility of a railway therefrom to Modji, a town on the inland sea, and the works are to be commenced this summer. There is also an idea of making Modji a naval station, that Indian and other foreign vessels stopping at Akamagasaki might coal there.

THE three Bible Societies working in Japan recently issued a standard edition of the New Testament in Japanese. The American Bible Society has now brought out another edition of the same work in Roman letters, transliterated by J. C. Hepburn, M.D., LL.D. The system of Dr. Hepburn is admittedly that which the Japanese themselves consider far and away the best for all practical purposes and, although utility is naturally unattractive to some of the crochety authors of the fantastic opposition methods of transliteration, the public will doubtless be unanimous in considering the Society has acted wisely in adopting a system of Romanizing the Japanese language, which meets with such general approval. This edition of the New Testament is a neat, handy volume of some 659 pages. The typographical execution is excellent and, altogether, the work reflects no ordinary degree of credit upon the Society, Dr. Hepburn, and the publisher.

## THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE 9TH FISCAL YEAR, 1876-77.

(Continued from the 16th of October.)

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT:**—The amount in the definitive account when compared with the estimates shows a decrease of 556,704.517 yen, which is owing to the fact that a considerable reform and general economy was effected in the Civil Service in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and also to various changes in the working of such undertakings as mines, railways, lighthouses, telegraphs, and similar operations, the expenses of all of which have been greatly reduced. Looking more into detail, we find that in mining industries there is a decrease of over 302,900 yen. Of this sum over 40,900 yen was due to the fact that the food supplied to the miners at Ani and Innai was paid for out of the Reserve Fund, although this expenditure had been included in the estimates for the Public Works Department. There was a saving of 62,300 yen owing to the cessation of operations in the Hachimori mine (part of the Ani mine) and the Kawaguchi mine, as briefly explained under the heading of "Mines under the Public Works Department" in the part of this report which deals with the Revenue. There was also a saving by the transfer to a private firm of the Arakawa mine, and in the small out-turn of ore. All these circumstances tended to diminish working expenses. 54,400 yen was saved by the transfer of Towada mine to a private firm; over 20,600 yen by the diminished out-turn of ore at the Okuzo and Kosaka mines; over 29,300 yen, as the works at the Sado mine were not pushed forward as rapidly as expected; over 36,000 yen by contracting mining operations at Ikuno, and by abandoning the idea of opening out a new coppermine there; and finally over 59,100 yen owing to the temporary suspension of work at Miike during the Satsuma rebellion.

In the item of Railways there appears a diminution of over 42,900 yen, which is attributable to the purchases of various kinds of machinery being lessened, while the opening of the line between Kioto and Osaka, after the 7th month of the 9th year of Meiji, necessitated an increase of over 26,000 yen for working expenses.

In Lighthouses a saving of over 45,600 yen was effected by the decreased purchases of various stores.

In Industrial Undertakings there was an augmentation of over 15,600 yen in consequence of the transfer, in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, of the Laboratory for Experimental Purposes from the Home Department to the Public Works Department. Against this, however, there was a diminution of over 206,800 yen due to the Civil Service reform, and to sundry other decreases of expenditure. By balancing these increases and decreases we have the nett decrease given above and, when we compare the definitive account with the corresponding amount for the previous fiscal year, we find a decrease of 287,770.799 yen. This is due to the great economy effected by the Civil Service reform introduced in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and the changes made in various undertakings, as will be explained in the following remarks.

In the Mining Industries, the total decrease amounted to more than 247,800 yen. Of this sum, over 163,500 yen was saved by the purchase money for machinery, &c., connected with the Ani and Innai Mines not being required, as the payment for these undertakings to Messrs. Ono & Co., had been completed in the previous fiscal year; over 66,500 yen was saved at the Kosaka and Akuzu mines by their transfer to a private company; over 17,700 yen was saved by giving up work at the Hachimori and Kawaguchi mines (which were connected with the Ani and Innai mines) and by the transfer of the Arakawa and Hosochi mines to a private company and by various lesser causes. On the other hand, there appears an increase of more than 339,900 yen, of which sum over 259,900 yen was attributed to the enormous extension of operations at the Kamaishi mine, which involved the purchase of machinery, repairs of tramways, the construction of furnaces, building of ships to carry the ore, and some other causes. There was also an increase of over 79,900 yen due to the opening and repairing of drifts, &c., in the Miike mine, the working of which has been annually extended.

In Railways, the total increase amounted to over 185,600 yen, as the construction of the iron bridge across the river Rokugo between Tokio and Yokohama involved an expense of 81,700 yen more than in the previous year, and over 74,900 yen was expended in the working expenses of the Kioto-Osaka line which had just been opened. On the other hand, however, the total decrease under this head amounted to over 559,800 yen, which is made up as follows: 473,000 yen owing to the completion of the Kioto-Osaka railway, and the approaching completion of the Kobe-Osaka branch; over 50,600 yen which was not required for surveying the line eastward from Kioto as was the case in the preceding year, and lastly a sum of over 36,100 yen was saved by the reduction of the staff of foreign employés, and a diminution in the cost of rolling stock and line maintenance.

In Telegraphs, the total increase amounted to over 185,600 yen owing to the fact that the lines have been gradually extended to every part of the country year by year, which has accordingly necessitated a greater outlay for repairs, and the extension during the year under notice involved some extra expense.

In the Industrial Undertakings there appears a diminution of 60,400 yen. Of this sum over 30,400 yen was attributable to a contraction of operations in the Branch Office at Hiogo, and over 30,000 yen owing to the Glass Factory having been purchased in the previous fiscal year, so that a repetition of that item was unnecessary. On the other hand, there was a total increase of more than 103,800 yen. Of this amount over 88,200 yen was due to an increase in cost of workshops for the Shinagawa Branch Office, and the dockyard at Nagasaki, both of which works involved a greater outlay during the year under review than in the previous one; while there was another increase of 15,600 yen attributable to the transfer of the laboratory for experimental purposes at Uchiyamashitamachi, Tokio, from the Home Department to the control of the Public Works Department. Moreover, by the Civil Service reform introduced in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and various other causes, a diminution of over 205,600 yen was effected. When these increases and decreases are set against one another, the result will be the net decrease given above.

The following table shows the increase and decrease in the definitive and estimated accounts:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries .....	371,750.183	527,734.000	Dec. 155,983.817
Grants .....	267,063.015	262,615.980	Inc. 4,447.035
Travelling Expenses .....	68,256.834	74,813.200	Dec. 6,556.366
Cost of assaying ores .....	1,056,212.195	1,187,738.483	Dec. 131,526.288
Cost of Construction of new Railroads .....	273,207.058	325,070.000	Dec. 51,862.942
Maintenance of Railways and Rolling Stock .....	255,287.362	188,637.563	Inc. 66,649.799
Working Expenses of Rolling Stock .....	26,868.169	31,550.000	Dec. 4,681.831
Expenses for the Extension of Telegraphic Line and repairs of the same .....	306,625.434	200,240.000	Inc. 106,385.434
Expense for Construction and repairs of Light-houses and Buoys .....	41,545.995	38,039.500	Inc. 3,506.495
Cost of Construction of Dockyards .....	138,881.330	89,664.453	Inc. 49,216.877
Engineering Expenses .....	232,674.130	266,847.739	Dec. 34,173.609
Expenses of maintenance and repairs .....	378,970.070	530,189.681	Dec. 151,219.611
Purchase of Stores .....	95,478.439	229,491.700	Dec. 134,013.261
Cost of Education of Students .....	19,839.612	31,881.100	Dec. 12,041.488
Travelling Expenses Abroad .....	4,028.557	.....	Inc. 4,028.557
Foreign Employés .....	584,349.499	676,912.864	Dec. 92,563.365
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	222,257.392	238,603.737	Dec. 16,346.345
Total .....	4,343,295.483	4,900,000.000	Dec. 556,704.517

These sums are distributed among the various offices as follows:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Head Office .....	170,445.160	135,857.227	Inc. 34,587.933
Mining Department .....	1,421,577.925	1,797,376.933	Dec. 375,799.108
Railway .....	1,038,127.689	1,144,424.253	Dec. 106,296.564
Lighthouse .....	293,474.604	356,782.000	Dec. 63,307.396
Telegraph .....	579,603.186	596,948.460	Dec. 17,345.274
Engineering .....	784,138.224	783,962.037	Inc. 176.187
Maintenance .....	55,928.795	84,649.090	Dec. 28,720.295
Total .....	4,343,295.483	4,900,000.000	Dec. 556,704.517

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:—The definitive accounts when compared with the estimates exhibit a decrease of 35,040.660 yen, due to the Civil Service reform introduced in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and to various other causes. Again, the amount in the definitive account when compared with the corresponding sum for the previous year shows an increase of 273,954.46 yen. Of this increase over 399,600 yen is owing to establishment of numerous local courts, or the removal to more convenient localities of some courts which already existed. On the other hand, there were certain decreases: over 24,800 yen was saved by the introduction of the Civil Service reform in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, by which a great economy was effected, and by various minor causes; more than 45,300 yen by the superintendence of the penal establishment being transferred to the Home Department; over 55,500 yen because the cost of repairing and maintaining the various buildings occupied by the Supreme Courts and Courts of Appeal, was very small. These several items make an aggregate decrease of over 125,700 yen, and when deducted from the increase will give the net augmentation mentioned above.

The following table shows the increases and decreases in the estimated and definitive accounts:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries .....	799,815.651	914,437.385	Dec. 114,621.734
Grants in aid .....	123,286.070	117,963.678	Inc. 5,322.392
Travelling Expenses .....	79,307.233	73,298.000	Inc. 6,009.233
Cost of construction and repairs .....	175,790.051	119,035.019	Inc. 56,755.032
Expenses of Students .....	10,959.920	10,744.305	Inc. 215.615
Expenses of Student abroad .....	12,273.210	13,717.455	Dec. 1,444.245
Cost of foreign Employés .....	43,839.957	44,038.235	Dec. 198.278
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	140,187.248	127,245.923	Inc. 12,941.325
Total .....	1,385,469.340	1,420,500.000	Dec. 35,040.660

The sums are distributed among the several offices as follows:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Judicial Department (proper) .....	229,005.530	224,326.169	Inc. 4,679.361
Taishin In .....	59,419.087	59,289.495	Inc. 129.592
Judicial Courts .....	1,097,034.723	1,136,884.336	Dec. 39,849.613
Total .....	1,385,459.340	1,420,500.000	Dec. 35,040.660

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT:—The amount of the definitive account as compared with the estimate, shows a decrease of 25,362.807 yen. This is to some extent due to the introduction of the Civil Service reform in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and partly to the absence of the Emperor and Empress from the capital during their tour to Yamato and Kioto, the cost of this Progress being made the subject of a special appropriation.

When compared with the corresponding sum in the previous fiscal year, the present account shows a decrease of 642,573.826 yen. This is due to the following causes:—Over 616,000 yen was saved through the Civil List and Appanages being transferred to another section; and over 25,900 yen by the transfer of the Bureau of Ceremony to the Council of State, according to Notification No. 182, issued in the 12th month of the 8th year of Meiji; several other items also contributed to the decrease.

The following table shows the increases and decreases in the estimated and definitive accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Salaries.....	219,383.750	235,116.000	Dec. 15,732.250
Grants.....	44,675.856	47,970.000	Dec. 3,294.144
Travelling Expenses.....	10,405.337	15,000.000	Dec. 4,594.663
Expenses for Con- structions and Re- pairs.....	2,390.437	3,000.000	Dec. 609.563
Miscellaneous Ex- penses.....	13,781.813	14,914.000	Dec. 1,132.187
Total.....	290,637.193	316,000.000	Dec. 25,362.807

**COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT :—**The amount in the definitive account compared with the estimate, shows a decrease of 1,791,605 yen. This we attribute in a great measure to the fact that there was a saving of over 18,900 yen, by the transfer of the taxes on deer-horns and hides, and the ice monopoly, to the item of local taxes ; some other minor causes also contributed to the result. There was, however, an increase of over 17,100 yen caused by the newly imposed tax on boats of under 50 koku measurement, and by the gradual increase of the products of the Hokkaido. The nature of the expenditure of this Department, as given in the report on the definitive account of the previous year, is worthy of notice. The sum of 10,000,000 yen was appropriated to the use of the Department for ten years from the 5th year of Meiji, and subsequently there was another appropriation of 680,000 yen, to defray the costs of the militia for three years commencing from the 7th year of Meiji. There were also several taxes levied and miscellaneous amounts collected by this Department, and appropriated to its use according to law ; although the sums so received were temporarily deposited in the public treasury.

The present definitive account as compared with that for the previous year, shows a decrease of 26,600,373 yen. In the former fiscal year there appeared a sum of 74,600 yen for expenses connected with the exchange of Saghalien for the Kurile islands ; this amount was not required during the present year. There has been a decrease of 73,900 yen owing to the reduction in the freights earned by ships belonging to the Department, and there has also been a falling off in the proceeds from the sale of land. These sums, together with sundry other minor items, amount in all to over 148,600 yen. Again, the sum of 80,000 yen was paid to the Department in the fiscal year under review for the yearly charges of the militia mentioned above, and there was an increase of over 42,000 yen in the taxes received on the products of the Hokkaido, as briefly explained in the former portion of this report under the heading of Revenue. Both these items exhibit a total increase of something over 122,000 yen. When the increases and decreases mentioned are set against each other, the nett result already mentioned will be attained.

In the following table are given the differences between the definitive and estimated accounts. It must, however, be observed that this table shows the sums actually disbursed by the Department, while Table II gives the sums paid to it by the Government. It is due to this circumstance that the difference of over 110,000 yen appears between the definitive amount of over 1,780,000 yen in the following table, and the definite amount of over 1,900,000 yen which appears in Table II. It must also be borne in mind that, after the ten years for which the appropriation has been granted have elapsed, there will be no difference between the amounts granted by the Government and those expended by the Department.

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Salaries.....	220,601.208	269,146.156	Dec. 48,544.948
Grants.....	99,889.491	73,192.215	Inc. 26,697.276
Travelling Expenses.....	56,690.958	60,731.502	Dec. 4,040.544
Cost of reclaiming waste land.....	39,500.522	49,897.164	Dec. 10,396.642
Expenditure for en- couragement of in- dustries.....	172,687.453	202,932.207	Dec. 30,244.754
Expenditure on Mines.....	18,917.694	15,756.990	Inc. 3,160.704
Cost of Schools.....	14,168.967	16,719.793	Dec. 2,550.826
Cost of Hospitals.....	18,932.774	24,104.885	Dec. 5,172.111
Postal Expenses.....	4,355.057	3,724.663	Inc. 630.394
Cost of Telegraphs.....	10,856.146	10,653.150	Inc. 202.996
Expenditure on Ship- ping.....	121,184.106	116,660.726	Inc. 4,523.380

Police.....	37,437.601	30,106.418	Inc. 7,331.183
Penal Establishments.....	15,563.887	14,814.052	Inc. 749.835
Cost of "Toden" (Militia) and coloniz- ing at Hoku Kai Do	69,128.011	180,000.000	Dec. 110,871.989
Cost of Engineering Works.....	10,864.508	9,700.000	Inc. 1,164.508
Cost of construction and repairs.....	109,822.108	70,861.770	Inc. 38,960.338
Repayment to Finance Department of ad- vances for develop- ing waste land.....	615,000.000	336,000.000	Inc. 279,000.000
Expenses for Shrines and Temples.....	829.929	1,360.945	Dec. 531.016
Expenses of Students sent abroad.....	4,578.940	3,000.000	Inc. 1,578.940
Cost of Foreign Em- ployes.....	27,249.575	27,488.000	Dec. 238.425
Miscellaneous Expenses	120,642.137	105,357.284	Inc. 15,284.853

Total..... 1,788,921.072 1,622,207.950 Inc. 166,713.122

**LAND TAX REFORM OFFICE :—**The amount of the definite account shows a decrease of 365,541.27 yen when compared with the estimates. This is due to the fact that, although there was a decrease of over 383,200 yen in consequence of the reform in the land tax not having made the progress that that was anticipated on account of the outbreak of the Satsuma rebellion, and various other causes, yet, on the other hand, there was an augmentation of over 17,600 yen owing to the permanent appointment from the Finance and Home Departments to this Department, of officials who consequently drew their salaries from this bureau.

Again, this definitive account as compared with that for the previous year shows an increase of 43,014.877 yen. This is attributable to the following causes ;—21,000 yen for expenses connected with the transfer of title-deeds which were to be granted at once, owing to the gradual completion of the land tax reform ; and 21,900 yen owing to the transfer of officials who had formerly been connected with the Home and Finance Departments to this bureau, from which they have received their salaries since the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji.

The following table shows the increases and decreases in the estimated and definitive accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE. Yen.	ESTIMATED. Yen.	INCREASE OR DECREASE. Yen.
Salaries.....	26,771.500	22,092.000	Inc. 4,679.500
Grants.....	1,655.808	3,539.347	Dec. 1,883.539
Travelling Expenses.....	52,072.700	138,000.000	Dec. 85,927.300
Expenses for Construc- tions and Repairs.....	22.595	120.000	Dec. 97.405
Charges for carriage of paper for Title Deeds	21,037.073	.....	Inc. 21,037.073
Subsidy to the Land- Tax Reform Office....	.....	300,000.000	Dec. 300,000.000
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,899.054	7,248.653	Dec. 3,349.599
Total.....	105,458.730	471,000.000	Dec. 365,541.270

**CITIES AND PREFECTURES :—**The amount of the definitive accounts when compared with the estimates shows a decrease of 453,161.959 yen. This saving was obtained as follows :—Over 184,700 yen by the abolition and amalgamation of Cities and Prefectures by Notification No. 112, issued in the 8th month of the 9th year of Meiji ; over 87,300 yen by the transfer of the salaries of police sergeants and all other expenses connected with the police to the heading, " Expenses for the Police in Cities and Prefectures," after the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji ; over 231,100 yen by transactions connected with the purchase of ground for public buildings, the erection of telegraph posts, dykes, &c., not having been settled, and various other minor items. The amount in the present definitive account, when compared with the corresponding sum in the previous fiscal year, shows a decrease of 1,366,084.671 yen. There was, it is true, an increase of 1,608,000 yen owing to the following causes :—550,200 yen to the abolition and amalgamation of Cities and Prefectures under Notifications No. 53, of the 4th month of the 9th year of Meiji, and No. 112, of the 8th month of the same year ; over 461,500 yen to there having been in the last fiscal year such contingent disbursements as expenses for constructing

embankments to protect the rice-fields in portions of Kanagawa Ken, the cost of purchasing the ground owned by the inhabitants of Suwa Street, Kitakata Mura, Yokohama, which locality was destroyed by fire, and the relief of those who suffered from inundations in the prefectures of Niigata, Miyagi and Iwai, expenses not needed in this year; over 94,600 yen was expended in connection with the transfer of the Courts (which were formerly included in the expenditure of Cities and Prefectures) to the District Courts under the Ministry of Justice; over 87,300 yen due to transferring the item "Salaries of Police Sergeants" and all expenses connected with the police to the item "Expenses for the Police in Cities and Prefectures" since the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji; over 83,600 yen by the transfer of the Custom House at Niigata to the control of the Finance Department in the 9th month of the 8th year of Meiji, and the abolition of the office for the inspection of ships by Notification No. 163 in the 11th month of the eighth year of Meiji, and the transfer of matters connected with the prisons in Tokio to the Central Police Department; over 53,300 yen by the diminution of expenses incurred in purchasing land for public purposes in this fiscal year as compared with the last; over 277,200 yen by the abolition of the practice of granting rent since the 1st month of the 9th year of Meiji, by Notification No. 178 of the 10th month of the 8th year of Meiji, and by the amendments in the regulation of "Travelling Allowances" in accordance with Notification No. 64 of the 6th month of the same year, and by certain other items. There was, however, an increase of over 241,900 yen, of which sum over 15,300 yen was caused by alterations in the amounts of the salaries of subordinate officials in the middle of the last fiscal year, and by transferring the affairs connected with the prisons, under the control of the Judicial Department, to the item "Cities and Prefectures," and also by the payments for ruled paper for petitions in the Courts, and for weights and measures, being for the whole twelve months during this fiscal year; over 86,200 yen owing to the greater cost during this period of land purchased from the public for the purpose of building brick houses to the south of the Kio-bashi in Tokio, and by the expense of repairing roads, which was heavier than in the preceding year; over 50,400 yen was also granted in aid of industries established for the benefit of the shizoku of Wakamatsu Ken.

The following table will exhibit the increases and decreases of the definitive and estimated accounts. In this table although there are some items in the definitive accounts which exceed the estimates, the deficiencies were supplied out of the estimated sum required to make good deficiencies (Hojiukin) which appears as the last item in the table. This item was inserted when the estimates were framed in view of possible deficits in the amounts appropriated, but the sum thus estimated was not needed, so that in the final result we find a decrease of over 450,000 yen. Whenever this item appears hereafter, the explanation now given will apply.

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries .....	1,689,975.824	1,777,619.000	Dec. 87,643.176
Grants .....	352,668.213	268,829.317	Inc. 83,838.896
Travelling Expenses	410,267.772	302,426.000	Inc. 107,841.772
Grants to the Military .....	17,491.904	273.590	Inc. 17,218.314
Relief .....	104,002.150	33,732.833	Inc. 70,269.317
Expenses of compiling records .....	34,949.450	36,400.000	Dec. 1,450.550
Expenses of Soldier's Monument, (Shokonsha) .....	7,970.735	4,929.000	Inc. 3,041.735
Expenses of Prisons	544,706.413	488,994.000	Inc. 55,712.413
Purchase of Ground owned by the people .....	88,980.957	.....	Inc. 88,980.957
Relief of shipwrecked persons .....	3,996.997	1,235.000	Inc. 2,761.997
Expenses in connection with the Foreign Employes .....	15,817.665	15,186.000	Inc. 631.665
Miscellaneous Expenditure .....	438,510.561	418,251.850	Inc. 20,258.711
Estimated sum required to make good deficiencies (Hojiukin) .....	.....	814,623.410	Dec. 814,623.410
Total .....	3,709,338.641	4,162,500.000	Dec. 453,161.359

The following table exhibits the total amount distributed among the Cities and Prefectures and the sum allotted to each City and Prefecture.

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Tokio City .....	264,320.809	161,162.000	Inc. 103,158.809
Kioto .....	193,677.312	159,724.000	Inc. 33,953.312
Osaka .....	109,866.919	131,634.000	Dec. 21,767.081
Kanagawa Prefecture .....	132,044.551	127,328.000	Inc. 4,716.551
Hiogo Prefecture .....	126,097.052	57,960.000	Inc. 68,137.052
Nagasaki Prefecture .....	122,549.481	77,352.750	Inc. 45,196.731
Niigata .....	70,855.555	72,779.000	Inc. 1,923.445
Saitama .....	78,800.485	54,685.000	Inc. 24,115.485
Gunma .....	71,071.787	70,840.750	Inc. 231.037
Chiba .....	86,571.863	84,546.000	Inc. 2,025.863
Ibaragi .....	85,480.783	94,610.250	Dec. 9,129.467
Tochigi .....	66,415.276	66,613.500	Dec. 198.224
Sakai .....	67,145.630	40,342.000	Inc. 26,803.630
Miyagi .....	85,346.396	56,852.250	Inc. 28,494.146
Aichi .....	88,164.326	90,934.000	Dec. 2,769.674
Hamamatsu .....	15,258.780	39,945.000	Dec. 24,686.220
Shizuoka .....	79,374.943	44,132.250	Inc. 35,242.693
Yamanashi .....	50,833.559	44,186.000	Inc. 6,647.559
Shiga .....	67,707.445	73,817.500	Dec. 6,110.055
Gifu .....	54,007.381	51,531.140	Inc. 2,476.241
Chikuma .....	17,051.821	46,981.000	Dec. 29,929.179
Nagano .....	70,141.097	48,374.000	Inc. 21,767.097
Miyagi .....	56,221.029	48,829.250	Inc. 7,391.779
Fukuoka .....	122,098.784	47,166.000	Inc. 74,932.784
Iwamaye .....	19,320.546	45,095.000	Dec. 25,774.454
Wakamatsu .....	14,309.288	41,680.750	Dec. 27,371.462
Iwate .....	68,369.898	47,033.250	Inc. 21,336.648
Awamori .....	66,236.980	49,666.750	Inc. 16,570.230
Yamagata .....	63,997.584	44,885.000	Inc. 19,112.584
Okita .....	8,766.685	30,488.000	Dec. 21,721.315
Tsurugaoka .....	11,264.674	31,841.750	Inc. 20,577.076
Akita .....	62,289.883	47,681.000	Inc. 14,608.883
Tsuruga .....	24,319.808	57,435.670	Dec. 33,115.862
Ishikawa .....	98,925.806	66,776.500	Inc. 32,149.306
Toyo-o-ka .....	16,522.539	42,976.000	Dec. 26,453.461
Tottori .....	23,655.996	52,009.500	Dec. 28,353.504
Shimane .....	95,470.667	45,009.000	Inc. 50,461.667
Shikama .....	19,533.237	67,932.000	Dec. 48,398.763
Okayama .....	86,930.210	75,417.800	Inc. 11,512.410
Hiroshima .....	80,494.036	56,073.750	Inc. 24,420.286
Yamaguchi .....	76,107.496	74,496.250	Inc. 1,611.246
Wakayama .....	64,671.406	56,470.000	Inc. 8,201.406
Miodow .....	26,430.540	54,566.000	Dec. 28,135.460
Kagawa .....	18,998.607	54,544.000	Dec. 35,545.393
Yehime .....	85,719.899	52,042.250	Inc. 33,677.649
Kochi .....	97,493.647	55,303.000	Inc. 42,190.647
Fukuoka .....	100,702.492	56,054.250	Inc. 44,648.242
Mitsuma .....	23,788.461	48,159.250	Dec. 24,370.789
Oita .....	58,003.177	49,900.000	Inc. 8,103.177
Kumamoto .....	71,663.168	75,259.980	Dec. 3,596.812
Miyazaki .....	17,807.541	54,802.750	Dec. 36,995.209
Kagoshima .....	126,441.306	121,951.500	Inc. 4,489.806
Estimated sum required to make good deficiencies (Hojiukin) .....	.....	814,623.410	Dec. 814,623.410
Total .....	3,709,338.641	4,162,500.000	Dec. 453,161.359

POLICE DEPARTMENT:—The amount of the present definitive account when compared with the estimates shews an increase of 51,758.006 yen. This augmentation is due to the following causes:—over 35,100 yen was spent on travelling expenses for police inspectors and subordinate officials attached to the Imperial *entourage* during the progress to Yamato and Kioto, in the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji; over 16,500 yen was incurred by the transfer to this Department of the expense connected with the construction and repairs of the gaols and penal establishments, which had previously been included in the expenses of Cities and Prefectures, and several other causes.

The amount in the definitive account when compared with the corresponding sum for the previous year shews an increase of 154,764.83 yen, due to the fact that a sum of over 46,900 yen was incurred by the transfer from the Tokio Fu to this Department of all charges connected with prisoners and penal establishments, in the 12th month of the 8th year of Meiji; the cost of the suppression of vagrancy was transferred to this Department in the 10th month of the 9th year of Meiji and the superintendence of the gaols, hitherto under the Judicial Department, was made over in the 2nd month of the same year. We also find that over 35,100 yen was expended in the pay of guards attached to the Imperial Progress to Yamato and Kioto; over 18,800 yen was spent in constructing telegraph lines connecting the police stations in Tokio, and over 53,700 yen by establishing the water-police and in some minor items. The following table will show the

increases and decreases in the definitive and estimated accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries .....	671,537.168	663,390.000	Inc. 8,147.168
Grants .....	260,224.089	267,093.500	Dec. 6,869.411
Travelling Expenses...	53,911.100	17,500.000	Inc. 36,411.100
Expenses of Gaols and Penal Establishments .....	73,579.415	70,046.280	Inc. 3,533.135
Cost of Constructions and Repairs .....	43,934.252	36,154.026	Inc. 7,780.226
Cost of Foreign Employees .....	12,144.194	12,144.194	.....
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	131,427.788	128,672.000	Inc. 2,755.788
Total .....	1,246,758.006	1,195,000.000	Inc. 51,758.006

**POLICE IN CITIES AND PREFECTURES :—**The amount in the definitive account compared with the estimates, shews an increase of 84,445.73 yen. This has been caused by the transfer to this section of the salaries of police sergeants and all other expenses connected with the police, charges which were formerly included in and paid out of the expenditures appropriated to the Cities and Prefectures. The increase also is owing in some degree to the expenses of the guards attached to the Imperial Progress to Kioto.

The amount in the definitive account, compared with the corresponding sum for the previous fiscal year, shews an increase of 240,402.454 yen. This was due to the increase in the police force in the Cities and Prefectures, and to the facts already stated, that the salaries of the police sergeants and all other expenses of the guards attached to the Progress of Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager to Kioto were paid as mentioned above.

The following table will shew the increase and decrease of the definitive and estimated accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries .....	527,529.679	.....	.....
Grants .....	146,210.775	.....	.....
Travelling Expenses	97,201.421	.....	.....
Cost of Foreign Employees .....	4,381.811	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	59,122.044	.....	.....
Total .....	834,445.730	750,000.000	Inc. 84,445.730

**SHRINES :—**The amount in the definitive accounts compared with the estimates shews a decrease of 21,739.288 yen. This was due to the fact that although there was an augmentation by the establishment of special Government shrines, there was, on the other hand, a considerable decrease owing to there being fewer priests receiving Government support, and to the general economy practised as regards the expenditure under this item.

The definitive accounts, compared with the corresponding sum for the previous fiscal year exhibit a diminution of 12,246,427 yen due to the causes already stated.

The following table shews the increase and decrease in the definitive and estimated accounts.

Although the expenses of the Board of Shrines were derived from two sources they were, however, disbursed without any distinction being made. The amount under this item gives only the Government disbursements :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Board of Shrines ...	15,000.000	15,000.000	.....
Salaries for Priests...	126,511.033	130,550.000	Dec. 4,038.967
Grants .....	22,838.563	21,220.000	Inc. 1,618.563
Festival Expenses ...	15,515.394	14,989.292	Inc. 526.102
Cost of Constructions and Repairs .....	5,396.000	8,219.000	Dec. 2,823.000
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	12,999.892	12,692.708	Inc. 307.094
Estimated sum required to make good deficiencies (Hojtakin) .....	.....	17,329.000	Dec. 17,329.000
Total .....	198,260.792	220,000.000	Dec. 21,739.208

**CONSTRUCTIONS AND REPAIRS IN CITIES AND PREFECTURES :—**The definitive accounts as compared with the

estimates shew a decrease of 99,378.620 yen. This is due to the facts that there was a decrease of over 91,200 yen owing to the amalgamation of a number of the local Governments in accordance with Notification No. 112, issued in the 8th month of the 9th year of Meiji, by which the expenses of repairs to buildings charged by local Governments were reduced, and to the postponement of the establishment of gaols, shrines and other buildings, after due consideration as their absolute immediate necessity. A further decrease of over 8,100 yen was effected by the transfer of the expenses of gaols and penal establishments to the Central Police Department in whose charge they now are.

The amount of the definitive accounts compared with the corresponding sum in those of the previous year exhibits an augmentation of 7,156.323 yen, which is explained by the fact that a far greater number of prisons were established in the present, than in the previous year.

The following table shews the increases or decreases in the definitive and estimated accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Repairing the Imperial Mausoleum .....	2,129.605	2,475.811	Dec. 345.706
Cost of New Government Buildings in Cities and Prefectures .....	55,151.342	27,680.545	Inc. 27,470.797
Repairs of same .....	9,360.487	9,440.959	Dec. 80.472
Cost of New police stations .....	2,432.736	675.458	Inc. 1,757.278
Repairs of same .....	1,363.921	56.772	Inc. 1,307.149
Cost of new prisons .....	32,274.701	57,514.717	Dec. 25,240.016
Repairs of same .....	4,306.086	1,540.537	Inc. 2,759.549
Construction of new Shrines .....	11,002.353	30,590.995	Dec. 19,588.642
Repairs of same .....	21,606.149	39,675.374	Dec. 18,069.225
Estimated sum required to make good deficiencies (Hojiakin)...	.....	69,349.332	Dec. 69,349.332
Total .....	139,621.380	239,000.000	Dec. 99,378.620

**EMBANKMENTS IN CITIES AND PREFECTURES :—**The definitive accounts as compared with the estimates shew a decrease of 6.144 yen. Although the outlay was so large that there was an increase of over 402,100 yen, owing to the floods which had destroyed the banks of the rivers in Kioto Fu, Kanagawa and ten other prefectures, and also by the opening of new roads; fortunately, however, the estimated sum required to make good deficiencies (Hojiakin) amounted to over 402,200 yen. The deficit was paid from this source and the amount above mentioned was left over.

The amount in the definitive account, compared with the corresponding sum for the previous fiscal year shews a decrease of 33,927 yen, due to the fact that the digging of canals from the River Shinano in the prefecture of Niigata, which required a temporary outlay last year, was suspended for a time and consequently the expense of purchasing the land required was not incurred in the present fiscal year.

The following table shews the increases and decreases in the estimated and definitive accounts :—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Repairing Banks damaged by floods, &c. ....	936,185.650	655,879.832	Inc. 280,305.818
Building and Repairing Bridges...	124,710.892	78,014.143	Inc. 46,696.749
Constructing and Repairing Acqueducts .....	159,721.108	139,083.465	Inc. 20,637.643
Construction of Rois .....	165,218.535	117,615.135	Inc. 47,603.400
Construction of Hrbours .....	14,157.671	7,204.892	Inc. 6,952.779
Estimated sum required to make good deficiencies (Hojiakin) .....	.....	402,202.533	Dec. 402,202.533
Total .....	1,399,993.856	1,400,000.000	Dec. 6.144

**LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES :—**The definitive account when compared with the estimates, shews a decrease of 167,068.446 yen. This saving is owing to the following causes; over 87,000 yen to there being no Minister for Japan in France, Italy, Austria or China, and to various other vacancies at our diplomatic posts, and to the salaries for

these offices having been provided for in the estimates; 80,000 yen was saved as there was seldom occasion to send officials abroad to transact public affairs; and in some minor items a considerably reduced expenditure was apparent.

Again, the amount of the definitive account as compared with the corresponding sum for the previous year shews a decrease of 99,291.383 yen, which is attributable to the following causes:—An increment of over 26,900 yen was incurred by the establishment of consulates at London, Karsatsu, Russia, Tientsin and Hawaii in the preceding year, the expenses of all of which appear in the present fiscal year, and another increment of over 11,600 yen was incurred in the present fiscal year by the establishment of the office of Commissioner of Commercial Affairs at Vladivostock, and of the Consulate at Chefoo, and the Consular hospital in Corea. Against this, however, there appears a diminution of over 55,000 yen, because there were no large sums of money required (as in the previous fiscal year) for the purchase of land for the Consulate at Shanghai, the erection of the Consulate at Tientsin, the purchase of furniture, &c., for those offices, and travelling expenses of Consuls to their posts. There was a further diminution of over 86,800 yen by the amendments in the regulations affecting Expenses for Legations and Consulates. These amounts combined give a total decrease of 137,900 yen, and by balancing this sum against the total increase above mentioned we obtain the result already stated:—

The following table will shew the increases and decreases in the definitive and estimated accounts:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries .....	274,969.549	362,016.876	Dec. 87,047.327
Rewards and Grants..	4,993.440	5,939.124	Dec. 945.684
Travelling Expenses..	21,333.776	37,530.000	Dec. 16,196.224
Construction and Repairs .....	7,097.027	7,470.335	Dec. 373.308
Cost of Foreign Employes .....	23,411.264	35,204.000	Dec. 11,792.736
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	49,426.498	100,139.665	Dec. 50,713.167
Total .....	381,231.554	548,300.000	Dec. 167,068.446

**CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW PALACE:**—Owing to this undertaking having been suspended for some time, this item does not appear in the definitive accounts of the year under review.

**ADVANCES FOR RELIEF WORKS AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIES:**—The definitive accounts as compared with the estimates shew an increase of 673,940.769 yen mainly due to the large amount advanced for Relief Works. This was owing to the great damage wrought by drought and flood in the prefectures of Hiogo, Shizuoka, Okayama, Yamanashi, Shimane, &c.

Again, the amount of the definitive account, compared with the corresponding sum for the previous year, shews a decrease of 523,027.245 yen. Despite the increase which we have already mentioned, the expenditure in connection with those localities in which the land tax reform was being introduced, the payments to miners, etc., were all accounted for in the estimates under the item of "Temporary Advances" as explained in paragraph VII. of the preliminary remarks to the estimates for the present fiscal term. They have, therefore, been eliminated from the main accounts of ordinary disbursements, having in fact been advanced temporarily from the Reserve Fund.

The following table shews the increase and decrease of the estimated and definitive accounts:—

	DEFINITIVE.	ESTIMATED.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Advances for Relief...	1,093,589.769	.....	.....
Advances for the encouragement of Industries .....	80,351.000	.....	.....
Total .....	1,173,940.769	500,000.000	Inc. 673,940.769

**THE HIROSHIMA MINE:**—The amount in the present definitive account under this head is 159,293.432 yen. As mentioned in that portion of this report dealing with the Revenue, it was not ascertained at the time when the estimates were drawn up what would be the correct sum to provide, and consequently only the actual amount expended has been stated.

The amount in this definitive account when compared with the estimates shews a decrease of 57,059.013 yen, which is due to the fact that, although as was briefly explained under the Revenue, this undertaking was commenced in the middle of the preceding year—thus involving the expense for a whole year in this present term—still in the previous year a large sum of money was required to purchase ore from the then proprietor of the mine.

**THE IMPERIAL PROGRESS TO YAMATO AND KIOTO:**—The actual amount under this heading is 119,962.451 yen.

This item was introduced in accordance with the Notification issued in the 11th month of the 9th year of Meiji. This was subsequent to the framing of the estimates in which, consequently, the item does not appear, and only the sum actually disbursed is stated.

**MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE:**—The definitive accounts as compared with the estimates shew an increase of 581,383.125 yen. This is explained as follows, a decrease of over 297,900 yen occurring in the items mentioned:—the printing of the new paper money to be exchanged for old, and of Capitalized Pension Bonds, was not carried out as first anticipated, thereby effecting a saving of over 193,300 yen; over 59,500 yen was saved by paying the expenses for refining gold and silver, which were included under this item in the estimates, out of the profits of the operation; and the remaining sum of over 45,000 yen by deferring the construction of the four large bridges in Tokio to a subsequent year. In spite, however, of all these reductions, there was an ultimate increase of over 599,600 yen caused by expenses incurred in crushing the riots in Ibaraki and six other prefectures; of over 128,400 yen by a transfer to the Expenditure Funds to make good losses by fire or robbery; and of over 90,000 yen for the purchase of forest land owned by the people. Over 61,200 yen was paid as compensation to Inada Kunitane a shizoku in the territory under the Kaitakushi, and two other persons, for their outlay in cultivating ground formerly belonging to them in the Hokkaido. Some other causes also arose which made altogether an aggregate total of over 879,300 yen. If the above decrease be deducted from this amount it will give the increase stated before.

Again, the amount of the definitive account, when compared with the corresponding sum for the previous fiscal year, shews an increase of 275,903.575 yen. Such increase is thus explained. There is a decrease of over 523,200 yen in consequence of the following charges which appeared in the accounts for the last fiscal year not being required in that now under consideration, viz:—over 325,000 yen for the purchase of steamers and other property of the Mail Steamship Company; over 81,600 yen for commission allowed for withdrawing redeemable paper money; over 75,800 yen for the final settlement of the accounts relating to the late Han and Ken; over 25,500 yen granted to the former proprietor of the Takashima coal mine; and finally over 20,200 yen granted as compensation to those who formerly had the privilege of paying a low rate of land tax, which however was abolished in order to simplify the land tax under the new assessment. However, there was a total increase of over 804,100 yen in this fiscal year owing to the causes already mentioned, viz: over 596,800 yen for suppressing the riots, over 90,000 yen for purchasing forest land owned by the people, over 80,000 yen for expenses incurred in printing the Capitalized Pension Bonds and new paper money; over 37,200 yen for grants to Inada Kunitane, a shizoku of Kaitakushi, and to other persons, and certain other minor causes. In all these sums make a grand total of over 804,100 yen.

Deducting from this sum the decrease above mentioned, we find the nett increase already stated.

**RESERVE FUND FOR UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES:**—All sums applied from this fund to make good deficiencies appear under their respective proper headings. The item therefore requires no farther comment.

**THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION:**—There were no payments under this heading during the fiscal year under review, and the item appearing in the accounts belongs to the previous term.

**REFINING GOLD AND SILVER:**—Nothing was disbursed under this item, as the expenses for refining were included under the heading of "Miscellaneous Expenditure."

**GRANTS TO THOSE WHO SURRENDERED THEIR PENSIONS:**—Nothing appears under this heading, as the grants were fully paid up in the preceding fiscal year.

**CONSTRUCTION OF THE FOUR LARGE BRIDGES IN TOKIO:—** There was no payment made on this account either, as the disbursements were included under the "Miscellaneous Expenditure."

**ADVANCES FOR BUILDING BRICK RESIDENCES IN TOKIO:—** No disbursements were made under this heading, as the advances came out of the Reserve Fund and were not included in the ordinary accounts for this fiscal year. This has been already explained in paragraph VII. of the "Preliminary Remarks on the Estimates."

**ADVANCES TO THE MITSU BISHI COMPANY:—** The explanation given in the report on the accounts for the previous fiscal year, applies equally to the statement for the year now under consideration.

**ADVANCES TO THE TOKIO EXCHANGE:—** This item was also dealt with in the report for the previous fiscal year, and the remarks then made still hold good.

**EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH COREAN AFFAIRS:—** There were no payments under this heading during the fiscal year now under review, and the item appearing in the accounts belongs to the previous year.

**THE AKITA MINE:—** Nothing appears under this heading, as the expenses were included under the general expenditure of the Public Works Department, to the control of which the mine was transferred in the 11th month of the 8th year of Meiji.

**THE IMPERIAL PROGRESS TO THE NORTH-EASTERN PROVINCES:—** There were no payments under this heading during the present fiscal year, and the item appearing in the accounts belongs to the former period.

**THE NATIONAL DEBT, RESERVE FUND, AND ADVANCES:—** At the beginning of the 9th fiscal year of Meiji, the total amount of the National Debt was 148,914,118.346 yen, and at the end of the same year it was 147,083,837.065 yen, thus shewing a diminution of 1,830,281.281 yen.

At the beginning of the 9th fiscal year of Meiji, the total amount of the Reserve Funds and Advances was 37,453,818.322 yen, and at the end of the same year 47,098,833.808 yen, which exhibits an increase of 9,645,015.486 yen.

The following table shews the increases and decreases in the National Debt, Reserve Funds, and Advances, during the year commencing with the 1st day of the 7th month of the 9th year of Meiji, and ending with the 30th day of the 6th month of the 10th year of Meiji.

TABLE III.

Comparative table of the National Debt, Reserve Fund, and Advances, shewing the increases and decreases during the fiscal year, beginning with the 7th month of the 9th year of Meiji and ending with the 6th month of the 10th year of Meiji.

	NATIONAL DEBT.		
	ACTUAL SUM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.	ACTUAL SUM AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
<b>DOMESTIC DEBT:—</b>			
Old loan bearing no interest ...	10,025,650.969	9,868,465.000	Dec. 157,185.969
New loan at 4 per cent.....	11,797,920.312	11,450,950.000	Dec. 346,970.312
Bonds for with- drawal of the old paper cur- rency at 6% ...	2,238,550.000	2,105,950.000	Dec. 132,600.000
Voluntarily capital- ized Pension bonds at 8% ...	16,641,850.000	16,204,725.000	Dec. 437,125.000
Paper money in circulation.....	94,054,731.065	94,054,731.065	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>134,758,702.346</b>	<b>133,684,821.065</b>	<b>Dec. 1,073,881.281</b>
<b>FOREIGN DEBT:—</b>			
Old loan at 9 per cent .....	2,928,000.000	2,440,000.000	Dec. 488,000.000
New loan at 7 per cent.....	11,227,416.000	10,959,016.000	Dec. 268,400.000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14,155,416.000</b>	<b>13,399,016.000</b>	<b>Dec. 756,400.000</b>
<b>Grand total of Domestic and Foreign Debts:</b>	<b>148,914,118.346</b>	<b>147,083,837.065</b>	<b>Dec. 1,830,281.281</b>

	ACTUAL SUM AT THE BE- GINNING OF THE YEAR.	ACTUAL SUM AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Reserve Fund...	28,341,416.804	39,031,538.059	Inc. 10,690,121.255
Various advan- ces.....	9,112,401.518	8,067,295.749	Dec. 1,045,105.769
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37,453,818.322</b>	<b>47,098,833.808</b>	<b>Inc. 9,645,015.486</b>

The increases and decreases of the various items given above are clearly explained as follows:—Old Domestic Debt bearing no interest:—The actual decrease during the first portion of the 9th fiscal year amounts to 157,185.969 yen, as the following figures shew:—

Repayments .....	Yen 223,830.179
Old loan, additional issue.....	„ 66,644.210

Total decrease ..... Yen 157,185.969

The increase above mentioned was occasioned by the fact that, although these accounts were almost entirely settled in the 6th and 7th years of Meiji, there were still a few outstanding, and some delay was caused in the investigation of the actual state of affairs. The repayment was made in accordance with the regulation that a portion of the debt payable in yearly drawings, should be paid in this term. The debts of the Imperial Princes, and sundry small bonds not exceeding twenty-five yen each, were also settled. It should be noticed that the difference in the repayments shown above, as compared with the corresponding sum in Table II., is explained by the fact that the former is the amount actually repaid during one complete year, while the latter was the sum which was estimated to be paid back during the fiscal year. The same explanation applies to the differences between the items in Tables I. and II. under such headings as "Repayment of National Debts," "Repayment of Advances," and "Rents due to the Government."

**NEW DOMESTIC LOAN AT FOUR PER CENT:—** At the end of the financial year this item shewed a decrease of 346,970.312 yen as compared with the beginning. The account at present stands as follows:—

Repayment.....	yen 404,082.084
Additional issue.....	„ 57,111.772

Decrease..... yen 346,970.312

The explanation given under the heading of the "Old Domestic Debt" applies equally to the increase and decrease in this item.

**BONDS AT SIX PER CENT FOR WITHDRAWAL OF THE OLD PAPER CURRENCY:—** An actual decrease of 132,600 yen appeared at the end of the financial year, as compared with the commencement. This reduction was effected under the regulations for repayment.

**VOLUNTARILY CAPITALIZED PENSION BONDS AT EIGHT PER CENT:—** At the end of the financial year there was a decrease of 437,125.000 yen, as compared with the commencement. At the close the account stood as follows:—

Repayments.....	yen 399,850.000
Bonds surrendered .....	„ 37,275.000

Total.....yen 437,125.000

The repayment was made in conformity with the regulations, which require a portion of these bonds to be redeemed annually. The remainder of the decrease was due to the voluntary surrender of certain bonds issued some years since.

**THE OLD FOREIGN LOAN BEARING NINE PER CENT:—** During the financial year there was an actual decrease of 488,000 yen. This is attributable to the fact that a portion of the said loan was paid back in accordance with the regulations. It must be noted, however, that the English pound sterling was calculated at 4.880 yen, but when the repayment was made the rate of exchange was 4.992 yen, and the actual amount expended in repayment was 499,298.070 yen. The reason why this last mentioned sum does not appear in the account is, that there would then have been a discrepancy in the total of the loan as explained in the definitive account for the previous fiscal year.

**THE NEW FOREIGN LOAN BEARING SEVEN PER CENT :—**  
At the end of the financial year there was an actual decrease of 208,400 yen as compared with the commencement, and the explanations given relative to the old Foreign Loan equally apply to this item.

**RESERVE FUND :—**The end of the financial year discloses an increase in this item of 10,690,121.255 yen, as compared with the former year, the account standing thus :—

Surplus of revenue transferred to the Reserve Fund .....	yen 9,821,813.923
Advances transferred to the Reserve Fund.....	„ 868,307.332

Total..... yen 10,690,121.255

The surplus of Revenue transferred to the Reserve Fund was the saving effected prior to the 6th month of the 8th year of Meiji. It must be noted that the sum of 312,675.534 yen, available for temporary advances under the heading "Ordinary Advances," was not required. It was intended as accommodation to local authorities for expenses connected with the land tax reform and transferred to the Reserve Fund, as it formed a portion of the surplus Revenue of the period prior to the 6th month of the 8th year of Meiji.

With regard to the other amount transferred to the Reserve Fund. It was hitherto the rule to make various advances out of Revenue, but regulations were issued that these payments should be made in future out of the Reserve Fund. In consequence, repayment of the amounts advanced out of the Revenue, in the preceding fiscal year, was ordered to be transferred to the Reserve Fund.

**VARIOUS ADVANCES :—**At the end of the financial year a decrease was found to have taken place of 1,045,105.769 yen. At the end of the year the account stood as follows :—

Advances already made.....	869,911.595	
New Advances.....	238,157.867	1,108,069.462
		Yen.
Repayments .....		1,431,304.306
Written off.....		612,915.125
Depreciation .....		108,955.800
		2,153,175.231
Decrease .....		1,045,105.769

The item of advances already made was the amount granted for the support of the poor, and the encouragement of industries during the fiscal year now under review. The new grants were the amounts lent to those who had arranged to borrow money from the late Hans, but had not received the full amount of the loans, or had some other equitable claims against the former local Governments. The Repayments arose from the receipt of instalments according to the terms of the several loans, the amount repaid in bonds, and the sums received under the method introduced by Government under which annual instalments of ten per cent. are paid upon certain loans. The item "Written off" refers to advances abandoned in consequence of the bankruptcy of the debtors, and the postponement of claims by extension of the terms of payment. The last item "Depreciation" refers to the circumstance that the price of rice and Mexican dollars, both of which had advanced, fell at the period of repayment, as did also the price of certain Government Bonds at the time when they were taken back in repayment of loans. Certain advances also were allowed to be discharged in one sum instead of by instalments extending over five, ten, or twenty years as the case might be, under the system already referred to of receiving payment at various periods.

#### REUTERS'S TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 6th October, 1880.

Letters from the Russian camp near Kuldja state that hostilities are impracticable before the spring.

LONDON, 18th October, 1880.

The Government has ordered the leaders of the Irish Land League to be prosecuted for seditious speeches.

LONDON, 21st October, 1880.

It is rumoured that the Czar will appoint the Czarowitz co-regent, and then retire to Livadia.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whichever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA : SATURDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 10TH MONTH, 23RD DAY, DO-YO-III.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The O. & O. steamer *Belgic* arrived in port from San Francisco on Friday morning; she brought American dates up to the 2nd of October. The homeward mails were sent forward by the M. M. steamer *Volga* on the 17th instant, via Hongkong, and the O. & O. steamer *Oceanic*, via San Francisco, on Friday last.

We have been informed that the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Niigata Maru*, left Hongkong on Monday last, with the European mails for Kobe and Yokohama. The *Niigata* may be looked for on Wednesday next at daylight.

The barque *N. Boynton* sailed from New York for Shanghai on the 14th of last month. No other vessel left that port for the Far East during the interval between the 13th and 26th of September, nor was there any vessel on the berth for either China or Japan at the latter date.

The *London and China Express* says that "the *Bacchante*, Captain Lord Charles Scott, is ordered to be out of Portsmouth Dockyard by the 8th September instant, when she will leave for Vigo, with the Royal midshipmen on board, and await the arrival of the Flying Squadron, which she will join. The *Inconstant*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lord Clanwillian; the *Cleopatra*, Captain Durrant; the *Bacchante*, and the *Tourmaline*, Captain R. P. Dennistoun (if she returns in time from the West Indies) will be the vessels forming the Flying Squadron. The cruise will be exceptionally protracted, as they will sail first to the Pacific, thence proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, and the Falkland Islands. After touching at the Sandwich Islands they proceed to Japan to await further sailing orders, the arrival there taking place in all probability in September of next year."

On Sunday afternoon the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, from Kobe, came into port towing the dismantled barque *Taihei Maru*. From what we can gather, the unlucky vessel experienced the full power of the typhoon of the 3rd instant, at a much earlier hour than either the *Scottish Fairy* at sea, or people on shore. The gale was at its worst between noon and 4 p.m. on Sunday, during which time the vessel was thrown on her beam-ends and it was found necessary, as in the case of the *Scottish Fairy*, to cut away the fore and mainmasts, in order to save both ship and crew. The jib-boom has snapped off short by the bowsprit, the bulwarks are smashed and the vessel generally shows signs of having had a very bad time of it.

A match of base-ball was played on Saturday last between the U. S. Navy and the Y. B. B. Club, resulting in a victory for the former by 22 runs against 14. The play was not particularly good on either side.

The third meeting of the Société Suisse de Tir will be held on Saturday the 30th instant, or, should the weather prove unfavourable, on Sunday the 31st instant. The contest will commence at 1.30. Nine prizes will be given and, as on the last occasion, competitors will be handicapped.

A match for \$50 aside, distance one mile, was run last Wednesday morning on the racecourse between the ponies *Honnie Donn* and *Kingfisher*, and resulted in an easy victory for the former. We are inclined to think, however, that with owners up the re-

sult might have been different, as *Kingfisher's* jockey pushed his pony injudiciously at the bill. The time was 2 min. 28 sec. Quite a crowd had assembled to see the race.

We learn from a paragraph in the *North China Herald* that M. J. de Bielle, Interpreter at the French Consulate-General here, according to the *Journal de la Republique Francaise* of the 19th August, has been promoted to the position of second Interpreter to the French Legation at Tokio. We understand, however, that it is not probable that he will leave Shanghai until the arrival of his successor. The same paper announces the appointment of M. Pernet, "Chancelier de 2 classe" at Yokohama to be Chancellor at the French Consulate at San Francisco. M. Larouy, "Chancellerie du consulat à Odessa, non installé," will be promoted to the position vacated by M. Pernet at Yokohama.

The *North-China Herald* reports that a meeting of the directors of the China Shipowners' Association was held on Saturday, the 2nd of October, at the office of the general agents, Messrs. Morris & Co. An interim dividend of Tls. 5 per share was declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1880, the accounts showing a credit freight balance of Tls. 12,000, exclusive of the freights of several vessels. For the information of the public, we may mention that the fleet belonging to the Association consists of the following vessels:—British—ship *Martha*, barques *M. A. Dixon*, *John Potts* and *Sakuma*, and schooner *Aberlarian*; American—*Benjamin Aymar* and barquentine *Almatia*.

The evidence in the recent stabbing case affords a strong comment upon the usefulness of the Japanese police. One of the witnesses stated that from the very first, when he saw the prisoner breaking into the house, and until the struggle and stabbing were over, the Japanese policeman on duty stood there calmly looking on blowing his whistle, although he might have easily prevented the man from entering the shop in question.

In a police-court in America recently, a woman was charged with having committed an assault upon her husband. The weapon used was produced in court, and found to be a board having on one side the text—beautifully illuminated—"God bless our home."

We are informed that Minister Angell, and Messrs. Swift and Trencott, have been very cordially received by the Chinese authorities. Bao Hsun, Superintendent of the Board of Civil office, and Li Hung Tsao, formerly tutor to the last Emperor, are the two members of the Tsung li Yamen appointed to confer with the commissioners.

Last Thursday morning at about eight o'clock, as a small boat belonging to Mr. Watts, carpenter, was under sail about a mile and a quarter from the shore, she was observed suddenly to capsize. As the boat was heavily ballasted it sank at once leaving the crew—two Manila men and one Japanese—struggling in the water. Two boats from a Japanese man-of-war, and a launch from Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson's went at once to their assistance, but only saved two of them—one of the Manila men being drowned. The top of the boat's mast was just visible above the water, and she was raised and towed into the creek.

From a private letter received by the *Tokio Maru*, we regret to learn of the death of Don Carlos A. de España, the Minister for Spain at Peking. Don Carlos, who was an experienced and daring horseman, was thrown from the animal he was riding on Monday night the 27th of September. His spine was fractured in several places and it was immediately seen that the unfortunate gentleman could not possibly survive. All the Foreign Ministers called frequently upon His Excellency, who lingered in great agony until Friday the 1st of October instant. On the following day he was buried with great pomp in the French cemetery, which is situated about six miles west of Peking. All the members of the diplomatic body and the few unofficial visitors to Peking, followed the remains to the grave.

The Spanish Consul at Shanghai has been accidentally drowned. The *Courier* thus alludes to the unfortunate occurrence:—We much regret to announce the death by drowning of

Senor Alberto de Garay, the Spanish Consul at this port. The deceased gentleman had been on a visit to the Commander of the *Dona Maria de Molina*, the Spanish man-of-war, and was returning about 12 o'clock to shore, when he missed his footing while stepping from the sampan on to the jetty near the Mitsui Bishi Company's office, and fell into the water. Being rather stout and unable to swim, he was carried away by the tide, and though an alarm was given and the drags were speedily requisitioned, his body had not been recovered up to five o'clock. The unfortunate gentleman was thirty-six years of age, and had been in Shanghai about six years. He leaves a widow and her mother and a large circle of friends here to mourn his loss. It is indeed sad, and hardly less sad than remarkable, that Spain should lose two of her representatives in China—the Spanish Minister at Peking and Senor de Garay—by accidents within a few days of each other.

A party of tourists arrived on Friday and are stopping at the International Hotel. They left England about the middle of August, and are making a tour of the world under the arrangements of the well-known tourist firm, Thos. Cook & Son, of Ludgate Circus, London, England, and 261 Broadway, New York. They are accompanied by Mr. G. Dattari, one of the firm's efficient representatives. The party will sail from Yokohama for the Inland Sea on Wednesday, the 27th of October instant.

The *Times* says that "Nations should not only take a decennial census of population, but also draw up a balance-sheet every ten years of what progress they may have made in industry, wealth, commerce, instruction, and morality. We have only to compare the returns of Trade for 1879-80 with those of ten years ago to see the advancement of the United Kingdom as follows:—Increase.—Population, 11 per cent.; revenue, 8 per cent.; public wealth, 30 per cent.; commerce, 13 per cent.; shipping, 16 per cent.; textile manufactures, 29 per cent.; minerals 45 per cent.; railway traffic, 45 per cent.; Post Office, 45 per cent.; schools, 122 per cent.; public morality, 13 per cent.; welfare of poor, 18 per cent. Population has not grown so fast as in previous decades, but the ratio of increase is still much higher than the European average. It was 13 per cent. in England and ten in Scotland, while Ireland showed a decline of 1 per cent., owing to emigration. The total number of British emigrants was 1,654,000, from which, deducting those who returned, the balance or net loss would be 875,000, and if these were added to the actual population the increase would reach 14 per cent. Revenue or taxation is lighter now than it was ten years ago, the average for last year being 48s. per inhabitant. In the same interval the National Debt has been reduced by 24 millions sterling. Public wealth is pretty accurately measured by the income-tax valuation, which is now £134,000,000 higher than in 1869, an increase of £4 per inhabitant; even in Ireland the ratio is higher by £2 per head. It seems that the average income varies in the three kingdoms as follows:—£19 in England, £15 in Scotland, £7 in Ireland, and £17 for the whole United Kingdom. The accumulation of wealth among the working classes, as represented by deposits in saving banks, has risen from 51 to 76 millions sterling, being almost 50 per cent. Compared with population, the savings deposited since 1869 have been 18s. per inhabitant in England, the same in Scotland, and 4s. in Ireland. It is, furthermore, worthy of observation that the deposits in the Bank of England reached 39½ millions sterling in 1879 against 22 millions in 1869, the increase being relatively almost double as great as in the saving banks. Commerce has likewise grown faster than population, last year a ratio of £17 18s. 3d. per inhabitant against £17 4s. 6d. in 1869. Many people erroneously suppose that it is only our imports that increase, while our exports decline. Suffice it to say that the exports of 1879 were 12 millions sterling over those of 1869, being an increase of 5 per cent. Our merchant shipping (not including colonial) has risen 860,000 tons, but the effective carrying power is almost doubled, owing to the enormous development of steam traffic. In 1869 steamers were 17 per cent. of our shipping, the present ratio being 38 per cent., and, if we count them as four times the power of sailing vessels, we find our carrying power is now 14 million tons, as against 8½ million

tons ten years ago. If we include colonial, the total British tonnage would be equivalent to 19½ million tons, the total for all nations being a little over 40 millions. Manufactures, minerals, and railway returns show at a glance the progress of internal industry. Our mills in 1879 consumed 1,615 million pounds of cotton and wool, against 1,248 millions in 1869, an increase of 29 per cent; while our mining industry rose 45 per cent., the value of coal, iron, &c., extracted last year amounting to 64 millions, against 44 millions in 1869. By a remarkable coincidence, our railway traffic has grown in the same ratio as minerals, the gross earnings having risen from £41,100,000 to £59,400,000. Another coincidence is the Post Office increase, also 45 per cent.—viz, 847 million letters in 1869, and 1,239 millions last year. All the above items show material progress, and if we turn to the indications of moral improvement we find the figures no less satisfactory. The number of criminals convicted in the three kingdoms has declined from 14,340 to 12,525—a fall of 13 per cent., and it may therefore be said that public morality has advanced in the same degree. School statistics show that the average attendance in Great Britain has risen from 1,333,000 to 2,980,000 children, the increase being 11 times greater than that of population. Finally, we may gauge the condition of the poor by the number of paupers relieved; and as this has fallen from 1,281,000 to 1,037,000, it follows that there is an improvement equal to 19 per cent. There is but one branch of national wealth or industry that shows a decline—namely, agriculture, the area under corn and green crops having fallen in ten years from 17,096,000 to 15,650,000 acres, a decline of 8 per cent. for the United Kingdom, although the figures for Ireland show that the falling-off in that country was as much as 16 per cent. It may be questioned, however, whether the rural products of the United Kingdom have at all declined in the last ten years, seeing the increase in the number of cattle—viz., 8 per cent. in cows, 12 per cent. in horses, 6 per cent. in pigs: the only set-off being a loss of 6 per cent. in sheep. Even in Ireland (counting ten sheep for one head of cattle) we find the farming stock increased 8 per cent. Thus the growth of pastoral interests has probably compensated the loss in tillage. Summing up the condition of the United Kingdom at present as compared with ten years ago, we have every reason to be proud of the progress we have made. If we had only increased in wealth, manufactures, commerce, and public instruction in the same ratio as the number of inhabitants—namely, 11 per cent.—we should present to the world a very favorable balance-sheet of our affairs in the past decade. But it is manifest that we have grown in prosperity much more than in population, and that every succeeding decade, in spite of an occasional crisis or reverse, sees Great Britain richer, wiser, and happier, thanks to the industry and civic virtues of her people.

A fire broke out in the native town near the railway station at about three o'clock on Friday morning. We have not yet learnt the extent of damage done, but believe it was not serious.

On Sunday the 28th of August, Emperor Francis Joseph left Vienna on a visit to Hungary, Moravia, Galicia, and Bukowina. With the exception of the Minister of War, his Majesty is unaccompanied by any of the Ministry. He arrived at Olmütz in the afternoon to attend a series of military manoeuvres. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Emperor was enthusiastically received by about 80,000 persons. The same correspondent says that some manoeuvres witnessed by the Emperor on Monday night succeeded splendidly. The fortresses were shelled with the aid of the electric light. The troops retired at daybreak, and at seven in the morning the cannonade recommenced. The Emperor was present all the time. After the manoeuvres the Emperor reviewed the troops, and expressed his entire satisfaction with all the proceedings, including the torchlight procession, which comprised 2,000 torch-bearers, and a number of male singers. On Tuesday, after witnessing manoeuvres executed by two corps d'armée of 18,500 men each, the Emperor left Olmütz for Cracow. At all the stations through which the train passed his Majesty met with an enthusiastic reception, and a telegram says that his entry into Cracow from the railway station "partook of the character of a triumphal procession; flowers were thrown along the route,

and the cheering was loud and incessant." Half an hour after his arrival the Emperor, in a Russian military uniform, received Prince Albedinski the Governor-General of Warsaw.

We publish some statistics showing the advances made by Great Britain in prosperity during the past ten years. The following table of figures extracted from a speech delivered recently at Cleveland, Ohio, by the Hon. J. Hay, Assistant Secretary of State for the United States, shows the increased production throughout that country for the last twenty years, and is interesting from the fact that the results disclosed are unequalled in the history of nations:—

TWENTY YEAR'S INCREASED PRODUCTION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

	1860.	1880.	Increase per cent.
Population .....	31,443,321	48,500,000	55
Wheat produced, bushels.....	173,104,924	440,000,000	154.2
Wheat exported, bushels.....	4,155,153	175,000,000	4,111.8
Maize produced, bushels.....	838,792,740	1,450,000,000	72.9
Maize exported, bushels.....	3,314,305	100,000,000	2,017.3
Wool produced, lbs.....	60,264,912	232,508,000	285.8
Cotton produced, bales.....	4,823,770	5,675,000	17.6
Petroleum produced, brls. ...	500,000	19,741,661	3,848.3
Iron produced, tons.....	919,770	3,070,875	234.1
Rails produced, tons.....	205,038	1,113,273	442.9
Hogs, packed.....	2,350,822	6,950,451	195.7
Butter exported, lb.....	7,640,914	38,248,016	400.6
Cheese exported, lb.....	15,315,799	141,654,474	813.5
Merchandise imports.....	\$336,282,485	\$670,000,000	99.3
Merchandise exports.....	\$316,242,423	\$835,000,000	164.2
Gold and silver produced.....	\$46,150,000	\$79,711,990	72.9
Gold and silver exported.....	\$57,996,104	—	—
Gold and silver imported.....	—	\$75,713,531	—

The financial difficulties which caused the closing of the Shintomiza Theatre have, we understand, been arranged and this celebrated establishment will shortly recommence giving dramatic representations.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that eight more telegraph stations will be opened in Yezo early next year. The total length of the telegraphs within the Empire is over 1850 ri (the ri is nearly 2½ miles) while the total of the wires is about 3900 ri.

We are sorry to notice in the *Mainichi Shinbun* a paragraph announcing that large numbers of cartons are arriving in Yokohama until there are at present from 220,000 to 230,000 in the market. The trade is said to be very brisk and prices good, so that sellers are recovering some of the losses made in recent seasons. It appears quite hopeless to expect the native producers to exercise the slightest common sense in regard to this suicidal industry.

We learn from the *Choya Shinbun* that it has been decided to grant the sum of 22,707 yen to assist the inhabitants of Nasunogahara to obtain a good supply of water, which is at present very scarce in that locality.

The *Cincinnati Commercial*, which it will be hardly necessary to remark is violently republican in politics, has the following anecdote of the democratic candidate for the vice-Presidency:—Judge D. W. McClung has a good memory, and he is a good story-teller. He was standing in a group of gentlemen in front of the Gibson House, yesterday, when one of the party recently returned from the East was telling of the sensation the *Commercial's* exposé of Bill English, the "Poor Man's Friend," in his real estate transactions, was creating throughout the State of New York. It reminded the Judge of a newspaper item he had read about Bill English over twenty years ago. It was in relation to English's bill in congress to withdraw the school land grant from the Territory of Kansas unless it voted for the infamous Nebraska Compromise. A paper spoke of it as the meanest bill that had ever been framed on God's earth. Prentice of the *Louisville Journal* copied the paragraph, and simply added the brief editorial comment: "No, the author of the meanest 'Bill' ever created was English's father."

"Prentice is dead now," added the Judge, "but if he was alive his opinion of the man would be just as emphatic to-day as then."

According to a Monday correspondent of the *Times of India*, King Tseebaw and his Council have hit upon a bright idea. In future the King may be seen by a British representative, or

any foreign mission, in proper style without unbooting. A large building is to be erected within the palace enclosure to be called the Foreign Office. The Pakhan Menghee will be Foreign Minister, with the Myotha as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. There will be an audience hall in the centre of the building. At the end of this room, a handsome dais will be raised, and on this the King will appear. The Embassy will be seated on chairs *with their shoes on*, and must be seated before the King appears, will remain seated when his Majesty appears and must not stir from their chairs until His Majesty is gone. The King will not see anybody's feet, as long ranges of planking, like boxes, will completely conceal the bodies of the mission from the King, who will thus see only their heads. The arrangement, though not uncomfortable by any means, or in any way very humiliating, will give the occupants a feeling very much as if they were about to have an after-dinner chat with the King. Mr. Richie, an Italian Engineer, has drawn out a plan for the proposed building, and Rs. 50,000 will shortly be sanctioned. The gilding and painting will be in Burmese style; but tapestry carpets and a quantity of upholstery will have to be indented for, so that no doubt the King's agent in Calcutta will be commissioned by the King.

Captain H. H. Parr has published an interesting and modest little book upon the Zulu campaign entitled "From Guadana to Isandhlwana." Captain Parr's contribution to the history of that humiliating episode in the military annals of Great Britain, is valuable from the exceptional advantages the author enjoyed as military secretary on the personal staff of Sir Bartle Frere. There will be a proud satisfaction too in reading the Zulu testimony to the heroism of our countrymen, which Captain Parr has collected, and which we think has now been published for the first time. "The red soldiers all fought till they died. They were hard to kill; not one tried to escape." The only sailor in camp was seen with his back against a wagon-wheel keeping the Zulus at bay with a cutlass, but was at last stabbed in the back through the spokes of the wheel. The last company of the 24th formed square on the ground on which it meant to die. The Zulus attacked it again and again, but were always driven back with tremendous loss. At last they flung assegais in showers upon the square, and rushed in to finish the one-sided fight. "Ah! those red soldiers at Isandhlwana," many Zulus have said. "How few they were and how they fought! They fell like stones, each man in his place."

Some of the citizens of Melbourne do not seem to appreciate properly the excellent fare provided at the cheap restaurants in that city. "Ægles" in the *Australasian* mentions that "Shuckwood, the banker, was one day so busy discounting and explaining most satisfactorily a few severe losses to his directors at a distance, that he had no time to go to lunch. So he rang for the new messenger and told him to bring to the office something to eat at 1 o'clock. Punctually the tray arrived, plentifully laden with meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding, &c. Shuckwood had breakfasted early, and with keen appetite soon made disastrous havoc amongst the viands; so much so that he found the massive pudding supererogatory. The messenger coming in to remove, said Shuckwood, 'What have I to pay, James?' 'Fourpence, sir,' said James, glancing at the tray, 'without the pudding.' 'Good heavens, fourpence! Where did you bring this from?' 'Oh,' just said James, pleasantly, 'where I lunch myself, at the Stuff and Fill 'em in Elizabeth-street, and, faith, you've done it justice!' Thus it came about that James was next day seeking another engagement."

A writer in a Melbourne paper says that "there could scarcely be a more striking (or more brutal) example of the gambling spirit of a certain section of the community than is evinced in a letter which now lies before me. It is addressed to the leading bookmaker in Melbourne, and runs thus:—

'Mr.——

'Dear Sir,—I hear you are offering a bet of £10 to £1 that Edward Kelly will not be hung; if so, I am open to speculate in £1's-worth with you. P.S.—Write soon and let me know,' &c.

The callous unconsciousness of the utter impropriety of the cold-blooded proposal as displayed in this letter is, perhaps, its most repulsive characteristic."

## ECCLESIASTIC AND MISSIONARY NOTES.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN (SCOTLAND) MISSION TO JAPAN:—This enterprise was projected by the late Rev. Dr. Hamilton MacGill, a name well known to lovers of Latin hymnology. The first Missionaries were Messrs. Davidson and Henry Faulds who, with Mrs. Faulds, arrived in Japan on the 5th of March 1874, and proceeded at once to Tokio. Mr. Davidson was soon able to devote himself to preaching and now takes part in the translation of the Old Testament into Japanese. He has also built up a congregation now organised at Biogokubashi, and has other meetings under his care in Tokio and its suburbs. A medical dispensary was begun in May 1874, and early in 1875 Tsukiji Hospital was opened. The out-door patients now reach 14,000 annually, and the in-door accommodation is always fully taken advantage of. A large number of operations on the eye have been performed, besides many of the major operations of general surgery. The Rev. Hugh Waddell, B.A., and Mrs. Waddell, landed here on the 10th of June 1874. Mr. Waddell has been from the first fully engaged in preaching, and in conducting a boys' school in the city. He has also read some suggestive and valuable papers on the psychological terminology of Japan, at a Mission Conference, which is held monthly in Tokio. In connection with Mr. Waddell's labours a Church has been organised and other meeting places are superintended. The Rev. S. J. MacLaren, and Mrs. MacLaren reached these shores on the 4th of October 1875. The Presbyterians of America and Scotland having decided to coöperate in establishing a fully equipped college, with a staff of professors, Mr. MacLaren was elected to the chair of Sacred History and Bible Literature. Miss Gamble joined the Mission staff on the 30th of September 1875, and after conducting a girls' school in the city for some time removed to the school in Tsukiji, which had been specially built for the purpose. A society of Scottish students who had become interested in the progress of Japan, collected during 1879-80 a large sum of money, and were thus enabled to send out to this country in connection with the Mission of the United Presbyterian Church, the Rev. R. E. Welsh M. A. who, with Mrs. Welsh, arrived here on the 24th of June 1880. The ordained missionaries all preach in their turn to the foreign congregation in Tsukiji Union Church. There have been some Evangelistic tours undertaken in the neighbourhood of Tokio, but these have been confined chiefly to the native Evangelists. In connection with the hospital there is a school and library for the blind. A special type has now been prepared which meets the difficulties hitherto felt in dealing with the subject in Japan. Tracts have been issued, and lectures on scientific subjects bearing on religion have been delivered in the city. A number of pupils are being instructed in practical medicine and surgery, and in winter there is a special class for the study of Biology. In association with the other Presbyterian Missions—American Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed of America—there has been organised a native ecclesiastical assembly or Presbytery (*chiu-kuwai*) in which appeals from sessions of Churches (*sho-kuwai*) are heard, and all matters of general importance are decided by a majority vote of clerical and lay representatives of congregations. The *sho-kuwai* or session is composed of the pastor (*bokushi*) and elder (*chôrô*). There are also deacons (*shitsaji*) who attend to the more secular duties. These assemblies are quite independent of foreign jurisdiction, but the Missionaries have, *ex-officio*, the right to vote, and one of them may be chosen to preside as moderator (*gicho*). The *chiu-kuwai* meets twice a year in Tokio. The Rev. Mr. Inagaki of Yokohama is the present *gicho*. In a country so unused to the representative mode of Government, the system has worked much more smoothly than might have been anticipated, and its working very noticeably improves as the advantages of established forms and precedents become familiar.

NOTHING IS BETTER CALCULATED, says the *Missionary Record*, to revive and sustain interest in Foreign Missions than an intelligent acquaintance with what the Churches are attempting and achieving in that department of Christian work. We therefore heartily welcome Mr. Groom's translation of Professor Christlieb's work entitled *Protestant Foreign Missions: Their Present State*. Few of our readers need be told that the present century has been distinguished for a remarkable extension of Missionary operations; but many of them will be astonished to learn the greatness of the progress which has been made in eighty years. "At the close of the last century there were only seven Protestant Missionary Societies, properly so called. . . . To-day, the seven have, in Europe and America alone, become seventy. . . . At the beginning of the present century the number of male Missionaries in the field, supported by those seven Societies, together amounted to about 170, of whom about 100 were connected with the Moravians alone. To-day there are employed by the seventy Societies about 2100 ordained Europeans and Americans; hundreds of ordained native preachers (in the East Indies alone there are more than 1600, and about as many in the South Seas), upwards of 23,000 native assistants, catechists, evangelists, teachers, exclusive of the countless female Missionary Agents, private Missionaries, lay-

helpers, colporteurs of the Bible Societies in heathen lands, and the thousands of voluntary unpaid Sunday-school teachers. . . . Eighty years ago the total sum contributed for Protestant Missions hardly amounted to £50,000; now the amount raised for this object is from £1,200,000 to £1,250,000 (about five times as much as that of the whole Romish Propaganda), of which:—

England contributes .....	£700,000
America .....	£300,000
Germany and Switzerland from .....	£100,000 to £150,000

Eighty years ago the number of Protestant *Missionary Schools* cannot have exceeded seventy; to-day, according to reliable statistics, it amounts to 12,000 with far beyond 400,000 scholars, and amongst these are hundreds of native candidates for the Ministry, receiving instruction in some of the many High Schools and Theological Seminaries." In several of the Mission fields the last two or three years have been crowned with unexampled fruits. "American Baptists in Nellore, within six weeks (June 16 to July 31, 1878) baptized 8691 heathen. In the *Tinnevely* district, where the Church Missionary Society carries on operations, 11,000 heathen applied in 1878, to Bishop Sargent and the native clergy for instruction, with a view to baptism. In the same district, but in connection with the Propagation Society, from July 1877 to the end of June 1878, 23,564 persons betook themselves to Bishop Caldwell and his fellow-labourers for Christian teaching. Thus the *English Church Mission* in *Tinnevely* and *Ramanath* (southern point), in hardly a year and a half, received an increase of 35,000 souls; whilst previous to that, the average growth of the Church Missionary and Propagation Societies, in *Tinnevely* and *Travancore*, had only been at the rate of 2000 to 3000 per annum. The Propagation Society is now proclaiming the Gospel in some 631 villages in the *Tinnevely* district."

**LUTHER'S TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE:**—According to a notice in the *Berlin National Zeitung*, Dr. Martin Luther's own copy of the Vulgate, from which he translated the Bible into German, while living at Finken Förg, on the Wartburg (1521-22), has been discovered. The director of a little watering-place in Bohemia, Dr. Schlechta Ritter von Sedmiborsky, is said to be in the possession of the precious volume, for which so many Lutheran scholars have made the most diligent search. The margins of the single leaves of the Latin volume are covered with a great many corrections, conjectures, glosses, &c., made by Luther, and written in his own hand. A Bohemian paper states that this interesting book was formerly possessed by the Royal Saxon Library, from which it passed a long time ago into the hands of the poet, Fanz Hvědý. From the latter Dr. Schlechta received the valuable "*Handeemper*" as a present. There is a rumour that Professor Curtius, of the University of Leipzig, has offered Dr. Schlechta a sum of 15,000 marks for the book, but whether the offer has been accepted we do not know.

**THE RUSSIAN BIBLE SOCIETY:**—The report for 1879 of the Russian Society, just issued, shows that 601 members belong to the association, of which 196 are priests. During the year 612,011 copies of the Scriptures were distributed. The receipts of the Society amounted to 9,684 roubles, and the expenditure to 8,992 roubles.

**A Papyrus Manuscript** recently discovered in the cave of a hermit near Jerusalem, and said to be the work of St. Peter, has been submitted to a committee sent out by the Biblical Society of London, and they have come to the conclusion that the papyrus is in reality the work of the great Apostle. They have offered 500,000 francs to the heirs of the hermit for the document, but the offer has been refused.

**RELIGIOUS BEQUESTS.**—The late Mr. Edward Pease, whose will has just been proved, the personal estate being affirmed under £500,000, has bequeathed the following charitable legacies, namely:—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, £1,000; to the British and Foreign School Society, £1,000; to Friends' Foreign Mission Association, £1,000; to the Peace Society, London, £1,000; to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, London, £1,000; to the proprietors of the Saltburn Convalescent Home, £1,000; for the education of the poorer classes in the borough of Darlington, either by establishing or founding, or assisting in establishing, a free library or scholarships, from elementary schools for boys and girls, or in such other way as his trustees should think fit, £10,000.

**THE BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE:**—The first of a series of public meetings in connection with the Missionary Conference was held, says the *Bombay Gazette*, on Wednesday evening the 25th of last August in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The preacher was the Rev. J. M. Douglas, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission at Indore, Central India. The sermon had two texts,—Luke 12-19, "The Son of Man is come to seek and to gain that which was lost," and Acts 26, 17 and 18, "I send thee to open thine eyes, and to turn them from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me." The Rev. Mr. Douglas' discourse was delivered in an impressive manner,

and was attentively listened to by the large audience which had gathered to hear it. The Rev. J. W. Sibley, of Ellichpur, assisted in the conduct of the service. The musical arrangements were in the hands of Mr. William Simpson.

**THE SECOND PUBLIC MEETING** was held on Thursday evening in the Framjee Institute, the Rev. G. Bowen, chairman of the conference, presiding. The attendance completely filled the large body of the hall, and a large number of native ladies were present. Service commenced by the choir, composed of nine ladies and seven gentlemen, singing the anthem, "Sing unto God." The Rev. D. O. Fox delivered a prayer, in which he invoked the Divine aid for the rapid termination of the campaign in Afghanistan, and then proceeded to read a portion of the second chapter of the book of Daniel. A hymn followed, and the Rev. Dr. Bissell, D. D., of Ahmednuggur, delivered an address entitled, "Twenty-nine years in the Deccan." The Rev. Dhanjibhai Nowrojee delivered an address entitled "Christianity in the Native Church."

**WE ARE INFORMED**, writes the *Friend of India*, that the Church Missionary Society have abandoned their intention of withdrawing all European supervision from their mission at Lucknow.

**AN OLD WELSH CHURCH:**—The *Rock* says that the old parish church of Bala was on Wednesday reopened after restoration, the preachers being the Bishop of St. Asaph, Archdeacon Ffoulkes, and the Rev. D. Howell, vicar of Wrexham. The church is one of the oldest in North Wales, and its restoration is chiefly due to the munificence of Sir Watkin Wynn, Bart., M.P. The Rev. Thomas Charles, the founder of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was buried in the graveyard.

**WESLEY'S HYMNS:**—The *Belfast News Letter* says:—"Charles Wesley wrote about 6,000 hymns. Even the Wesleys do not sing all these—probably not more than 200. Not more than thirty of Charles Wesley's have passed into general hymnology. John Wesley's translations from the German are among the best hymns in the English language. There are, say, 40,000 passable hymns in our language—mostly forgotten."

**THE REV. J. SHARP, M. A.:**—The friends of this gentleman in Madras will be glad to learn he has been permanently elected to the Secretariat of the Bible Society, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. C. Jackson, after eighteen years' faithful and efficient service. Mr. Sharp was educated at Rugby School and Oxford University, where he graduated in 1860. In 1861 he came out to India as Rugby Fox Master in the C. M. S. High School at Masulipatam. He succeeded the Rev. R. T. Noble as Head Master in 1865, and held that post until his return to England in 1878. Since then he has held the office of Lecturer in Telugu in the University of Cambridge, and has acted as Association Secretary for Cambridgeshire in connection with the Church Missionary Society.—*Madras Mail*.

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The first general meeting of the Asiatic Society for the session 1880-81 was held at the Shoheikawan, Seido, Tokio, on the 12th instant; Dr. Divers, the President of the Society, in the chair. After the usual formal business, a paper by Mr. John J. Quin, on the Lacquer Industry of Japan, was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Satow, in the absence of the author. The paper, which was of great length, was divided under the following headings:—

- 1.—History and origin of lacquer-ware.
- 2.—The various changes that have taken place in the styles of gold lacquer.
- 3.—Names of the principal kinds of lacquer, and the localities in which they flourished.
- 4.—Various kinds of lacquer.
- 5.—Cultivation of the lacquer tree and the mode of obtaining the lacquer varnish.
- 6.—Various woods used in making lacquer-ware.
- 7.—Method of making lacquer-ware, namely:—(1) Black Lacquer, (2) Red Lacquer, (3) Hira-makiye, (4) Togi-dashi and (5) Taka-makiye.
- 8.—Various kinds of gold-dust, etc., used in the ornamentation of lacquer-ware.
- 9.—Tools and other articles used in the manufacture of lacquer-ware.
- 10.—Noted workers in lacquer, and the period in which they lived.
- 11.—A few noted pieces of old lacquer.

The first mention of lacquer in the old records of Japan occurs (the author said) in the reign of the Emperor Kōan (n.c. 392), when the office of "Chief of the Imperial Lacquer Department" was instituted. About the middle of the seventh century of the Christian era lacquered articles were received by the Government in lieu of taxes, and a notification was issued that in future the joints of the Imperial coffins should be covered with lacquer. The art of making red lacquer was discovered a few years later, in the reign of Temmu (A.D. 673-686.) At the close of the century, the number of workmen in the lacquer department was fixed at twenty, and orders were given that all articles manufactured by them should be certified by their names, while a prohibition was issued by the Government against the manufacture of lacquer except by these workmen. During the first half of the eighth century great progress was made in the art, and gold lacquer was first introduced. In the reign of the Emperor Daigo (A.D. 898-931) lacquered articles were largely received in payment of taxes, from which the author inferred that the restriction of the manufacture to the official workmen must have been withdrawn, although the records of that time give no special mention of the fact. After this, civil wars checked for a time the growth of the industry in its more artistic forms, except at Kioto, where the lacquer trade continued to prosper on account of the luxuriousness of the Kuge, and their growing fondness for display. On the establishment of the Shogunate at Kamakura at the close of the 12th century, many workers in lacquer flocked thither but, with the exception of Sakai, in the province of Idzumi, no place could for a long time approach Kioto in the excellence of its lacquer-ware. Civil disturbances again checked the growth of the industry until peace was restored by the conquest of the whole country by Hideyoshi, after which it spread in a manner before unknown.

The lacquer-tree, formerly grown wild, was first cultivated systematically in the beginning of the 8th century, when it was decreed that every farmer should grow a certain number of trees, according to the number of labourers employed on his land. Sap is obtained each year by making four horizontal incisions in the bark near the bottom, on one side. The sap as it exudes from these is removed by an iron hook, and put for preservation into a bamboo tube. Next year the lines are cut on the other side and a little higher up, and so on. The yield is at its best, as regards quality, when the tree is fourteen years old. After the tree is cut down, lacquer is also extracted by steeping the branches in water.

The author described very fully the laborious methods by which the successive coats of lacquer are laid on, and the ornamentation applied in the manufacture of the various sorts of ware, as well as the implements which are used.

Amongst the names of noted workers in lacquer the following workmen of the present day were mentioned:—Shibata Zeshin, Watanabe Tosen, Ikeda Taishin, Nakayama Komin, Ogawa Shomin. Watanabe Tosen is at present at work on a tobacco-box for the Empress, which has been six months in hand, and will probably be completed in two months more. Its dimensions are about ten inches, by six inches, by eight inches, and its estimated cost is three hundred yen. Of the noted pieces of old lacquer mentioned, the oldest was a Kesa-bako, whose former owner lived in the reign of Kinmei (A.D. 540-572). This is preserved in the temple of Todaiji at Nara.

After the President had expressed the Society's thanks for Mr. Quin's exhaustive paper.

Mr. Atkinson observed that no one had explained why lacquer dries most quickly in a moist atmosphere. It had been shown that the influence of light is unnecessary in the blackening of lacquer by exposure. Air alone appears to cause this change, for lacquer turns black in a dark box, and on the other hand, when shielded from the air by a glass plate, it does not change colour.

The President pointed out that linseed-oil paints also dry most quickly in damp air, and that coal tar, like lacquer, changes colour on exposure, and becomes blacker than it is when freshly distilled.

The meeting was then adjourned.

## PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 28th August, 1880.

The summer continues to be very lovely. That which makes everybody very happy—continued sunshine—means continued gaiety. There is a general resolution to prolong residences at the sea-side, the difficulty is rendered less insurmountable, owing to the "latest Fashion," of ladies taking occasional runs up to Paris, to have a chat with dress-makers and milliners, and to see if Paris be in the same place still. In this fancy trip one is understood not to put up at their own apartments, but at an hotel, to live like a tourist, breakfasting at this restaurant and dining at that—in fact doing Paris. The opportunity is seized for making changes in the furnishing of the fixed residence; what's old is sold off, and at fair prices, because there is a demand for what is second hand to furnish villas on speculation, and new furniture can be had cheap, as it is the dull season with upholsterers. This mild form of Bohemian life is very agreeable; you are neither expected to visit or to receive: your baggage is limited to military allowance in war time, and there is not a little fun in shopkeepers and restaurateurs taking you for foreigners or provincials, but finding later, you are not the real pigeon to be plucked. During the last few weeks I have made the tour of the Normandy sea-coast. It is in a fair way of being transformed into a network of bathing stations: the old haunts, from Boulogne to St Malo retain their popularity and new rivals are flourishing. But there is this peculiarity, that hamlets are sought out with the determination of an African explorer, to be converted into a summer resort. It is not that individuals content themselves with a villa for their exclusive use; no, a few old cronies wish to monopolize the spot, and bar out others as interlopers. It is not a spirit of caste which dictates this selfishness, so much as the desire to be exempt from the hurly-burly of fast life and cosmopolitanism—to be in a word, able to take "my ease at my inn"; to live independent, that is, unsubjected to fashion in point of dress, and exempted from the calls of society. The Upper Ten desire seclusion—but only from those lower down in the social ladder,—hence, Deauville-Trouville, a branch of the Faubourg St. Germain, is next to in mourning this year, because their sea-side haunt has been invaded by the new strata—rich in brains, the ways and means of life, and animated with the modern idea that it is not good for man to live alone. The heroes and heroines of the moment continue to be the children given up by colleges and boarding-schools; the house is a Babel, grandmothers are enchanted, servants are in a perpetual rage, while parents are charmed to see the young people back, and will not be the less delighted when October summons them to grammars and blackboards. The girls will be found to have made satisfactory progress, but the boys will be open to the accusation of having lost all the elements of submission and perhaps of civility, that have been imparted to them. They keep the table in a roar by describing tricks played on ushers, reciting with bravery their dietary misfortunes, and making up for all hardships under that head by a vigorous patronage of home delicacies. Despite a few drawbacks, the vacation strengthens the ties of the fire-side: these big boys will be men to-morrow: the girls must be married some day, hence, in the din of play and juvenile uproar, parents have not the less grave subjects for reflection.

The death of Mlle. Neilsson caused some emotion here, where her talent had many admirers. After lunch she drove to the Bois de Boulogne with some friends, enjoyed a game of romps, and when perspiring profusely could not resist drinking a bowl of "deliciously iced milk"; cramps followed and next death. Twelve hours had hardly elapsed from her arrival in a splendid equipage, when her remains were corded up in sackings and conveyed in a cart, escorted by two policemen, to the Morgue for *post mortem* examination, for the rumour—unfounded—was, that she had been poisoned. Another lady for whom much pity is expressed is the Comtesse de Tilly, a model wife, and the model mother of three children: she had been brutally treated by her worthless husband, who broke her health, deserted her for a young dressmaker, whom he promised to marry, when the Countess died. To prevent that insult to her memory, and shame for her children, she threw vitriol in the face of the mistress to disfigure her. She was instantly acquitted by the jury and before the trial voluntarily settled 28,000 francs compensation on the unfortunate girl. The Countess is in the last state of consumption, and had to be supported during the trial, where it was every moment expected she would cough her life away: the recital of her domestic wrongs plunged the jury into tears. An adventuress who gave herself the title of the "Duchess of Hamilton," has just been sentenced to five years imprisonment for swindling. She led a most sumptuous life—on nothing, and put up at the first-class hotels. She had even apartments in the Champs Elysées at fr. 28,000 a year: tradesmen supplied her with all she ordered, and felt it an honor to personally deposit her purchases in her carriage. She gave splendid dinner parties, but had always to be assisted by two maids to her bed-room: the waiters saw nothing extraordinary in this, believing it to be "a weakness common to the

English aristocracy." When pressed for a settlement of bills, the "Duchess" stated she "daily expected her mamma the Duchess Dowager to arrive in Paris, along with her brother-in-law, the Duke." She could neither read nor write, having never been taught and her memory was so short, that she forgot when and where she was married. The police reports aided her: she was the daughter of one Horsfall, a school-master at Boulogne-sur-mer, was a needlewoman by profession, and was married in 1868 to a boot-maker; from 1872 to 1879 she led a very regular life,—in Maidstone gaol.

As amusements and temperature are not the same in the thermal stations of the Pyrenees, on the borders of the ocean, in the valleys of Savoy, or in the beautiful sites in Switzerland, so will fashions vary; like manners, they change with climes. Travelling costumes are characterised by great simplicity: the jackets have no longer the monotonous tailor's cut: they are slightly eccentric, while preserving the marked lines of severity. They fasten at the sides, forming two angles in front, one pointing towards the left shoulder, the other to the hip, both being fixed by satin ribbon. The basque collar, and sleeves retain their accustomed form; they are generally made up in a light stuff, having the appearance of cloth; the dust coat, in grey mohair, is a necessity. The niniche hat is preferred, with large strings and the Alsatian bow enveloped in a red gauze veil. Boots are in chamois or grey cloth; stockings colored. A little sac in Russian leather hangs from the side, and a colored handkerchief peeps out of the jacket. Mauve surah is a favorite material at present and also slate-colored foulard, heliotrope colors continue to be favorites, they go well also with eglantine surah. Cambric is in request for the country—like all light materials—and sky and Prussian blues are the shades preferred. At the casinos, plain and embroidered China satins have many admirers, and for balls, amber faille and silk, trimmed with Alençon lace, make up a pretty toilette. Raisin-colored cambric and old gold; grenadine madras with white, rose, and lilac borders, are in vogue for town costumes, while house-dresses seem to disappear under lace. A trimming much in favor consists of pearl embroidery on tulle: every elegant robe is trimmed with embroidered quilles, and black dresses look very distinguished with such black garniture. The fashion leans decidedly to pearls; one error deserves to be mentioned; abuse of lace on the bodice, and of muslin under the jupons: it is no longer a modest *balayouse* that is placed on the borders of the jupes, but row upon row of lace. The *Anne of Austria* wash, commencing from the seams below the arm and falling below the waist to unite so as to form a bouquet, is a marked success: there is a careless elegance in the novelty: it lengthens the figure, and ladies inclined to embonpoint need have no hesitation in adopting it. Every kind of imitation lace is in favor, but this does not prevent the old points of which our grandmothers were so proud from being also fashionable. There is nothing new in hats: always the same large shapes turned up in the most eccentric style, or the bell-glass, shading the face and descending even to the ears: the latter produces often an innocent and timid air on many features, quite becoming. Black straw, lined with red satin, with surah and gold lace, having a puff of red roses and leaves on the side, is a bonnet in vogue for travelling. The coquettish and rich capeline called *Fontanges*, is in great request: it recalls that of the baby's: it is in lace, or embroidered muslin lined with colored silk: it cannot be worn in public, except in the evening on leaving a concert: it is for fresh evenings, in a park or garden, or during a sunny day. There is nothing definite respecting sunshades, the large ombrelle is inconvenient, heavy, and ungraceful, the other is too short, and is called "*King Charles*," because carried under the arm like the pets of that name. The shape most in vogue is neither too long nor too short, and rather thick than fine. For the country, nothing is better than the parasol in China silk, with silk fringe or lace border.

Little folks prefer the shelter of a red parasol. Their costume for travelling is the pilgrim shape, without the hood and in mohair; the hems are in assorted silks, and the buttons in silver or mother of pearl. For girls up to twelve years, the sailor's costume, in flannel or cambric of all colours, is the *mode*: jupe, plaited; hat, straw and sailor style, lined with material the same as the dress. Babies prefer their robes in rose or blue cambric, with insertions of embroidery, and in front, a lace flounce; indeed their fashions are only the reduced editions of those of their mamma's. Ladies with fine hands and valuable rings to display, ought to remember that white lace mittens are generally worn. There is a jacket in white linen, such as gentlemen patronize, greatly in favor. It has large mother-of-pearl buttons, and is also made up in cream-colored flannel, with vest to match.

The Hippodrome is the favorite circus, because it has the advantage of an opera roof and the electric light, in addition to the usual feats of horsemanship and clownship. There is a fairy spectacle of "*Puss in Boots*," that sets old and young laughing to tears: puss dresses well, fights the ogre bravely, and also the rats and mice that swarm round her. At last the Marquis de Carabas, the owner of pussy, receives the hand of

the princess, and all are made happy. All the nations defile at the wedding, and the costumes are very gorgeous.

Warblers and actors are at the sea side, where they will remain for a few weeks more, combining money-making with health renovation. The Hungarian minstrels have seized the occasion to give us their inimitable Rakotsky march, called the Marseillaise on horseback, for one can almost hear the noise of the stirrups and the grinding of the spurs: they bring with them their *cymbalum*, the strange union of the piano and harp whose crystalline notes, recall the clinking of wine glasses and the dirge of a church bell. The leader Pattikams is no longer here. He was six times less stout than Sarah Bernhardt, and devoted fifteen hours to preparing a mutton hash. His violin playing so enraptured George Sand, that she at once presented him with her cigar case.

A lady complains bitterly of the police regulations concerning stray dogs. Her poor poodle qualified for this category and she went to the pound to find it—where if not reclaimed, it would be hanged in twenty-four hours—but the darling was not there. Next morning she drove up, and was in time to see poor Tray in a cart, along with several other hanged dogs, going to be converted into gloves. By mistake he wandered into the condemned yard, and was executed twelve hours too soon. Dogs are the rage as pets, they have out out angora cats, parrots, canaries, cockatoos and such favorites, and are taxed ten francs a year.

## JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Akebono Shinbun* states that His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, will shortly leave for the prefecture of Chiba.

The same paper informs us that the Italian Minister paid an official visit to the Home Department on the morning of the 21st instant, and had an interview with His Excellency Matsukata, the Home Minister.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that His Majesty the Emperor is about to have his photograph taken in full uniform, in order to present copies to the Chokunin and Sōnin officials, and the Kazoku. The likenesses previously given are to be returned.

A native paper reports that owing to the determination of the Government to reduce expenses, the Central Police Station has effected a saving of 4,300 yen by making the constables' uniforms out of cloth manufactured at Senji instead of imported material, and by abolishing the distinguishing marks of various grades, except on the uniform cap.

The tide-waiters in the Yokohama Custom House, will in future only receive uniforms once in every two years instead of every six months, as hitherto. The cloth will be manufactured in Japan.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that ten portraits of the late General Kawaji, executed by the lithographic process in Europe, were purchased by Vice Inspector Sawa when abroad, and will be forwarded to the various police stations in the capital and hung up in a conspicuous position.

The *Choya Shinbun* states that in Osaka no less than three hundred police have been dismissed, and their places filled by men from Kagoshima and other districts of Kiushiu.

A native paper states that General Kuroda, head of the Colonization Department, applied lately for leave to take a tour in the north in order to inspect personally the state of affairs there, but without success. He is also reported to have stated that it had been intended to abolish the department next year, but in consequence of his request, it was decided to continue it for another three years, during which he urged his subordinates to fulfil their duties diligently.

A vernacular journal says that the salaries of Japanese Ministers abroad, and of Consuls and Secretaries at foreign ports and cities, are to undergo a thorough revision.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, attended by two subordinate officials, paid a visit to the match manufactory at Yamagawara-cho, Honjo, on the 19th instant.

After the first of next month the Tokio Saibansho will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at 3 p.m.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that some time ago the Staff

Office of the War Department commenced the compilation of a map of Japan, and the plan of the district under the jurisdiction of the Tokio Fu is now announced to be ready. It is intended to despatch a number of officials to the four prefectures of Kana-gawa, Chiba, Saitama and Ibaraki, to collect minute information. Fifteen officials have been sent to each of these four prefectures for this purpose, and the same number will be despatched by degrees to the other prefectures.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that the Constitutional Law which has lately undergone an examination in the Senate, has been forwarded to the authorities by President Oki, but as some portions of it have not met with their approval, it will not be issued just at present.

A native paper reports the arrival in Tokio of Governor Kunisada, from Aichi on the 19th instant, and of Governor Funakoshi from Chiba. Both attended the Home Department on official business on the 19th instant.

Another journal informs its readers that the office of Inspection intends despatching a number of officials in January next to all the Government Departments and the local offices in the various Cities and Prefectures, to investigate the actual state of their revenue and expenditure for the first six months of the 13th fiscal year.

The same paper states that His Excellency Inouye, Privy Councillor, visited Yokohama on the 20th instant.

A native paper mentions that the Chinese Minister visited Yokohama on the 20th instant, where he entertained the Ministers and Consuls of the Treaty Powers.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that the Judges are holding meetings at the Daishin-in and the Tokio Saibansho, to compare the existing criminal code with the new code about to be put into force.

The same paper says that the penal code affecting Government officers is about to be revised.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A native paper mentions that the vessels of the Imperial Navy have hitherto only been inspected when leaving for or returning from a cruise. Consequently many men-of-war, engaged in harbour duty escape examination for lengthened periods, and orders have now been issued that these vessels are to be inspected at regular intervals.

All the old-fashioned cannon now in the possession of the Government are to be broken up. Whatever gun metal there is will be recast according to modern pattern, while the iron will be made into projectiles.

As the encampment was greatly injured in the recent typhoon, the artillery of the Imperial Guard have had to postpone the intended manoeuvres.

In the *Hochi Shinbun* we read that a Western naval station will shortly be established. Vice-Admiral Nakamura is reported to have been appointed to take command.

The naval criminal code has been completed and referred to the Cabinet for approval.

His Majesty the Emperor has subscribed one hundred yen to the fund being raised by the officers and men stationed in the barracks at Kanazawa, for the erection of a monument in the Kanazawa gardens in memory of those who were killed in the south-western rebellion.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that on Monday the Senate held their second meeting to deliberate on the Military Criminal Code. The sections which provoked a great amount of discussion were those which condemn officers to death for inability to handle their troops properly when in action, and for surrendering without any attempt at defence. The clause condemning officers, who surrender to the enemy after first leading on their men, to confinement in their quarters for periods varying from one to six months, also caused great discussion.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* informs us that General Miura, Military Inspector for the eastern district, arrived at Hakodate on the afternoon of the 12th instant in the *Nobunmaru*, and left for Aomori on the following day.

His Excellency General Kuroda, Privy Councillor, has gone on a sporting expedition to Urawa, in the prefecture of Saitama.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, Commander Kimotsuki has been appointed Captain of the *Fujiyama Kan*.

The committee selected to compile the new naval code will, according to a native contemporary, be dissolved in the course of this month.

Another native journal states that it is intended to send a number of naval cadets to sea in a training ship for a ten months' cruise, about the end of February next. A vessel is now being prepared by the Naval College for this trip.

A vernacular journal states that two sub-lieutenants of the Japanese army have been ordered to China.

New barracks for the 3rd battalion of the Tokio garrison are to be established in the premises of the old Akita yashiki, situated inside the Gofuku-bashi.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that Their Excellencies Sanjo, Prime Minister, and General Saigo, Privy Councillor, with Mr. Secretary Tanimori of the Daijo-kwan, accompanied His Imperial Highness Field Marshal Prince Arisugawa to the Narashi and Shimoshitsu plains, the day before yesterday.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun* a new weaving machine has recently been invented by a man named Hosobushi, an artisan in the employ of Mr. Nakatsugawa of Odawara, and the leading men of that locality have raised subscriptions and established a weaving manufactory at Itabashi mura. The works were inaugurated on the 17th instant, under the auspices of officials from the Industrial Departments and the Mayors and Secretaries of the neighbouring districts. The artisans of the factory were all present, making a total of over one hundred persons. The inventor and his employer, who assisted him in his invention, both received rewards in money from the Kencho authorities.

A native paper states that the Bureau of Agriculture has ordered a number of implements from Berlin.

According to the *Choya Shinbun*, the Director of the Agricultural Implement Factory, is about to establish branch works at Taimengahara, and has left Tokio to choose the site for the buildings.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that a number of shizoku living in Idsumi have formed a company for the purpose of establishing large sugar works. Several of the employes of the company are to visit Formosa for the purpose of learning the method of manufacture followed in that country.

A native paper (the *Bukka Shinpo*) says a rumour is current that the two Rice Guilds in Tokio will shortly amalgamate. Since the authorities permitted the resumption of business transactions in rice have been insignificant. Dealings in Government securities have, on the other hand, been very large.

The *Akebono Shinbun* contains a return issued by the Finance Department stating that the paper money burnt in the Government Printing Office from the 7th to the 13th instant, consisted of the remainder of the kinsatsu set aside to put down the south-western rebellion; the kinsatsu withdrawn from circulation in 1878 and 1879 to reduce the National Debt; and also the kinsatsu withdrawn from circulation by the issue in lieu thereof of Government Bonds. The total value of the notes destroyed comprised under these headings was 2,994,776.20 yen. In addition, torn and mutilated notes of the value of 1,102,366.05 yen were also burnt, making a gross total of 4,097,142.25 yen withdrawn from circulation during the period mentioned.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that a competitive exhibition of silk cocoons and tea was opened on the 10th instant, in the museum of the public gardens in Kanazawa, Ishikawa.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes as follows:—The Moranai coal mine in Yesso has greatly disappointed anticipations, only small quantities of coal being obtained. However, new mines containing coal of excellent quality have been discovered at Honbetsu and Ikushibetsu; they are considered likely to prove abundant and work is to be commenced at once.

A native paper states that the Mitsui Bishi Company's steamer *Akitashima Maru* brought on her last trip 22,000 bags of rice from Fushiki in the province of Echiu, and the same company's steamer *Higo Maru*, 6,000 bags from Niigata in the province of Echigo.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that in Osaka Fu there are over three thousand sake brewers. In spite of their diligence the examining officers are insufficient, and the brewers have applied to the authorities to increase the number of

inspectors. It is expected that over 44,821 koku of saké will be brewed this year, which is an increase of ten per cent compared with 1879.

A native paper reports the discovery of a counterfeit note of two yen, in the office of the 45th National Bank, on the 19th instant. The matter was reported to the authorities.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A native paper says that a competitive exhibition of rice and beans will be held in the prefecture of Miyagi, from the 15th of January until the 3rd of February, 1881.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* asserts that the sale of a small pamphlet entitled "The Composition of a National Assembly," written by Mr. Nakashima Katsuyoshi, was forbidden by the authorities on the 19th instant. All copies remaining unsold have been confiscated, and the author has been ordered not to leave Tokio for the present.

We read in a vernacular journal that a naval doctor has been ordered to leave at once for Corea.

From the same source we gather that the use of European umbrellas, which some Coreans had purchased as curiosities, was strictly prohibited by the authorities until recently, when the prohibition was removed.

The 18th instant, being the third anniversary of the opening of the nobles school, there has been an entertainment in honour of the occasion, and polo has been played by the guests.

The *Fukuoka Nichi Nichi Shinbun* was ordered to suspend publication on the 8th instant.

A vernacular journal mentions that Mr. Mutsu Munemitsu, formerly Governor of the prefecture of Kanagawa, but now a political prisoner, will probably be released shortly. He rendered great service in suppressing a fire which broke out in the penal establishment in Miyagi, and the Governor of that prefecture has applied to the Minister of Justice for a remission of the remainder of Mr. Mutsu's sentence. The Cabinet have now the matter under consideration.

In the *Mainichi Shinbun* we read that the work-shops in the arsenal at Osaka, are turning out quantities of hardware ordered by private individuals. Printing presses are also made and orders canvassed for by agents appointed for the purpose.

The editor of the *Troha Shinbun* was fined twenty-five yen the other day for a breach of the Press Act. The penalty was, however, reduced to five yen, as the delinquent had paid twenty yen on a similar score a short time previously. The editor of the *Chogyu Shinbun* has been more fortunate. He was fined forty yen for reflecting upon the conduct of some police officers but, as there happens to be another charge pending against him, he has been let off the forty yen altogether.

From the census recently taken of the fifteen divisions into which the city of Tokio is divided the population, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, was ascertained to amount to 911,520 without including the suburbs.

A native paper states that on the 6th proximo, the usual religious ceremonies will be performed at the Yasukuni-shinsha (or shrine erected to the memory of soldiers killed in battle) at Kudan. An Imperial messenger will attend, and officers of the army, navy and police, will also be present. Horse-races will be held on the day itself, and on the 7th the naval band will give a performance, and an exhibition of wrestling and theatricals will take place. On the 8th there is to be a performance of native music, wrestling matches and theatricals.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that there is to be a great assembly of priests of the Shinto religion, from all parts of the Empire, at the Shinto Office at Hibiya, Tokio, in February next year.

The following are the names of the horses that won races at the Toyama meeting on the 16th and 17th instant:—Riubi, Koma-ga-take, Satsuma, Paradoxe, Otaki, Kirin, Matsuo, Kioso, Oshima, Oikaze, Togawa and Rincho.

There are to be horse races at the nursery gardens at Mita, Tokio, on the 14th and 15th proximo, under the presidency of His Excellency Matsukata, Home Minister.

Mr. Sakuma, editor of the *Mainichi Shinbun*, has been sentenced to thirty days imprisonment, in conformity with the 4th article of the law of 1868, for having reflected upon the acts of the Cabinet.

A telegram from Yamagata, published in the *Hochi Shinbun*, announces that the new tunnel at Kuriko-yama of over five hundred ken in length has been successfully completed. This proves that the construction of the new road is progressing very successfully.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 10th October, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 14,211.29
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,397.90

Total ... ..	Yen 16,609.19
Miles open, 58.	

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 11,266.04
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,947.94

Total.....	Yen 13,213.98
Miles open, 47.	

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 17th October, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 10,253.10
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,371.22

Total.....	Yen 11,624.32
Miles open 18.	

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,050.48
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,375.89

Total.....	Yen 9,426.37
Miles open 18.	

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 17th October, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 14,388.80
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,615.66

Total.....	Yen 17,004.46
Miles open 58.	

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 11,665.74
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,186.32

Total.....	Yen 13,852.06
Miles open 47.	

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

London, Oct. 1st.—The *Daily News*, in an editorial says: "The Cabinet Council yesterday had before it a request of the Porte that no further action be taken by the Powers before Sunday. This interval of grace will probably be granted. There is not the slightest intention on the part of the British Government to swerve from their declared policy, but the other Powers must be consulted regarding the course to be taken if the Porte's decision on Sunday shall prove to be unsatisfactory. Much depends upon the attitude of Austria, which will control that of Germany. Should they go with the other Powers, Italy would probably coöperate, France would at least not hamper their action, and Russia would be unable to develop any adverse policy of her own; but even if the great Powers do not agree, we do not believe the British Government would hold themselves relieved from the necessity for further action."

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says: "The aspect of affairs in the East gives reasonable grounds to hope that a pacific execution of the Treaty of Berlin will be found in the united action of the Powers. The pressure on Turkey will now cease to be merely local, but will be the object of united Cabinets, through their representatives in Constantinople, to extort from the Porte the concessions granted by the Treaty of Berlin. Meanwhile, it is a matter full of significance that the present alliance of the Powers, so far from losing strength through the interposition of obstacles imperfectly foreseen, has probably acquired new force from trial."

Paris, Oct. 1st.—There is reason to believe that Chalmers Lacombe, the French Ambassador, has visited Lord Granville, and informed him that France will not participate in any

further acts of coercion which England may contemplate against Turkey. It is semi-officially declared that the French Government, while adhering to its present reserved attitude with reference to the action of the Powers in the East, is perfectly resolved not to separate from the European contest.

Gravosa, Oct. 1st.—The British torpedo-depot ship *Hecla* has arrived with eight torpedo boats.

Cettinje, Oct. 1st.—The Montenegrins living near Camp Sutorman have been permitted to return home on leave. There is no prospect of military operations for ten days.

Ragusa, Oct. 1st.—The Albanians continue to assemble in the neighborhood of Dulcigno in such numbers as to render its occupation more difficult than at the outset. Riza Pasha has advised the inhabitants of Dulcigno to remove their families to a place of safety in case of bombardment, but the people refused, saying they would rather die than submit to the Montenegrins.

London, Oct. 1st.—A dispatch from Montenegrin sources says that a hundred cases of rifles, a quantity of provisions, and 200 soldiers have been landed at Dulcigno.

Gravosa, Oct. 1st.—The Russian corvette *Zemcog* has gone to Cattaro. The *Temeraire* and *Svetlana* will follow on October 2nd. The rest of the fleet will probably follow on Sunday.

London, Oct. 1st.—In regard to Irish affairs, the *Daily News* says: "A report upon the condition of Ireland was made by Forster, but we believe no decision was taken by the Cabinet Council, and none was asked for. Forster does not believe the present grave and anxious condition of Ireland will be bettered by the reëmentment of peace preservation measures, and the Government will not be counselled, frightened or defied into any inconsiderate and headlong course. If Parnell really breaks the law he will be prosecuted, but the Government will make no wild plunges as their predecessors did. They have no passion for state prosecutions, and are not likely to commit any blunders in that way. The Candahar questions probably did not come under the Cabinet's consideration yesterday. The Government decided a month ago that Candahar should not be retained. No change has taken place in the views of the Ministers on this subject. Though some delay has occurred in putting them into action, those views remain unaltered and will be carried out, unless some unexpected events create an entirely new situation."

City of Mexico, Sept. 21st (via Havana, Oct. 1st).—Congress opened on the 16th, and referred the disturbing question of double credentials to the proper District judge for decision. President Diaz, in his opening speech, expressed great satisfaction at the political and moral advancement of the Republic. He said the negotiations for the reëstablishment of diplomatic relations with France had resulted satisfactorily. He did not specially mention the United States. The President expressed the hope that the present Congress would find a solution for the financial difficulties of the Government, and place the national credit on a sound basis.

The Government of Chihuahua offers \$2,500 for the scalp of Victorio.

Guerrero Y. Terereo, a Spaniard, has been expelled from Sonora as a pernicious foreigner.

The receipts at the Custom House at Vera Cruz, for eleven months, show an increase of more than \$1,000,000 over the corresponding months of the previous year.

About 1,000 religious pilgrims from Pueblo have visited the Guadalupe shrine, near the capital.

Melbourne, October 1st.—The Australian Exhibition opened to-day. The Marquis of Normandy, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Victoria, the Governors of South Australia, New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and the Mayor of the municipality, escorted by the Colonial troops, the Fire Brigade, and friendly societies proceeded to the Exhibition building, where they were received by the Commissioners of the Exhibition. The Marquis of Normandy, in the presence of the Duke of Manchester, the Ministry, Consuls, and members of the Assembly, received the report of the Commissioners. In replying to the report, the Marquis said that any country might be proud of the display, and the foresight, energy, and ability of all concerned in the work. The Imperial Government and principal States of the world had promptly responded to the invitation to participate in the Exhibition,

thus assuring it a rank corresponding with the previous Exhibitions. He then declared the Exhibition open, whereupon the royal standard was hoisted and salutes were fired. The Exhibition was then inspected. The proceedings passed off with great eclat. The exhibits require but little final arrangement to render the display complete.

Rome, Oct. 1st.—A large representation of Garibaldi's comrades in arms started from Marsala for Capri aboard a tug-boat, in which General Garibaldi was to embark, for Genoa. Garibaldi, in spite of the urgent advice of his best friends, is determined to carry out his intention, and will probably leave Capri to-morrow and arrive at Genoa on Sunday. The situation is rife with most serious possibilities. No doubt Gen. Garibaldi will be received on landing by the Extreme radicals of Genoa in all their strength, and should he, as some think likely, go at their head to the Prefecture and prison and demand of the Mayor the release of Canzoes, we shall probably have such an affair as that of Aspromonte over again, for Premier Cairoli, bitter as it may be for him to act vigorously against his old leader, will faithfully do his duty and cause the laws to be respected.

Bruges, Oct. 1st.—A disturbance occurred in this city to-day. Many peasants assembled and attempted to eject a Government Commissioner, who was sent to carry out a provision of the school law. The gendarmes were obliged to fire on the mob, killing one man and wounding another severely.

Belgium, Oct. 1st.—Belgium having given notice of her intention of introducing modifications in the shipping dues levied at Antwerp, Bismarck has addressed a communication to the Bundesrath, requesting the latter to decide on a reply to Belgium, and declaring his opinion that it is expedient to assent to the proposed alteration.

Havana, Oct. 1st.—Luis Marengo, Chief of the Staff, has died of yellow fever. There were sixteen deaths from yellow fever and ten from small-pox for the week ending on Friday last.

The Minister of the Colonies has ordered that the Havana Spanish Bank shall be governed by the statutes and rules of the Bank of Spain.

London, Oct. 1st.—One thousand tons of the cargo of the *Canopus* have been discharged. Divers report that the steamer is firmly imbedded on the rocks. She does not leak much at present. Her passengers will leave Liverpool in the steamer *Pharo* on Saturday.

Madrid, Oct. 1st.—The Government has resolved to proceed against all the priests who introduce politics in their sermons, and dismiss all Mayors who are Carlists.

Madrid, Oct. 1st.—In court circles it is stated that Queen Isabella is now more inclined to stay in Spain at the request of her children, and fix her residence in Seville.

Dublin, Oct. 1st.—A proclamation has been issued offering £1,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Lord Mountmorris. Sweeney and Gannon were examined to-day, and were remanded for a week at the request of the police.

London, Sept. 30th.—Haulan took walking exercise this morning, during which he met and greeted Trickett. At eleven o'clock he launched his boat, built at Newcastle, and pulled from Putney to Hammersmith and back alone, and then repeated the journey with Harry Thomas. He was afloat, in all, one hour and twenty minutes. He is well satisfied with the Newcastle boat, but will row the race in that built at Toronto. There was a heavy mist on the river, but Haulan, pulling a leisurely stroke, seemed able to get any amount of way on the boat. The opinion is loudly expressed that his style is the prettiest ever seen.

London, Sept. 30th.—The *Times*, in an editorial, says: There is good ground for the belief that information was received and considered by yesterday's Cabinet Council which justified the hope of a satisfactory solution of the affairs in the East. France has no intention to isolate herself. Moreover, there are signs that the Porte is becoming alarmed, and now feels it has relied too confidently on the apparent disturbance of the European concert.

Candahar, September 30th.—All the relatives and supporters of Yakub Khan have assembled at Farrah. They intend to organize attacks on the British until Yakub is proclaimed Amir.

Rome, Sept. 30th.—Fourteen Deputies from Liguria have petitioned Signor Viola, Minister of the Interior, for

amnesty, in order to effect the release of Major Canzis, General Garibaldi's son-in-law.

London, Sept. 29th.—The *Times*, in an editorial, says: "If France draws back from giving reality to the demonstration, the concert of the Powers is for the present at an end. The ridicule of having sailed to Gravosa, for the purpose of sailing back again, will attach in the first instance to the French, but the other Powers must take their share of it. They have been misled by France, and thus have been induced to commit themselves to a game of brag, which has not succeeded, and could not have been expected to succeed. Even a weaker Power than Turkey might safely venture to snap her fingers at a demonstration which is to bark, but not on any account to bite."

Berlin, Sept. 29th.—It is declared in well-informed circles that no intelligence has reached here of the abandonment of the naval demonstration. The incident of the Sultan addressing an appeal to Emperor William occurred last week, and, therefore, before the Dulcigno question reached its present crisis. Germany, in conjunction with all the Powers, adheres to the protest against Riza Pasha.

Paris, Sept. 29th.—The instructions to the French Admiral not to fire a shot, in the event of the bombardment of Dulcigno, have not been plainly avowed until this evening. They are justified on the ground that the Constitution forbids the President from declaring war without the assent of the Chambers. This, evidently an after-thought, was adopted in deference to the lately manifested repugnance of the public to French intervention in the East.

Rugusa, Sept. 29th.—It is reported here through the Austrian authorities at Cattaro, that Dulcigno is in flames.

Buda Pesth, Sept. 29th.—A telegram from Antivari reports that Dulcigno has been destroyed by fire.

London, Sept. 29th.—The *Times* has the following from Ragusa: At four o'clock this afternoon news was received here that Dulcigno had been burned by order of the Albanian League. The latter portion of the news is not confirmed.

New York, Sept. 29th.—The *Herald's* London special says: Schwatka's discoveries and Polar matters generally continue to be the leading topics of discussion in the English journals. Among the latest contributions to the literature on the subject is a letter from Commander Cheyne in reply to an article in the *Standard*. "It was not the Arctic regions," says Commander Cheyne, "that sent Franklin's men to the next world. They were murdered by the contractor who supplied the expedition with preserved meats. The same contractor supplied Sir James Ross's expedition, to which I belonged and the tins labelled 'Beef' and 'Mutton' contained nothing but offal. Some of the tins when opened contained nothing but big knuckles of bone. Everything belonging to the animals was put into the tins except the horns, hoofs and hides. The very entrails were there, and when they ate them, having nothing else, they had to hold their noses, so offensive was the stench. If Sir James Ross and his party had been out another winter they would have starved. I have repeatedly, in my lectures throughout England, denounced this contractor as a murderer, and dared him to bring an action for libel. I should be glad to have him do so, for I could establish the truth of what I say."

Dublin, Sept. 29th.—The state of the country has been anxiously considered by the Executive. Daily conferences have been held between the members of the Government, but no decided action will be taken before a Cabinet Council is held. Private accounts say that the state of the west is very alarming. It is well known that other landlords are marked for assassination, and will be shot on the first opportunity. Large quantities of arms have been brought into the country.

Berlin, Sept. 29th.—The result of Bismarck's recent correspondence and interview at Friedrichsruhe with skilled economists and commercial experts in the projection of the bill to be presented probably at the next session of the Prussian Parliament, aims at the formation of a State Workmen's Assurance and Mutual Assistance Society, to which laborers and employers will be bound to contribute. The system will be first tried in Prussia.

Candahar, Sept. 29th.—It is a mistake to suppose that the country is completely pacified. Ayub Khan's victory gave a great impulse to fanaticism. The Mollahs are everywhere preaching a fresh rising, and are urging that the de-

feat of Ayub Khan by General Roberts was owing to the reliance the Afghan leader placed on his regulars, and their desertion at the critical moment.

Dublin, Sept. 29th.—Parnell addressed the Land League here to-day. He commented favorably on the proposal to give tenant-farmers perpetual possession at a fair, fixed rent, in the hope that in their position of rent-chargers the landlords would be frequently induced to sell their interests to tenants.

London, Sept. 29th.—A man named Gannon has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Lord Mountmorris, and was remanded to jail. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has left Dublin for London.

Berlin, Sept. 29th.—The Prussian Government has requested a state of siege to be proclaimed at Leipzig and Hamburg, as those cities are considered the hotbeds of the Socialists.

Paris, Sept. 28th.—The *Republique Française* approves the fresh delay in the naval demonstration, but says that at its expiration the Powers must take energetic action. The same journal also says it would be dangerous for any of the Powers to act separately, and declares that Turkey's duplicity will strengthen European concert.

Rugusa, Sept. 28th.—It is stated that the English and Russian Governments would be disposed to accede to the Montenegrin request for support on land, but the concurrence of the other Governments is considered doubtful. In view of these difficulties, it is thought improbable that the naval demonstration will take place, and the departure of the squadrons is shortly expected. This demand is universally regarded as reasonable. The council of war called on the arrival of the fleet decided to postpone action until the Admirals had again consulted with their respective Governments. Great indignation is expressed at the insulting defiance of the Porte, and it is believed that the Turkish frigate off Dulcigno is employing the time gained by the negotiations in laying torpedoes. The Montenegrin Envoy brought a copy of a written formal statement from Riza Pasha, the Turkish commander, declaring that he would use force in the event of a violation of Turkish territory. The British Consul, on leaving Scutari, received a most important communication from the Albanian chiefs, declaring that the instant the Porte ceased to act with them they would submit to the will of Europe. Riza Pasha's notes to the Admirals are sippant and insulting.

Gravosa, Sept. 28th.—The Turkish frigate at Dulcigno got up steam when the *Helican* approached on a reconnoitring expedition, from which it is inferred that the frigate has orders to withdraw on the approach of combined fleets. Sentari advices state that the Turks are prepared to take the offensive in the direction of Podgoritza.

Vienna, Sept. 28th.—Three more battalions of Turkish regulars have landed at San Giovanni in Medina, south of Dulcigno, bringing Riza Pasha's force up to 9,000.

Paris, Sept. 28th.—On the Dulcigno question the French commander has been ordered to abstain from all hostility.

London, Sept. 28th.—A letter from Dublin says: The arm of authority seems paralyzed and the Executive is utterly helpless. Although at present the panic is felt most keenly by land-owners, it is shared by employers of labor who see the growth of a refractory spirit among the subordinate class. The scene of the last murder is in a district which is the very centre of the land agitation. It is the result of the communistic conspiracy of the worst type. It is idle to pretend that the murder was not agrarian. It is in vain that land agitators now repudiate all responsibility for the crime. Let them unteach, if they can, the lessons that for eighteen months they have been impressing upon ignorant and excitable people. Let them restore, if they can, the moral sense they have depraved and the conscience they have deadened. Let them endeavour to revive the principles of honesty and the instinct of humanity which they have helped to stifle by appeals to the base passions of enmity and revenge. The country will now hold the agitators accountable for the atrocities which have been the natural result of the inflammatory language which they have delivered, and the pernicious doctrines they have taught.

New York, Sept. 28th.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Peking sends an interesting report of conversations between Angell, our new Minister to China, and Li Hung Chang, in which the latter, after expressing his disappointment that

Grant was not renominated for the Presidency proceeded to criticize the Consular Diplomatic Service of the United States in the East. He spoke of the irregularities and scandals which had occurred, and laid the blame of them mainly on the insufficient salaries paid to our representatives in his country. He evidently thought is rather creditable to them, considering their small pay, that they do no worse. Li Hung Chang was, at the time, busily engaged with Brazilian, Spanish and Peruvian diplomatists, all of whom ask leave to carry Chinese to their country. "We will have no more coolie treaties," he remarked, but shrewdly, though of course jokingly, suggested to Angell, "Why should not those communities which want coolies draw upon your country for those you desire to dispose of?"

New York, Sept. 28th.—The *Herald's* London special says: Sir George Nares and Mr. Markham, with both of whom I had a further conversation to-day on the subject of the *Jeannette* expedition, express the opinion that if news is not received from Captain De Long by the end of October, it would be the duty of the Government to send out a search expedition in the Spring. Neither of these gentlemen however, entertains any anxiety in regard to the safety of the expedition, but in so hazardous an enterprise too many precautions cannot be taken and too much foresight cannot be exercised.

London, Sept. 28th.—Parnell left New Ross for Dublin to-day, to hold a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Land League, at which a scheme for obtaining more detailed information with regard to the management of estates will be discussed. Parnell does not fear any prosecution against speakers of the Land League, as they doubtless would be abortive. Illegal drilling continues at Armagh.

London, Sept. 27th.—Parnell, in his speech at the land meeting at New Ross yesterday, referring to the murder of Boyd some months ago, said, "With reference to the and occurrence of the shooting of a land agent in this neighbourhood, I will point out that a recourse to such methods of procedure is entirely unnecessary and absolutely prejudicial, where there is a suitable organization among the tenants. I believe that if Kilkenny County had been organized, young Boyd would never have been shot, because his father, in the face of a strong and organized public opinion, would not have ventured to abuse his rights as a landlord."

A meeting of 500 Orangemen at Gifford, County Down, to-day passed resolutions calling upon the Government to suspend trial by jury, and declaring that citizens of the United States and other foreigners abusing the hospitality of the country by denouncing the institutions of the United Kingdom, should be expelled.

The meeting of magistrates, which was attended by Lord Mountmorris, just previous to his death, had passed a resolution calling on the Government to adopt coercive measures in Ireland.

London, Sept. 27th.—The obstinacy of the Cape Government, backed up by Sir Bartle Frere, has brought on another native war. Lord Kimberley, the Colonial Secretary, has declared that not an Imperial soldier will ever be employed in so unjustifiable a proceeding as disarming the Basutos. Should, however, this powerful semi-civilized tribe defeat the Cape troops—not an unlikely result—then England must interfere. If she does, the constitutional relationship between England and the Cape colony will be revised, and a tight hold will be kept over the colonial policy toward the natives. The affair is regarded as another crushing censure on Sir Bartle Frere.

Montreal, Sept. 27th.—Sir John Macdonald to-day replied to an address of welcome, that the syndicate had bound itself to complete the Canada Pacific in ten years, and had given a money security, also, to operate it for ten years after completion. The syndicate was bound to place the lands in market at once and carry out a systematic scheme of immigration. The road would not cost the old provinces of Canada a cent. He was enthusiastic of the German capitalists aiding in directing a stream of immigration to Canada. The English capitalists were in a fever to buy land in the North-west. He had accepted an offer of Thos. Brassey, M. P., and a member of the British Government, for 64,000 acres near the base of the Rocky Mountains.

Ragusa, Sept. 27th.—The Albanians are encamped on the summit of Mount Mazenrah, where they have formed

five lines of entrenchments connected by covered ways. It is rumored that Mountpar Pasha has arrived in the vicinity of Scutari. A trustworthy report is just received that in consequence of the arrival of a French courier the fleet will not start for Duleigno for 48 hours.

Gravosa, Sept. 27th.—Yesterday the Prince of Montenegro received official information that an advance to Duleigno would be regarded as a declaration of war. The Prince of Montenegro consequently has telegraphed to Admiral Seymour that he is not prepared without the aid of the land troops of the powers to attack the Albanians, reinforced as they are by the Turkish regulars and artillery. This step of the Porte must be regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war against Europe.

London, Sept. 27th.—The *Globe* says: We understand that an indignation meeting, under influential auspices, will be held this week against the un-English developments of the Ministry's foreign policy in conjunction with the naval demonstrations in Turkish waters.

Gravosa, Sept. 27th.—The Ottoman frigate *Schlimanich* lies off Duleigno, and she will be summoned to withdraw, and if she offers resistance, must unavoidably be destroyed or sunk.

Constantinople, Sept. 27th.—The last note of the Porte, refusing to surrender Duleigno unless the naval demonstration is abandoned, was in great part the Sultan's own adposition. It required as a condition for the surrender of Duleigno, not only that the demonstration be abandoned, but that no demonstration shall be employed in connection with the Greek frontier, or any other question, and that no other concession in the future shall be demanded for Montenegro.

Cettinje, Sept. 27th.—Riza Pasha has notified Prince Nikita that if the Montenegrins assume the offensive, Turkey will regard it as an act of war.

Ragusa, Sept. 27th.—A conference was held to-day by the Montenegrin Minister of War and the European Admirals, which lasted two hours. The question is ventilated whether the landing of troops would assist the Montenegrins in the occupation of Duleigno. It is rumored that the Albanians at Scutari have prevented the foreign Consuls from leaving town. The French commander has declined active participation in hostilities.

Constantinople, Sept. 27th.—The Ambassadors' reply to the Porte's circular on the Montenegrin question has been delivered to the Porte. The reply declines to grant more time or abandon the demonstration.

Ragusa, Sept. 27th.—The squadron which actually will take part in the demonstration will be divided into three columns—first, of the English and Italian ships; second, of the Austrian and French; and third, of the Russian and German ships.

Berlin, Sept. 27th.—Montenegro has asked for a postponement of the action against Duleigno beyond Wednesday, in order that she may complete her armaments.

Copenhagen, Sept. 27th.—The Swedish and Norwegian Press are hotly discussing the question of a repeal of the Act of Union, and the establishment of a Norwegian Republic. The Swedish journals maintain that the honor of Sweden is involved, and strong measures should be employed, if necessary. The relations between the King and Norwegian Storting are very strained, a large majority having denied the King's right to an official veto.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27th.—A fire broke out to-day among a large number of barges on the Neva, above the bridges. The barges, which were laden with hay, broke loose, and twenty enormous flaming heaps floated down the stream, endangering all the shipping in the river. The police however, guided the burning mass clear of the vessels, and there was no further destruction.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27th.—The *Notæ Vremja* says: "It is rumored that General Todleben has been appointed Chief Inspector of Engineers, in place of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and that General Tchertkeff will succeed in replacing General Todleben as Governor of Wilna."

Berlin, Sept. 27th.—The strike among the workmen here, which began recently with the carpenters, has now extended to the turners, weavers and other workmen, and is assuming a serious phase.

Dublin, Sept. 27th.—A tenant farmer named Sweeny, under notice to quit, has been arrested in connection with the murder of Lord Mountmorris.

New York, Sept. 27th.—A dispatch from Glasgow announces that a plot of Nihilists to blow up the Czar's new yacht *Livadia*, which was preparing for sea at Glasgow, has just been discovered. The first hint of the plot came from the authorities at St Petersburg, to the effect that Nihilists had sent members of their Order to Glasgow for that purpose, and that persons had left London a few days ago with two nitro-glycerine clocks intended to be hidden among the coals. Measures were promptly taken to frustrate the scheme. Constables were stationed on the yacht. The hotels at Glasgow were watched and all lodging-houses were searched to-night.

#### REMAINS OF FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

The continuation in the New York *Herald* of the 27th of September, of the story of Lieutenant Schwatka's Arctic expedition presents some points of thrilling interest. The writer says: On the 27th of September 1879, a heavy snow-storm set in, and the next morning the snow was knee deep on the level ice. The winter wind soon blew it around and packed it down so as to be almost solid. On the 14th of October sledging was sufficiently good for Toolooah to go to Cape Herschel and Terror Bay, for the sled and others articles that were left there during the summer for want of transportation. Toolooah exchanged wives with Joe for the trip, a very usual and convenient custom among the Esquimaux. The ice was sufficiently strong for the reindeer to commence crossing to the mainland about the 1st of October, and in a few days their number had perceptibly diminished, and after the 14th we saw none at all. On October 1st, Lieutenant Schwatka's Joe and I started to get supplies of fish to last until the reindeer country was reached. We did not succeed in getting further than about three miles from camp, owing to the heavy sleds, and the dogs being so fat that they were lazy. We only reached the native camp near Herman Inlet on the 12th. There was quite a large camp of Esquimaux on Big Lake, the largest camp we had yet seen. The sled was pulling heavily and slowly across the lake, and I went ahead toward the igloos. All the men were standing outside awaiting our arrival and among them were some of the Netchilliks we had met during the Spring. As soon as they recognized me they set up a shout of welcome. They seemed very glad we were coming among them again, and hurried me into the big igloo, while most of the men of the camp ran out and helped the sled in. They built our igloo in short order, and during the time we were with them they did everything in their power to contribute to our comfort. We found but few interesting relics among them, and only a piece of the bow found in Wilnot after the big ship sank, and part of the block braided either "ro" or "or," with part of the "r" obliterated. If the ship's blocks were braided with the name of the vessel to which they were attached, these would be important as establishing the identity of the ship that drifted down as the *Terror*. We found among them a piece of wax candle that they had preserved all these years, while every scrap of paper had perished. We met a sled with a few natives coming from Kigmaktoo to join the rest of the tribe, and with them was an aged crone named Toolooah, who had seen white men in Boothia Isthmus when a young woman, and had also been with a party who found the boat and skeletons in Starvation Cove near Richardson Point. This confirmed previous testimony. We marched in a south-east direction on the inlet five days, during which we travelled up about forty-five miles, and when we left I could still see it running in a southerly direction for about ten or fifteen miles further. The sun was so low now that we had either sunrise or sunset during the whole time it was above the horizon. About five miles inland from Starvation Cove, the natives had found, during the summer, the skeleton of a white man, which no one had ever seen before. On the way down, Henry visited the place, and erected a monument over the remains. Pieces of clothing found indicated that the deceased was a sailor, not an officer. The finding of this grave is worthy of notice as showing that the natives were thoroughly aroused by our visit and its object. We had promised liberal rewards for everything of importance found, and for valuable information, and were always particular to keep our promises. The consequence was that they had greatly aided us by searching everywhere within reach of their camps or hunting-grounds.

The largest fish caught here are something like a very large herring and the flesh much coarser than salmon or trout. We bought several bags of salmon oil from the natives which we used as long as it lasted as a substitute for reindeer tallow. The weather was sixty-two degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. Before reaching Depot Island we lost twenty-seven dogs by privation. On December 28th the thermometer ranged from sixty-four to sixty-nine degrees below zero. The lowest point reached was 101 degrees below the freezing point. Our meat had to be eaten cold, that is, frozen so solid that it had to be sawed and then broken into convenient sized lumps, which, when put into the mouth, were like the stones, or cooked with moss gathered from the hillside, and the snow beaten off with a stick. The country began to swarm with wolves now as well as with reindeer, and we would meet them daily. Often they would come close to our igloos and one night Toolooah shot one of three that were eating with our dogs the meat he had thrown out to them for food. They killed and ate four of Equeesik's dogs, and attacked him when he went out of the igloo to drive them off. He killed two of his assailants with his rifle, and two others by the most infernal trap ever devised. He set two keenly-sharpened knife-blades in the ice and covered them with blood, which the wolves licked, at the same time slicing their tongue, the cold keeping them from feeling the wounds at the time, and their own blood tempting them to continue until their tongues were so scarified that death was inevitable.

The mean temperature of the past month had been forty-four degrees above zero. We still knew nothing about the Hudson Bay ships since we last left, a year before, Tedslone having seen no one since he came to the camp where we found him. The great question with us was, "Were any ships in the bay?" At any rate, we felt sure of finding our hard bread, pork and molasses, together with some other provisions that Captain Barry said he could spare and would leave with Arom, the native who had charge of our stuff at Depot Island. The prospect of again eating some civilized food was most cheering. We soon arrived in sight of Depot Island, and looked anxiously for sledge-tracks, which we felt sure would be abundant here if the ships were near by. At noon we were within four or five miles of the island, and saw some natives on the ice in the dim distance. Then all was excitement in our party, and it increased as the distance diminished. At last the sledges drew near enough to recognize Arom, who was hastening up to us ahead of the others. From Arom we learned that there was only one ship in the bay, and that it was at Marble Harbor, and furthermore, that there were no provisions for us at Depot Island. This seemed utterly incomprehensible to us, as Captain Barry had about a thousand pounds of hard bread on board the *Eothen* that belonged to us, besides some other provisions, and had promised to leave them with Arom at Depot Island for us, well knowing that we would need them. We found a note from Captain Fisher, giving some excuse for not leaving some things that he had expected to. The inevitable conclusion was then forced upon us that Barry had absolutely gone away with the food for us without a word of explanation, though he had landed at Depot Island and taken off the casks that held our bread when we came ashore. The storm and wind now kept our builders indoors, and with short rations their condition began to grow desperate. It was a mournful camp after the hunters got in on Friday night, empty handed. They all felt that danger of starvation again threatened them, as it had done there before during the winter, when they had to kill and eat some of their starving dogs. People spoke to each other in whispers, and everything was quiet, save for the never-ceasing and piteous cries of hungry children begging for food which their parents could not give them. Most of the time I stayed in bed, trying to keep warm and avoid exercise, that would only make me more hungry. It was impossible to keep warm this night, and my aching limbs drove sleep from my eyes. The wind was from the east on Saturday, and a little better for hunting, so the men were off bright and early. About noon there was a joyful sound in camp. The women and children ran into our igloo, shouting "Walrus killed!" and fairly jumped up and down in their joy. I reached the *George and Mary* (a ship on Marble Island), on the 21st, and was kindly received. During the year we were absent from civilization, we travelled 2,819 geograph-

ical or 3,251 statute miles, by sleds, over an entirely unexplored country, through the entire course of an Arctic Winter regarded by the natives as exceptionally cold. The party successfully withstood the lowest temperature experienced by white men, recording observations of 71 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, sixteen days whose average was 100 degrees below the freezing point, and twenty-seven which registered below 60 degrees Fahrenheit, during the most of which part we travelled. In fact, the expedition never took the cold into consideration, or halted a single day on that account. During the entire journey, our reliance for food, both for man and beast, may be said to have been solely upon the resources of the country, as the expedition started with less than a month's rations, and it is the first in which the white men of the expedition voluntarily lived exclusively upon the same fare as its Esquimaux assistants, thus showing that white men can safely adapt themselves to the climate and life of the Esquimaux, and prosecute their journeys in any season, or under such circumstances as the natives of the country themselves. The expedition was the first to make a Summer search over the route of the lost crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and while so doing, buried the remains of every member of the ill-fated party above ground. The most important direct result of the labors of the expedition will undoubtedly be considered the establishing of the loss of the Franklin records at the boat place in Starvation Cove, and, as ever since Dr. Rae's expedition of 1854, which ascertained the fate of the party, the recovery of its records has been the main object of subsequent explorations in this direction, the history of the Franklin expedition may now be considered as closed, as ascertaining the fate of the party was not so gratifying as would have been their rescue, or the relief of a member thereof; so is it in establishing the fate of the record of their labors. Next in importance to their recovery must be considered the knowledge of their irrecoverable loss.

## LAW REPORTS.

## IN H. I. R. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. PELIKAN, Esq., Consul and Judge.  
Messrs. S. CARCANO and REYNAUD, Assessors.

Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1880.

JAN DE BOER v. S. SEREBRENIKOFF, agent for the owners of the Russian steamer *Nordenskjöld*.

This was a claim to recover the sum of \$8,992.70 salvage expenses, &c., and \$1,283 commission on the value saved. The defendant admitted his indebtedness to the extent of \$2,189.49 salvage, but disputed the commission claimed and left that to be settled by the Court.

Mr. Kirkwood appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dallas for the defendant.

On the opening of the court, Mr. Reynaud read the plaintiff's petition, and the defendant's answer.

A considerable discussion took place as to the method in which the case was to be conducted. Mr. Kirkwood said he should like to know what points in the petition the defendant denied, as in law everything not denied was accepted as admitted.

His Honour considered that Mr. Kirkwood ought to go through his case and prove each statement.

Mr. Kirkwood asked the defendant if he admitted or denied the alleged facts in the first two articles in the petition, which referred to certain conversations held at the Consulate.

Mr. Dallas considered that the written contract did away with all verbal arrangements.

Mr. Kirkwood said that unfortunately all the witnesses to these conversations had left Japan except the Consul and the plaintiff. He wished his client to make a statement.

Mr. Dallas said that to simplify matters his client had no objection to admit the two first articles of the petition.

The court here retired to consult and on return, after further discussion, the Court retired to consult and on return.

His Honour said that he would quote the law, which was, that the petitioner was obliged to prove the statements in his petition, and that the defendant was obliged in his turn to prove his denials. The plaintiff could now make his deposition.

Jan de Boer, the plaintiff, then made the following statement:—As soon as the contract was signed, I at once commenced to make all necessary preparations for starting without delay. I went Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson's to get my new pumps fitted, and asked the Russian consul if I should start at once. The Consul told me that he had received a telegram to the effect that I could get two hundred workmen at Nemoro, as times up there were slack owing to its being winter, and very little fishing doing.

His Honour here suggested that the witness, who had hitherto spoken so far only in reply to questions put by his counsel should make his statement direct, and if he happened to forget anything Mr. Kirkwood might jog his memory. He might even read his statement as set forth in the petition.

Mr. Kirkwood explained that the witness, being unacquainted with the French language, in which the petition was drawn up, could not do as suggested, and it was on that account he asked the questions.

The witness said that he would prefer to continue his statement as he had commenced; the events he had to describe extended over a period of several days and it was very possible he might omit something.

It was finally decided that an unbroken statement should be made and the witness continued:—I went to the Russian Consul and asked him if I should engage a schooner to bring down the stores and men; he told me to wait a little as he might be able to get a man-of-war. Next day, he said he could not; but he went to Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. to try to charter the American steamer *Courier*. They asked \$200 per day, which he considered too dear, and he recommended me to go to the Kaitakushi at Tokio. I went there, but with no definite result. After some three or four days the Russian Consul told me again that he might get a man-of-war. I told the Consul that I was going to charter a schooner and went to Mr. Bohm to see about it, but told him that I could not make a contract without first seeing the Consul. There was some difficulty about price; Mr. Bohm raised his price from what he had mentioned at first, and so the Consul refused to have anything to do with him. I was idle all this time and pointed it out to the Consul who said "Go! go! go!" I then went and saw Mr. Snow about employing his schooner the *Otome*: he accompanied me to the Consul, who proposed to draw up the charter. I don't know who actually did it, but when it was done, we made all possible expedition. I was anxious to go away, as each day's delay made a great difference in the time I had to work in, when I reached the spot where the *Nordenskjöld* was.

At this point the Court adjourned until Thursday the 21st instant at 10 a.m.

Thursday, the 21st day of October, 1880.

On the opening of the Court, Mr. Kirkwood stated that he had had several conversations with Mr. Dallas who had agreed, in order to facilitate the progress of the case, to admit the facts stated in paragraphs 4 to 18 (with the exception in this last article of the expression "the sloop of the *Nordenskjöld*" as it did not belong to this vessel) and paragraphs 19 to 22, and 24 to 29, except in some cases where the facts as stated in the petition differ from those in the reply. Mr. Kirkwood would now, with the permission of the Court, enter into the following questions: 1st as to the pumps and diving machinery. Whether this was engaged for the time or the job, and as his client claimed that it was damaged, whether it ought to be made good or purchased by the defendants. 2nd, Whether the *Nordenskjöld* ought to pay the expenses of the schooner *Otome*. 3rd, was what to be the commission of Mr. Jan de Boer. When he (counsel) called a witness to give evidence upon the condition of the pumps, he would like also, if permitted, to ask his opinion on the subject of his competence and other details. He wished to be allowed to summon as witnesses, Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Carst and Captain Johannsen, who was now en route from Nagasaki, and a Japanese.

Mr. Dallas in reply to the Court had no objection to these witnesses, and would like to call, Captain Johannsen, the first mate, and the carpenter of the *Nordenskjöld*.

The Court retired for discussion and on return granted Mr. Kirkwood's application to produce his witnesses.

Christian von der Gland stated:—I am a Danish subject, a Lutheran and aged 35. I was engaged from 22nd December

last as engineer by Mr. Jan de Boer, until the *Nordenskjöld* came to Yokosuka.

The witness was then sworn and stated:—The steam-pump was damaged on board the *Nordenskjöld*. It was sent on board in good condition; the injury was caused by hard work and ill handling by some coolies. The engines being worked with salt water became damaged, and the pump gear was injured by a coolie knocking against it, or dropping something on to it. The bottom cock is broken off the boiler. In consequence of this, a quantity of sand and seawater entered the boiler, and caused a pipe to burn up. I could not stop to clean the boiler, notwithstanding this, as the ship was being pumped out, and would have sunk if I had stopped working. The valve spindle of the pump is bent and one stud in a gland broken. The steam-pipe is broken and rendered useless. The flange and the fan of the centrifugal pump were also broken.

His Honour said that he wished to know more about how the damage was done, the pump had been inspected by an expert, who would give his report.

The witness stated that the pump had been damaged in the way described before, he considered that the damage was very slight for so important an undertaking.

To Mr. Kirkwood:—I am now employed by the Mitsui Bishi Company as a second engineer. I got my first certificate as engineer, from the Royal Dockyard, Copenhagen, in 1869.

Mr. Kirkwood wished to have this document marked.

His Honour said it could not be accepted unless accompanied by a copy.

Mr. Kirkwood said that he did not wish to have it accepted, but simply marked by the Court for purposes of identification, in case the witness should leave Yokohama before he had time to make a copy.

Mr. Dallas having no objection the Court agreed, and six certificates belonging to the witness were handed in.

His Honour now said, however, that he did not see how Mr. Kirkwood could continue his examination. He had summoned this witness to prove the damage, and that Mr. Jan de Boer had worked well. The fact of the witness's competence was not required.

Mr. Kirkwood said that on the contrary the whole point of damage done to the pump rested upon the question whether it was in competent hands. This the defendants asserted was not the case.

The Court ruled that the questions as to competency could not be allowed.

Witness:—I was with Mr. Jan de Boer during the whole time of my engagement until the vessel arrived at Yokosuka. All the machinery and gear connected with it, put on the *Otome*, were under my charge from the very day on which I was engaged. I have not now a list of what was put on board, but I have one of what was discharged. The machinery I know is the same as was embarked. The list that I have mentions the larger portions only. I didn't keep one of the smaller boxes but I have shipped them so often that I nearly know them by heart. That is the list (produced) that I took down when the *Otome* was discharged at Hamasaki.

Mr. Kirkwood said he would have a copy made and put it in.

Witness:—I saw the steam-pump before it went on board the *Otome*, and put it together myself on board the wreck, when it was in excellent condition. The flange of the centrifugal pump was broken on the night the ship floated, by the pump being shifted. This was done by the ship's carpenter who broke the flange in doing so. The fan was broken by coal and seaweed passing through the pump. It is very likely that such an accident might occur under the circumstances in which the work was being done. From the time I arrived at the *Nordenskjöld* until she reached Yokosuka, I had charge of all the machinery. I kept the engine log-book. Mr. Nielsen served under my orders in the engine-room until we arrived at Yokosuka. After I arrived at the *Nordenskjöld*, I received orders from Mr. de Boer to get the ship afloat; after that was done from Captain Johannsen.

Mr. Kirkwood said that there were some allegations in the reply which were untrue, and he would like to ask questions about them. Article 5 for instance.

His Honour said this could not be allowed; counsel must ask his witness to give his testimony.

Mr. Kirkwood said that he wished to show that there was no engineer on the *Nordenskjöld*, and that the captain did not arrive at the wreck until long after Mr. Jan de Boer. The defendant claimed to be allowed to pay the plaintiff less, owing to the manner in which the work was done; it was his (Mr. Kirkwood's) duty to prove that Mr. Jan de Boer had worked hard under the most adverse circumstances. If there was any delay, it was because when he asked the captain to go with him he refused, he wanted the engineer, and he had gone to San Francisco; it was an important point that the captain refused to go with Mr. Jan de Boer.

Mr. Dallas said that his client was quite prepared to admit that the captain did not accompany Mr. Jan de Boer, but asserted that he arrived in sufficient time at the scene of the wreck.

Witness:—After our arrival at Hakodate Mr. de Boer and I took all steps in our power to find out exactly where the ship was, and get some means of getting there, but it was impossible. After I had been to Hakodate, I came to the conclusion that Yokohama was a better place to obtain information, as I could see the Mitsui Bishi captains who navigated to Nemoro. I was told in Hakodate that at the scene of the wreck I could get boats and men for salvaging operations. An English firm there, Messrs. Schluter & Strandt, and the first officer of the *Takachiho Maru*, Mr. Fisher, all told me this. During the salvage operations I never saw Mr. Jan de Boer strike or kick any Japanese. We lived together in the same house, and were together the whole day; he could not have done it without my seeing him. I never saw anything between Mr. Jan de Boer and the watchman of the stores at the scene of the wreck. I myself disarmed the watchman, because he tried to shoot me. I was about to tie his hands, but did not, as he promised to go quietly. He pointed a loaded gun at me, I knocked it aside, and fired it off in the air after I took it from him. I was sent by Mr. Jan de Boer to take the provisions out of the shed, because it was in bad condition with snow, ice, &c. I was assisted by the watchman and another Japanese.

At this point the Court adjourned until 2 p.m.

On the Court re-opening the witness continued:—When I arrived at the shed, there were four strangers besides the watchman. I saw them using the ships provisions in the watchman's house. I requested the watchman to come and help me as I had sent the other men to cut wood to build a house. I had one man, and I saw the watchman trying to hand some preserved provisions to a woman close by. I waited until I actually saw him hand some six or seven bars of soap, belonging to the ship, to a youth who was looking on. My man was inside passing the provisions to the watchman who was outside. The boy ran off with the soap but I followed and caught him and made him bring it back. It was inside his clothes. I then accused the watchman of stealing whereupon he got angry and went into his hut. I followed him because I knew he had a loaded rifle there belonging to the *Nordenskjöld*. He aimed the gun at me and I seized it and fired it in the air while he still clung to it. I waited until my men returned and then said I would send him to Nemoro. He said that I had no authority, whereupon I put him down, tied a line to one wrist and was tying his hands together when he agreed to go quietly. I sent him to Agishi with two of the men and a letter to Mr. Jan de Boer, asking him to send him on to Nemoro, and afterwards took down there his gun and knife. There was a barrel about a quarter full of gin in the shed. I have drunk from it; I told the watchman to take it out of the shed and he did so. I had leave from Mr. Jan de Boer to do so. I was also under the impression that these provisions were for the use of those working at the ship and I had no time to go down every day for meals to Hamasaki.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dallas:—Both Mr. Serebrenikoff and the engineer of the *Nordenskjöld* saw the pumps working well on the first day they were used. I did not actually ask them to come and inspect the pumps. When the boiler arrived at the scene of the wreck, I put it up myself, tested it myself, had steam on it myself, and found it to be in perfect order. There was no crack in the tube that afterwards was burnt. I don't know how long the boiler had been used, but it was a good one, strong enough for any work. I think that the boiler was at work either with steam on or banked fires for perhaps six

days. I am certain that it was at least four days, because I slept on the boat at the time. I did not see the accident to the blow-cock but I know that it was put on in good order and was afterwards broken. A Japanese, the ship's blacksmith had charge of the furnace at the time of the accident; he didn't understand it even when I shewed it to him and I had to plug it up to prevent people getting scalded. I don't know which man broke the blow-cock; the coolies were working on deck with blocks and tackles at the time. I cannot say under whose orders they were working, whether it was under Mr. Jan de Boer or Captain Johannsen. They were all engaged by the former, but some of them may have been detailed off to the captain. I kept fire under the boiler about six hours. I strapped the cock back in its place but I saw it was getting dangerous. I went on for about one hour and a half and then stopped. The seawater was not pumped in direct from the sea, but from the sea into barrels and thence to the boilers. With a rough sea and a big swell on a sandy beach, there is always any quantity of sand in the water. I did my best by putting it first into the barrels to clear it. I had these on deck to save the strain of pumping up. It was a better position. Before the ship floated I was always at the boiler when it was working, the Japanese blacksmith being acting fireman. After the ship floated I went into the engine-room and the blacksmith took the boiler. I may have scolded him for not having too much water in the boiler sometimes, but never for not having too little. The steam-engine which supplied the motive power was as good as new and in perfect working order. I don't know how old it actually is. The mishap to it was a pure accident caused by the excessive work, and is insignificant, considering the amount of hardwork the machine has done; it was not due to any neglect. The steam-engine was damaged by something getting jammed between the stationary gland and the fork end of the valve-spindle, and both were damaged. I didn't see it but I know that something got in. I never knew the amount mentioned in the contract, as I didn't take much interest in it. I read a copy of it through once. I did not know that the owners of the *Nordenskjöld* were responsible for injuries done to the machine under certain circumstances. When I discovered these various accidents I spoke to Mr. Jan de Boer, and probably to the captain and the chief officer. I made no written report. After the ship arrived in Yokosuka I had nothing more to do with the steam pump. My contract with Mr. Jan de Boer was up. I was told by him that I was no longer needed, but could leave the machinery on board until it was surveyed. I was not allowed to survey it. There was some naval man came on board but I do not think he surveyed the machinery as it was in the hold, and he remained on deck all the time as far as I could see. When I was at Hakodate seeking information about the wreck, I asked among both Japanese and foreigners. I do not speak Japanese myself. Mr. Jan de Boer generally treated the Japanese too kindly in my opinion; when they would not work he spoke roughly, but he never hurt them. I have heard them complain of the hard work, but never of hard treatment. When I went to the shed in which the stores were, I found the place full of snow; there was a sort of straw cover over them. All the stores considered good were under this, and the damaged ones outside. I had a list of them, of which I made a translation; I gave it and the list to Mr. Jan de Boer. He himself told me to take these stores. I had no document authorizing me to take them. I believe that the watchman was expecting some one to come and work on the ship and he probably thought that it was I. Anyhow, he raised no objections, and in fact he was willing to assist me. The engine and machinery of the *Nordenskjöld* was in my charge on the 26th May last. I recollect Mr. Serebrenikoff arriving on board and finding that there was only so little water in the boiler that, if cold water had been put in, it would have exploded. I told him that if he was going to be chief engineer he had better tell me so. The boiler was perfectly safe and I wished him to leave the engine room and not to interfere with me.

By the Court:—There was a contract between me and Mr. Jan de Boer, but it got lost; he was to give me \$150 per month for my services. I have been paid some of the money, and received a note for the balance of the \$920, my

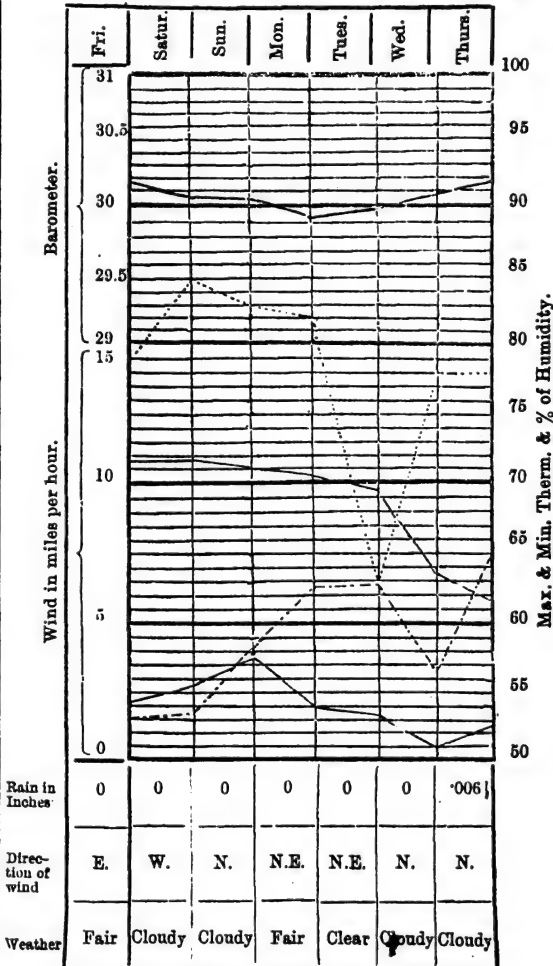
total wages due, as I have not settled up with Mr. Jan de Boer. He has given me perhaps 400 yen.

The Court here adjourned until Saturday the 23rd instant, at 10 a.m.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongô, Tokio, Japan.



### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers:

-----represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 13.0 miles per hour on Thursday, at 3 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.209 inches on Friday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.916 inches on Monday, at 2 p.m. The highest temperature was 71° 7' and the lowest was 51°; the maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year being 74° 9' and 59° respectively. The total rain for the week was .006 inches, against 1.820 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

### NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

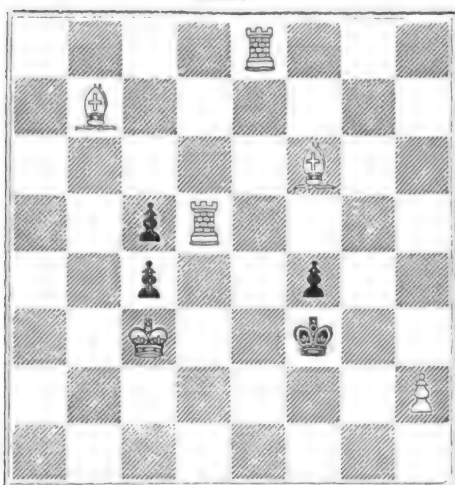
(For Week Ending 23rd October, 1880.)

Discount on Yen Sat.				Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
A. M.	Noon.	Closing.					
1880.							
Monday.....Oct.	18 60	63½	63½	380	326	113	102
Tuesday....."	19 66	65½	66½	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....."	20 65½	68½	71	—	—	—	—
Thursday....."	21 73½	74½	78	—	—	—	—
Friday....."	22 78	72	72	—	—	—	—
Saturday....."	23 74½	71½	75	—	—	—	—

## CHESS PROBLEM,

By C. CALLANDER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF OCT. 16TH. BY W. COATES.

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| White.              | Black.          |
| 1.—Q. to Q. R. 8.   | 1.—Kt. to R. 2. |
| 2.—R. to R. 4.      | 2.—Any.         |
| 3.—B. mates.        |                 |
|                     | 1.—B. to R. 2.  |
| 2.—B. to K. 2 ch.   | or Kt. to K. 4. |
| 3.—Mate.            |                 |
|                     | 1.—K. 2 B. 5.   |
| 2.—Q. takes Kt. ch. |                 |
| 3.—Mate.            |                 |

No solutions to last week's problem have been received from correspondents.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

- Oct. 17, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Cheetham, 661, from Kobe, Mails and General and towing *Taihei Maru*, to M. B. Co.  
 Oct. 17, British steamer *Malacca*, Seatou, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 Oct. 18, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalf, 2,440, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
 Oct. 17, Japanese steamer *Akitsu Maru*, Frahm, 1,146, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Oct. 17, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, from Niigata via Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Oct. 18, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Oct. 20, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Oct. 20, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Oct. 21, French steamer *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 Oct. 22, British steamer *Belgic*, Davison, 2,627, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
 Oct. 22, British barque *Eme*, Green, 775, from London, General, to Malcolm & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* from Hongkong:—For San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Hufer, 3 children and servant, Messrs. C. E. Vansittart and servant, G. Austin, and Augustin Blasco in cabin; and 208 Chinese in steerage. For Yokohama:—Mrs. Leigh, Mr. Charles von Bate and Lee Yuen.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* from Shanghai and way ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Bredon, Mrs. Kawakuni and child, Lieut. Drury, Messrs. E. Jamien, R. Galbraith, C. J. Strone, R. Smith, E. H. Hunter, H. D. Sinclair, Kawakami, Takashiro, Senzaki, Fudiyasu, Mayeda, Iwashita, Okuyama, Kawamura Furutani, Satigo, Shiraki, Honda, and Kojima in cabin: 1 European, 2 Chinese, and 39 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Tanis* from Hongkong:—Sisters Agathe and Anastasie, the Rev. Father Ligneul, Messrs. P. Sacconi, Janson, Domerque, 1 Chinese, and 10 Japanese.

Per British steamer *Belgic* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Smith, Captain and Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. S. D. Hepburn, Mrs. Poulard, Messrs. Carl Faltes, Richard Faltes, G. B. Bryan, G. Dattari and C. O. Paget in cabin, and two Europeans in the steerage. For Hongkong: three Europeans and 391 Chinese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

- Oct. 17, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Oct. 17, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 946, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Oct. 18, British steamer *Vortigern*, Alexander, 876, for Kobe, Tea, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.  
 Oct. 19, British steamer *Patroclus*, White, 1,380, for Kobe, Tea and General, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.  
 Oct. 20, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Cheetham, 661, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Oct. 20, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Oct. 21, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalf, 2,440, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Gulick and infant Miss Gulick, Messrs. Dousdebbs, Melisch, Marounaske, Bounske and Said.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sylva, Mr. and Mrs. Yanigawara, Mrs. Valentine and child, Mrs. Farmer and child, Miss Van Buren, General Van Buren, General Le Gendre, Dr. Latham, Messrs. A. Mitchell, Lyall, Somodo, Davidson, Saunders, Angoshi, Kamiyama, Okuda, H. Hayer, and Dr. L. H. Gulick.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—Hon. Geo. F. Seward, wife, three children, and maid; Mr. A. Huber, wife, three children, and maid; Mrs. A. Madeheim, Messrs. G. Boomer, John Duncan, Henry Greey, H. H. J. Sinclair, A. Tillie, A. Blasco, G. Bustin, A. Josephs, B. A. Moran, Ornstein, L. Deville, J. Harrison, J. Seidenburg, Robt. Smith, and 9 Europeans in the steerage. For Liverpool:—Miss Gamble, Messrs. E. Gamman, C. E. Vansittart, S. Marsh, and A. Bellamy. For Queenstown:—Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bradon. For Paris:—Mr. Janelet.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—  
 Silk for France ... .. 304 bales.  
 " " London ... .. 63 "

Total ... .. 367 bales.  
 Silkworm eggs ... .. 38 cases.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—  
 Treasure ... .. \$ 7,500.00

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—  
 Treasure ... .. \$32,330.00

Per American steamer *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—

## TEA:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	223	871	1,825	2,959
Nasagaki	—	—	—	—
Hiogo	—	2,611	5,303	7,914
Yokohama	3,048	3,769	5,413	13,130
Hongkong	194	—	612	806
Total	4,365	7,251	13,153	24,809

## SILK:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	789	—	789
Hongkong	3	345	—	357
Yokohama	—	339	—	339
Total	3	1,473	—	1,485

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* reports:—Fine weather all way.

The British steamer *Belgic* reports:—Sailed from San Francisco October 2nd, at 3 p.m.; encountered strong variable winds to 180 meridian which was crossed in latitude 41° N.; thence to port, moderate gales and fair winds. In latitude 40.48° N., longitude 137.27° W., passed a barque standing to the eastward. Arrived at Yokohama October 22nd at 8.35 a.m. Time, 19 days 7 mins.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30 10.45

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30 10.45

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Belgio	Davison	British steamer	2,627	San Francisco	Oct. 22	O. & O. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	Oct. 5	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Oct. 21	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai & ports	Oct. 20	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Eme	Green	British barque	775	London	Oct. 22	Malcolm & Co.
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Islands	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Lupata	Raven	British ship	1,039	Antwerp	Sept. 27	C. Illies & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Otomi	W. Hardy	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain
Panay	Bray	American ship	1,190	New York	Sept. 7	C. & J. Trading Co.
Pioneer	Mates	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Samar	Miller	American ship	1,111	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 15	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	760	Put in dismasted	Oct. 10	Malcolm & Co.
Star Queen	Brooks	British barque	263	Newchwang	Oct. 13	Chinese
Stella	Werner	American schooner	30	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Richmond...	14	2,700	300	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Benham
Swatara	8	1,900	--	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Fly	4	464	120	Gun-boat	Kobe	Commander St. Clair

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate	Tamura Maru	M. B. Co.	About Oct. 24th, at 4 A.M.
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	Oct. 31st, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong	Belgio	O. & O. Co.	Oct. 24th at daylight
Hongkong via Kobe	Kokonoye Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 30th, at 4 P.M.
London	Nordenskjöld	J. Ph. Von Hemert	About Nov. 1st
New York via Kobe & China ports	John P. Best	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Kobe	Samar	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About Nov. 10th
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About Nov. 9th
Shanghai and way-ports	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	Oct. 27th, at 4 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—The former state of affairs continues. The position is made worse by the further fall in currency and it seems quite impossible for buyers to operate until something occurs to steady kinsatsu at some point or other. Meanwhile all quotations are purely nominal.

**COTTON YARNS :—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.00 to 31.00
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.50 to 32.75
Bombay, No. 20 do. ....	"	\$30.00 to 31.25
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$36.00 to 36.50
" 38 to 42 .. .. .	"	\$41.00 to 42.50

**COTTON PIECE GOODS :—**

Grey Shirtings :—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloths :—7 lb. .... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.57
Drills, English :—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings :— " 12 " 44 in. "	\$1.60 to 1.75
Prints :—Assorted " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in. "	\$0.10 to 0.15½
Turkey Reds : 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in. "	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. .... 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.80 to 1.90

**COTTON PIECE GOODS :—Continued.**

Velvets :—Black .. 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns .. 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.72 to 0.73
Taffachelass :— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.80 to 2.05

**WOOLLENS :—**

Plain Orleans .. 40-42 yds. 32 in. ....	5.00 to 6.50
Figured Orleans .. 29-30 " 31 " ..	3.75 to 4.50
Lastings .. 29-30 " 31 " ..	10.50 to 11.50
Italian Cloth .. 30 " 32 " ..	0.23 to 0.33
Camlet Cords .. 29-30 " 22 " ..	4.50 to 5.75
Mousselines de Laines :—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ....	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ..	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ..	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in. ....	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... .. 54 " to 56 " ..	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents... .. 54 " to 56 " ..	0.60 to 0.65
Union .. 54 " to 56 " ..	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. .... per lb. ....	0.39 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—Buyers have taken off some 5,000 bags at a slight advance. Stock 60,000.

**SAIGON RICE.**—Still no sales to report.

**KEROSENE.**—Buyers entered the market at the beginning of the week and ran prices up to \$1.98. At the close there is less demand and prices are weaker at quotation. Stock 520,000.

Sugar :—Takao in bag... ..	per picul	\$4.27½
Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	"	\$4.25
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$7.50 to \$8.00
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah...	"	\$6.00 to \$8.00

Japan Rice ... ..	per picul	\$2.85 to 3.30
Japan Wheat ... ..	"	\$2.10
Saigon Rice [cargo] ... ..	"	\$1.80
Kerosene Oil... ..	case	\$1.96

## EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—During the past week a large business has been done in silk, and *Hanks* of the better class have been more especially in demand. Full size *Filatures* and all kinds of *Kakeda* are comparatively neglected and holders are willing to sell and to make some concessions. Stock 8,200 Japanese bales. Shipments to date 4,991 bales against 5,125 bales last season.

The following are to-day's quotations.

	Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.62
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 1 & 2 .....	\$510 to \$520 = 17/1	to 17/6 = fcs. 47.80 to fcs. 48.60
" " 2 .....	\$500 to \$505 = 16/9	to 16/11 = " 47.00 to " 47.40
" " 2½ .....	\$480 to \$490 = 16/1	to 16/6 = " 46.00 to " 46.60
" " 3 & 4 .....	\$450 to \$470 = 15/3	to 15/11 = " 42.40 to " 44.20
Filatures.—Extra .....	\$640 to \$650 = 21/	to 21/4 = " 59.00 to " 59.80
" " 1 .....	\$600 to \$620 = 19/9	to 20/4 = " 55.40 to " 57.20
" " 2 & 3 .....	\$570 to \$590 = 18/9	to 19/7 = " 52.80 to " 54.50
Kakeda.—Medium to Best ...	\$550 to \$600 = 18/	to 19/9 = " 51.20 to " 55.40

**TEA.**—There has been a good demand for Low Common to Good Medium grades, Settlements for the week amounting to about 6,000 piculs. Prices have ruled steady, stocks being considerably reduced.

Common { ... ..	\$13 to \$15	Fine ... ..	\$24 to \$26
Good Common { ... ..	\$16 to \$18	Finest ... ..	\$27 to \$28
Medium ... ..	\$21 to \$22	Choice ... ..	\$30 to \$32
Good Medium ... ..		Choicest ... ..	\$35 to \$36

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight .....	72½
Bank Bills on demand .....	3/8½	" Private 10 days' sight .....	72½
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3/9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" 6 " " " .....	3/9½	" Private 30 days' sight .....	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight .....	4.72	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
Private 6 months' sight .....	4.32	" Private 30 days' sight .....	92
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	½ % prem.	KINSATSU .....	75 dis.
" Private 10 days' sight .....	½ % disct.	GOLD YEN .....	380 nom.

## SHIPPING.

**SHIPPING.**—The s.s. *Patroclus* and *Vortigern* from Europe have left for Kobe, *en route* to London and Hongkong respectively.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



## NIPPON RACE CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1880.

TO BE HELD

WEDNESDAY, 27th, THURSDAY, 28th,  
and FRIDAY, 29th, October.

**M**EMBERS will please to present their Tickets. Non-members will find Tickets of admission for sale at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, and at the Gates of the Paddock. Price, \$5 for three days, or \$2 for a single day.

The space adjoining the Grand Stand on the right is reserved for Carriages belonging to the members.

JOHN WALTER,  
Hon. Sec.

Yokohama, 23rd October, 1880.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE COMMITTEE of the NIPPON RACE CLUB request the presence of the LADIES of Yokohama and Tokio at the AUTUMN MEETING, to be held on the 27th, 28th, and 29th OCTOBER.

No Tickets required.

JOHN WALTER,  
Hon. Sec.

Yokohama, 23rd October, 1880.



For Hakodate, Funakawa, Niigata,  
Futami, Shimonoseki, and Kobe.

THE STEAM-SHIP

## "AKITSUSHIMA MARU,"

CAPTAIN FRAHM,

**W**ILL be despatched for the above ports on or about  
MONDAY, the 25th day of October, at 4 A.M.

For freight or passage, apply to

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO.

Yokohama, 23rd October, 1880.

## SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

**F**IRE Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and  
their contents, in TOKIO.

Apply to

C. ILLIES & CO.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 7th September, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakery that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock." Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1873.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

## OAKEYS

## WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

## OAKEYS

## INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKES'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

## OAKEYS

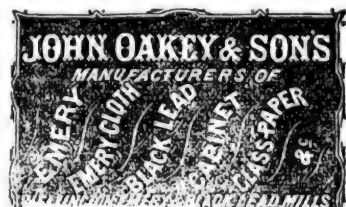
## SILVERSMITHS SOAP

[NON-MERCURIAL].  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

## OAKEYS

## WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 1D. EACH, & 1S. BOXES.



July, 1879.

52ins.

**H. MacARTHUR,**  
SHIP-BROKER AND CUSTOMS  
AGENT,

NO. 70, Yokohama,

(Opposite the Old British Post Office).

Yokohama, 4th May, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by these pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**  
**WILDEN WORKS.**

STOURPORT ENGLAND.

**SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane. London, E.C.  
April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

**GILBEYS** CHAMPAGNE,  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... .. \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.

E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.

Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six month, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

## SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 44.]

Yokohama, October 30, 1880.

[£24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

A Contrast .....	1,397
England's Little Wars.....	1,398
Editorial Notes .....	1,398
Notes of the Week .....	1,401
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,403
Ecclesiastic and Missionary Notes .....	1,403
Nippon Race Club,—Meeting.....	1,404
Shanghai Letter .....	1,407
Paris Letter .....	1,408
Japanese News .....	1,409
Arrival of the English Mail .....	1,412
The Japanese Press .....	1,412
Law Report .....	1,413
The American Expedition in search of Franklin's Remains ...	1,415
Old Barbie's House .....	1,422
Meteorological Report .....	1,422
Chess Problem .....	1,423
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,423
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,425
Advertisements .....	1,426

## A CONTRAST.

**F**REE TRADE is undeniably advantageous to every nation whose circumstances will permit of its adoption. It is therefore pleasing to notice how a country which at an early period of its existence found it necessary to protect its infant industries, has in course of time found itself able to discard the aid thus afforded to home production. By contrasting the present position of such a country with the present position of one which struggled into life under exactly similar circumstances, but clings to a rigid system of protection long after the benefit to be derived from such a course has passed away, we gain valuable experience, and a lesson is at the same time inculcated eminently calculated to promote the ultimate success of free trade principles.

The great colonies in the South Pacific afford at present the contrast to which we have alluded. Originally a portion of New South Wales—the parent colony as it is termed—Victoria and the elder settlement commenced life, as it were, under precisely similar circumstances. Neither were troubled with aboriginal inhabitants to any particular extent, and these were certainly very free traders indeed; they stole everything they could lay hand on and scorned the restriction of clothes. For years almost every article of use or ornament had to be imported from the mother country or elsewhere. The feeble attempts occasionally made to produce locally articles of the most ordinary consumption, failing miserably owing to the overwhelming competition from abroad. By-and-bye, and after many struggles, moderate protection to native industries was accorded by the colonial parliaments, for constitutional government had now been granted to the colonies by the mother country. The effect was

wonderful, instantaneous, and beyond expectation. Industrial undertakings sprang into existence all over both colonies until in a short time the colonists became—except as regards a few articles—practically independent. This point having been gained, divergence occurred in the fiscal policies of New South Wales and Victoria. The latter is ruled by a fierce and unthinking democracy, hence protection in its extreme form reigns supreme. In New South Wales, on the other hand, free trade has been gradually adopted, and now we find the manufacturing industries of that colony flourishing, although perfectly independent of adventitious assistance.

The contrast afforded between the two colonies is remarkable. It shews conclusively that, however essential legislative fostering is to young industries, the period when assistance is necessary soon passes away. A carefully prepared statement of the exports during the year 1879 of the two colonies, discloses some remarkable results. New South Wales exported produce of her own territory to the value of nearly ten and a half million pounds sterling, while Victorian products were only a little over eight millions. Taking population as a basis the difference is more distinct, as New South Wales exported to the value of £14.10.9½d. per head against £9.1.4½d. in Victoria. Of course a very large proportion of this vast amount is derived from pastoral produce, the last year's wool clip of New South Wales being valued at nearly six and a half millions, and of Victoria at rather more than three and a half millions. In Victoria even, the value of the pastoral products exceeds that of the mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing exports taken together; the total exports exceeding eight millions, and the pastoral products of all kinds nearly four millions and a half. To be sure Victoria has a slight advantage over New South Wales in mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing exports, but not to any great extent. In the first two classes the difference either absolutely or relatively is trifling. But the figures which relate exclusively to manufactured goods are of considerable interest in connection with our proposition—that protection, if continued too long, is pernicious in the extreme. New South Wales we find has exported manufactures to the amount of £355,000; Victoria to the amount of £894,000. Thus the gain to Victoria from the heavy protective duties—assuming the whole excess is due to that cause—is represented by the export of goods worth rather more than half a million of money. The sum of £539,000 represents the whole advantage which her heavy tariff gives Victoria in the export market, over the now unprotected manufactures of New South Wales.

But a further examination of the figures discloses some notable facts. There are several important branches of industry in which Victoria either equals or exceeds New South Wales, and it is instructive to find that, although originally protected, those industries are now unaided by the tariff.

From the experience, therefore, of these two colonies, so similar in their circumstances, their products, and requirements, a valuable lesson is to be learned. It is unmistakably demonstrated that useful as protection may be to foster infant and struggling industries, the point is soon reached when such adventitious assistance is not needed—further continuance of a protective tariff then becomes prejudicial.

#### ENGLAND'S LITTLE WARS.

**T**HE Corporation of the city of London should erect in some convenient position a temple to Janus, instead of blocking the Strand with a memorial to Temple Bar. Its open portals would then remind the spectator of how constantly Great Britain is engaged in a war of greater or less magnitude in some part or other of the globe. It is unfortunate, perhaps inevitable, but nevertheless true, that England is almost always carrying on hostilities with some state or tribe, or engaged in crushing some rising of subject people. These "little wars" have been singularly frequent in the Colonial possessions, not exactly when first taken possession of, but afterwards when the settlers have become sufficiently powerful to be aggressive, or the lands of the native inhabitants offer inducement for intrusion.

New Zealand affords a notable example of the difficulties attendant upon governing outlying dependencies, and how the mother country may insensibly become involved in formidable expenditure. South Africa only recently afforded a similar experience nor, according to all accounts, are the troubles of that unlucky part of the world yet over.

In the case of New Zealand the troubles were essentially quarrels respecting land. Vast tracts of magnificent country were held under treaty by the natives, to whom the land was practically useless but who stoutly refused to part with an acre. The ever increasing body of colonists was getting cooped up, and scope for their energies, agricultural and otherwise, was imperatively required. The routine was invariably the same. Aggressions on the one side were followed by reprisals on the other, until the colony was quickly in a blaze. Whatever few soldiers happened to be available marched against the "rebels," the usual result being the discomfort and retreat of the military. Urgent appeals for aid, and the massacre of a few outlying colonists invariably brought an influx of troops and then everything went on merrily, as far as the settlers were concerned. Lavish expenditure—out of the British tax-payer's pocket—was incurred on every side. The prices of all kinds of commodities rose enormously. Money flew about in all directions. Everyone participated in the golden stream. Of course in the long run the Maories got beaten and a quantity of land was confiscated, or else they became tired of fighting and acquiesced in the extension of the settlers domains. Peace then reigned until another native outbreak became a desideratum. The last war carried on in New Zealand under the auspices of the Home Government was, however, so absurdly extravagant that the Imperial authorities informed the colonists very plainly and decidedly that, if they wished to indulge in any more such amusements, they would have to fight it through themselves, and at their own expense. The result was curious. A fresh outbreak occurred, the customary appeal for aid went forth, but was sternly refused. After considerable difficulty the settlers succeeded in either quelling the natives or persuading them to keep the peace—but there have been no more Maori disturbances: in fact a

large Imperial expenditure was absolutely necessary to make these little wars interesting and profitable.

The experience of South Africa seems to present somewhat similar features. Not long since the disastrous Zulu campaign was ended, in which numbers of valuable lives were lost, much money squandered, and many military reputations shattered for ever. Reliable authorities, such as Bishop Colenso and a host of others well acquainted with the circumstances which led to the war, have most unhesitatingly declared from the very first, that hostilities were forced upon Cetewayo. It is admitted that the English soldiery invaded Zulu land, the excuse—since abundantly disproved—is, that this extreme step was actually taken in self-defence; in fact was only striking the first blow at an adversary who had made up his mind to fight. The result of the hostilities which followed are too fresh in the minds of everyone to need repetition here. It is, however, worthy of remark, that the proposal of the Imperial Government to make the colony liable for a portion—and a very small portion—of the costs of the campaign, was met with a perfect howl of indignation. Such a course was altogether contrary to precedent, and never entered into the calculations of the most pessimist colonial treasurer.

Again, as in the case of New Zealand, the colonists were warned that their future squabbles with the natives must be at local expense. History, we are told, repeats itself, and South Africa certainly appears to be following in the footsteps of New Zealand. Already another native war is in progress, and we observe from the tone of the English journals that the colonists will be left very much to their own devices. The only hope held out is, that, if the natives are triumphant, the Imperial authorities will step in, rescue the settlers, and in return resume all control over native affairs.

As far as we can judge at this distance and with the necessarily imperfect materials at our disposal, this latest South African war appears the most iniquitous of many similar undertakings, certainly not conspicuous for morality. The Basutos—the native nation with which the colony is now at strife—have long been the sincere friends and staunch allies of the settlers. When the Zulu forces seemed likely to spread like a torrent over the colony, the Basutos never wavered in their friendship. If they had even remained neutral the consequences would have been disastrous. But, as we have said, they never wavered, and fought gallantly side-by-side with the alien. How bitterly must they now repent their fidelity. The Zulus being overcome, the colonists resolved upon the complete disarmament of the faithful Basutos, and persisted in the ungrateful design, notwithstanding warnings from all sides. The result we know, and thus there is every probability of England being shortly engaged in another "little war."

**W**HAT a curious coincidence it would be, if it turned out that while the gifted editor of the *Herald* was enjoying the little dinner in Dr. Gardiner, Hill's private lunatic asylum of which the public first heard last Tuesday evening, his talented confrère of the *Gazette* was also sheltered by the same roof, but under slightly less agreeable conditions. More strange things have happened, unlikely as it may at first sight seem, and a paragraph in last night's *Gazette* robs the conjecture of much of its improbability. The *Gazette* formulates the monstrous proposition, that a journal which reproduces an acknowledged translation, is responsible for the truth or falsehood of every statement made in such transla-

tion! This is so utterly absurd, and the fallacy involved so apparent, that the contention carries its own refutation. But that is nothing new for the *Gazette*. It has been rather wild and rabid lately, and as to its statements, denunciations, and so-called arguments—*ex uno disce omnes*.

THAT India will at no distant period become a formidable competitor with Japan and China as a tea producing country, is a question that no longer admits of any doubt. The enormous increase in production during the last few years, and the energetic efforts made to bring Indian tea under the notice of consumers in all countries, can only have one result. We now learn that sericulture is again attracting the notice of the authorities who have, of late years, been doing a good deal towards stimulating the old industries of the peninsula, and introducing new outlets for capital and labour. Sericulture in India has been languishing since the state factories maintained by the East India Company passed into the hands of private capitalists, and as the *Celestial Empire* remarks "since then the export of silk from India can scarcely be said to have increased." The cost of production seems also to have been too great and the lively competition of the products of China and Japan exercised a very disheartening and prejudicial effect. The paper we have mentioned says also that "the attention of the Government and of private capitalists has recently been directed to the introduction of sericulture into Western India, and the reports and statements on the subject, which have been published, speak very favourably of its prospects. The cocoons of the Tusser moth are found in almost every district in Western India, and it is proposed to pay the natives a small fixed price for collecting and bringing them to agents. One pie, or less than half a farthing for one, or as some propose for two cocoons, does not appear to be any very great encouragement to the natives, but as there will be very little trouble in collecting them from the branches of trees, it may be sufficient to procure supplies. Tusser silk has long been an article of export from India to London, but never on a very large scale. It now appears, however, that experiments have proved that it can be used in the manufacture of many fabrics for which mulberry silk has hitherto solely been employed. French manufacturers of ribbon have sent out special agents to India to purchase the silks and cocoons, and are anxious that the production should be increased as much as possible. The hybridisation of the Tusser and Japanese worms has also been successful, and will no doubt improve the quality of the silk." As so much nonsense has been written, and such an enormous amount of simulated indignation expressed at the encouragement afforded by the Japanese Government to young industries, it is rather amusing to find that in order to stimulate such an old established business as that of silk culture in India, the Government—the ultra free trade Government of Great Britain—"has made grants of money to conduct further experiments in rearing the worms and treating the cocoons." The remarks of our contemporary upon the vast advantages which will accrue to the natives and Government if sericulture can be extended into Western India, are so applicable to Japan and fraught with warning, that we feel constrained to reproduce them in order to show how this important subject is considered elsewhere. The *Celestial Empire* says that if such extension takes place, "additional employment will be provided for the inhabitants, and large tracts of land which are now covered with jungle will be cleared, so that the trees

which grow on them may be made available as food for the silkworms. These trees are of several species, and are found in almost every district. It will take some years before this new trade in silks from the Bombay country can assume large proportions, even if the efforts now being made to introduce it are fully successful, but it is a menace on the part of India to our most important article of export. There is no reason, which we know of, why silk culture should not succeed in India, just as well as tea-planting. The quality of the silk may not be so fine as China's for the first few years, but with the efforts which will continually be made to improve it, by the introduction of silkworm-eggs from other countries, by the application of science in crossing and rearing worms, and above all by the care which will be given to reeling the silks, all difficulties in the way of introducing it to a high position in European markets will at last be overcome. When that has been effected, the Chinese may see that it would have been better for them not to have prevented foreigners from establishing filatures in the country, as they were entitled to do under the treaty made by Lord Elgin. But by that time the world may be able to do without China silks, at all events to a very large extent."

THE Shanghai papers have been informing their readers, that Mr. Cesar Celso Moreno who recently visited Honolulu in the *Ho chung*, had succeeded in obtaining for the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company a subsidy from the Hawaiian Government. It is true that the King recommended the granting of an annual sum to the company, and that disclosure of the project resulted in a change of Ministry, Mr. Moreno being appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet. But the sequel should not be overlooked. Mr. Moreno's tenure of office lasted for one day and one hour, as he sensibly preferred resigning and leaving the island, to retaining his dignified position and accepting at the same time a promised coat of tar and feathers. It is almost unnecessary to add that simultaneously with the flight of the "Foreign Minister" came the surrender of their portfolios by his colleagues, and the unanimous rejection of the subsidy scheme by the Hawaiian Parliament. The *Ho chung* has not been a source of disturbance in Hawaii alone; the *Philadelphia North American* has discovered that the China Merchants' Company is owned by British subjects, and the tentative voyage part of a deep laid scheme to wrest the China trade from the Pacific Mail Company! Our contemporary says:—"The much-talked-of Chinese steamer, which recently arrived at San Francisco, turns out to be an iron vessel built on the Clyde in the usual style of British steamships, differing very little, if any, from hundreds of the same class now engaged in the trade between our Atlantic ports and Europe. She is only of eight hundred tons burden, and all of her officers are Danes or Englishmen, the crew being Chinese on account of cheapness. How much of the ownership of this vessel is really held by the Chinese no one appears to know. But in view of the commercial usages in reference to the ownership of vessels, it is quite possible for the Chinese to hold only a small fraction of the property for the sake of the nationality, the flag and the registry, the rest being held in England. This vessel brought from China a cargo of sixty tons of rice and some fruit from the Sandwich Islands. It is announced that she will ply regularly upon that route, which is well known to be that upon which the splendid vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship line have established a profitable trade and laid the foundation of a flourishing commerce. These Pacific Mail steamers are of three or four thousand tons burden each, magnificent vessels in every respect, and built of iron at Chester, Pa. This

Chinese vessel comes to the United States ostensibly as the representative of purely Chinese enterprise, seeking to participate in a commerce already successfully and prosperously established and built up under the subsidy granted by the United States Government. But it will be observed that this initial vessel is a very small and inferior one in every respect for such a commerce and such a voyage. The obvious purpose is to break down the American line, if possible, by running a numerous fleet of these small steamers, cheaply built, cheaply manned, and backed by British capital, with a view of ultimately monopolizing the whole business as soon as the American steamers are ruined, and thus putting an end to a line that has done so much to stimulate iron shipbuilding on the Delaware river. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is the greatest and most successful representative of American maritime enterprise now engaged in the commerce of the civilized world. It is the only live competitor against British shipping interests in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. But if it can be crushed by any possible means, the supremacy of the British flag will be firmly established in the control of the Pacific beyond the possibility of a contest. The leading maritime interest of England in the Asiatic trade is the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company. If that corporation were opened to send steamers to San Francisco, the effort to break down the American line at that port would be clearly understood and properly provided against; but here is a beginning of a fleet of British steamers palmed off as Chinese, carrying the Chinese flag and registry, and claiming to be owned by a company of enterprising Chinese merchants, who are in all probability merely agents engaged for the purpose, in order the more effectually to deceive the United States Government and people." We doubt not that the *North American's* remarks will convey new and interesting information to residents here and in China. To no one, perhaps, will the assertion that the China Merchants' Company is British owned appear more astounding, than the Viceroy Li Hung-chang.

**T**HE anniversary of the battle of the Nile, of the battle of Waterloo, or even of the more recent (if less glorious) fall of Sevastopol, have ceased to have the slightest interest to the British people. We doubt if a single pulse now beats faster when it is recollected that at some more or less remote period, a great success attended the efforts of the English army or navy as the case might be. We know as a matter of fact that so little sentiment attaches to these reminiscences in the present day, that the French standards captured at Waterloo and on other fields, were removed from the Royal Chapel at Windsor, in order to avoid the possibility of wounding the tender susceptibilities of Napoleon III. when he visited Queen Victoria. In America, however, it is different. Whether or not the people have fewer pleasurable incidents to look back upon than in other countries we are unwilling to hazard an opinion, but it appears strange to find towards the close of the nineteenth century, frantic enthusiasm over events which took place during the eighteenth. Incredible as it may seem, the people of Tarrytown have celebrated with intensity of delight, the anniversary of the capture of Major André at that place during the revolutionary war! From the descriptions given in American journals, we are rather inclined to think that the writers felt strongly disposed to turn the whole proceedings into ridicule, but were forced to restrain their very natural inclinations. In one account of this glorious celebration we read that "in the windows of many of the stores are exposed photographs purporting to have been taken 'on the spot' of that pathetic but truly important scene in the drama of America's struggle

for independence, known (and to be better known after to-morrow than ever before) as the capture of André. These pictures represent in the foreground a group of four young men. One, with a slouch hat set well back on his head, a shot-pouch slung over his shoulder, and a long flint-lock musket resting between his knees, is seated on a flat stone a silent but interested spectator of an eloquent pantomimic appeal for mercy on the part of a handsome young gentleman in white stock, long coat and no shoes, to a coatless, bareheaded young American patriot, who with right hand deprecatingly extended is declining all solicitations to follow other than the strict path of duty. The fourth figure in the group leans listlessly against the body of a black horse, with one hand grasping the barrel of a long gun and with the other idly but with much suggestiveness upon an ammunition pouch which swings a this side. Beyond are unbraced trees, the exact nature or species of which, whether tulip or ash, the artist has wisely, as will presently be seen, left in doubt. There are about the picture no marked details of locality, no topographical earmarks, so to speak. There is a shimmer of white in the far background which may be intended for the shining surface of the broad Hudson, to be sure, but it is highly visionary and obscure. The figures are prominent, and the horse, saving that portion of him which is obscured by the long individual who leans against him, stands out boldly. In short, the landscape has been sacrificed by the artist to the animated characters in the foreground." The programme of ceremonies is too good to lose. It is as follows:—

5.49 o'clock a.m. (sunrise).—The celebration will be opened by a national salute. A park of artillery furnished by the United States Government, stationed on the hilltop, will be responded to by several national war vessels anchored off the town. The church bells of the village will be rung.

10 o'clock a.m. (the hour of the capture).—1. Salute by the artillery and war vessels. 2. Unveiling of the bronze statue of Patriotism, placed on the monument which marks the spot where the capture was made. 3. Presentation of the monument as remodelled. 4. Music.

11 o'clock a.m.—The grand procession, Major-General James W. Husted, grand marshal. The procession will be divided into three divisions.

1 o'clock p.m.—In the grand tent on Mount André the anniversary meeting will take place, Mr. Clarkson N. Potter presiding. The exercises will be as follows; 1. Music by the band—Overture, "William Tell," Rossini; grand aria, "The Lost Chord," Sullivan; march, "Boccaccio," Suppe. 2. Prayer by the Rev. Alexander Van Wart, a son of one of the captors. 3. Historical reading by Mr. Orlando B. Potter. 4. Oration by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew.

4.30 o'clock p.m.—Grand patriotic concert in the large tent by Gilmore's band. Free to all. The programme is appended: 1. Overture, "Semiramide," Rossini. 2. Trombone solo, "Once Again," Sullivan, Mr. T. Innes. 3. Grand selection, "Gems of Scottish Song," Godfrey. 4. Serenade, "Chinese," Fliege. 5. Sounds from home, "The German Fatherland," Hartmann. 6. Piccolo solo, "Spring, Gentle Spring," Rivière, Signor De Cario. 7. Turkish march, "Advance and Retreat," Michaelis. 8. New national anthem, "Columbia," Gilmore.

5.56 o'clock p.m.—A salute from hill-top and from ship-board. A gun for each one of the thirty-eight States and eleven Territories. The artillery will be stationed at a point remote from the grand tent.

7.30 o'clock p.m.—Grand display of fireworks.

We hope that the good people of Tarrytown were thoroughly comforted by the prayers, and greatly enjoyed the trombone solo and fireworks; such patriotism deserves some recompense, and stationing the artillery at a point remote from the grand

tent shows there was no want of consideration. At the same time it is unfortunate that so much enthusiasm was expended on an event so debatable. Some people actually argue that the capturers of André were mere marauders—it is certain they were not attached to the American army—and that the execution of the luckless British officer was nothing less than murder. This, however, is a very extreme view and, we think, altogether untenable. Nevertheless, there are very strong reasons for believing that Washington offered to exchange André for Arnold and, when the proposal was rejected as it must have been, the fate of the former was sealed. The death of Major André has evoked much discussion, and is often regarded as the sole possible stain upon the singularly spotless career of Washington.

**J**UDGING from the harbourmaster's report, the experiment of lighting the harbour of Montreal by electricity has had a thorough trial and proved a complete success. In the exhaustive account of the proceedings adopted to test the utility of the light in this new sphere of usefulness, it is stated that "the electric light apparatus was, after seven weeks' experience in actual service, accepted by the Board on the 8th of July, and since then has been continued in constant use and with very satisfactory results. The lamps with single pair of carbons, which were temporarily furnished at first, have been replaced by the permanent double lamps, which automatically switch the second pair of carbons into action when the first pair is consumed, and thus give a continuous light of fifteen hours without trimming. The apparatus as it now stands contains one Brush dynamo-electric machine, working a single circuit of 14,000 feet or 2½ miles in length, on which are arranged twenty-one lamps, any sixteen or lesser number of which may be used at once on such wharves as vessels desire to handle cargoes during the night, the remaining lamps being simply switched out as a gas-lamp may be turned off. The length of the district covered by the lamps is 1 1-12 miles, and the wharf frontage, including piers, is 9,100 lineal feet or nearly one and three fourth miles over which the light of the sixteen lamps may be distributed as desired."

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, 30th OCTOBER, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 10TH MONTH, 30TH DAY, DO-YO-BI.

### BIRTH.

On the 23rd October, at No. 56A, Main Street, the wife of C. V. MARTINHO MARQUES, of a son.

### DEATHS.

After great suffering EMILY MARIA, the beloved wife of John Charles Cheetham, M. B. M. S. S. Co., and daughter of Major Markham D. Kittoe, H. E. I. C. S.

At HIogo, on the 23rd October, CHARLES OXLEY, a native of London,—aged 36 years.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The English Mails were delivered by the Mitsui Bishi Company's steamer *Nippon Jaru* early on Thursday. The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Jenatch* sails to-morrow morning with European despatches. The Shanghai steamers have arrived and departed as usual.

The account published in another portion of this issue, giving the experiences of the gallant band of American explorers who have so bravely and successfully determined the fate of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate companions, appeared during the week in the *Daily Mail*. At the request of several readers who desired to possess the narrative in more convenient form, we have reproduced it.

A telegram was received yesterday morning announcing that the steamer *Breconshire* collided with the steamer *Breemar Castle* at Penang. The *Breemar Castle* was anchored in ten fathoms of water at the time and sank immediately. It is not known if any lives were lost nor does the telegram state what damage, if any, was sustained by the *Breconshire*. We notice in *Mitchell's Maritime Register* that the *Breemar Castle* left London on the 9th of September, the *Breconshire* being then loading. The latter vessel must have sailed almost immediately afterwards and, reaching Penang before the *Breemar Castle* left, ran into her as she lay at anchor.

The schooner *Mary C. Bohm* which returned last Sunday has had a very successful season. She brings back no less than seventy-nine otter pelts and over one thousand sealskins. We are told that her cargo may, at present rates, be calculated as worth about \$30,000.

Quite a crowd assembled on last Saturday afternoon to witness the match between *Checkmate* and *Daisy Chain* for three quarters of a mile; the event coming off in spite of the inclemency of the weather. The two ponies went away with a very fair start; *Checkmate* forged slightly ahead but did not retain his position long, and when they reached the straight both ponies were together. *Daisy Chain* then came away and won as he liked. Time 1m. 48 sec. It is not improbable that *Checkmate*, as frequently happens with China ponies, has been overtrained.

Communication with Europe and beyond via Siberia was interrupted for a few hours yesterday afternoon and evening. All the lines are in working order this morning.

There are two rather ludicrous errors in a note in the last issue of the *Weekly Mail*, on the subject of marriages of British subjects in Tokio. The singular is used for the plural in the first instance, and sacrilegious appears as "sacreligious." Anyone acquainted with newspaper work can readily understand how these sort of mistakes creep in.

Captain Cooper of the steamer *Courier*, which arrived last Sunday from Hakodate, informs us that the foundation for the rumoured loss of the *Lord of the Isles*, was a statement to that effect made by the master of the German brig *Gustav*.

His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Madame Inouye will hold an official reception at the Enriokwan on the 3rd proximo, that day being the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty the Emperor. We understand that a special train will leave Shinbashi at half-past eleven o'clock for the convenience of guests from Yokohama.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of last Tuesday evening in the Gaiety Theatre. Mr. Heimann was called to the chair, and it was unanimously resolved that the Choral Society be reorganized under the direction of Mr. Griffin. The ballot for a committee resulted in the election of the following members:—Mr. Griffin, president; Mr. Heimann, accompanist; Mr. Emory, secretary; Mrs. D'Ifanger, Mrs. Heimann, Mrs. Wheeler and Mr. Enslie. After some discussion as to the place of meeting, it was ultimately decided that, for the present, the practices should be held in the Theatre every Tuesday evening at 5.30 p.m., commencing on Tuesday next the 2nd November. The Treasurer stated that he had a balance in hand from the old society, besides a large quantity of oratorios, cantatas, and part-music: the music was ordered to be placed in the custody of Mr. Keil, who has consented to act as librarian to the institution. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings. We are very glad to see the revival of this old and favorite society: the election of such a strong committee is a guarantee of good things to come, and we hope that all our distinguished amateur musicians (and is not their name legion?) will be found heartily coöperating at the weekly meetings of the Yokohama Choral Society.

Quite a crowd of foreigners and natives gathered round a small elephant on the Bund Tuesday forenoon last. The animal is the survivor of the pair landed from Saigon a short time ago, and gives promise of attaining enormous bulk. It is quite a baby—some four years old—and shewed its docility by the gentle manner in which it took cakes from the hands of a charming little girl slightly, if at all, older than itself.

For the accommodation of such of the members of the Société Suisse de Tir as desire to attend the races, the committee has judiciously concluded to postpone the handicap matches recently announced, until half-past one o'clock on Saturday the 6th of November. In case the weather is unfavorable on that day, the competition will take place on the day following.

As we previously mentioned, negotiations have been in progress to arrange the financial difficulty which necessitated the temporary closing of the Shintomiza theatre. The proposals made have been accepted, and this renowned establishment will again be opened on the 5th of November,—Guy Fawkes day.

We have been informed that a German barque was off Vries Island on Thursday, fifty days out from Macao and bound for San Francisco with coals. The rumour we heard states that the barque is making for Yokohama in distress.

The rumoured sailing of the United States man-of-war *Sicatar* in order to render assistance to the British ship *Cilurnum* while Her Majesty's gun-vessel *Fly* remained quietly at anchor, is so unusual a departure from the ordinary course in similar circumstances, that it deserves more than mere passing notice. We refrained from commenting upon the action of Commander Adolphus F. St. Clair until we instituted inquiries, the result of which we now proceed to place before the public. It will be remembered that the barque *Eme* arrived on Friday morning, the 22nd instant, with news of having boarded the dismantled British ship *Cilurnum* off Tanegashima on the 8th instant, that is fourteen days previously. The *Cilurnum* was under jurmasts and staysails endeavoring to reach this port; and having taken on board a wounded man from the disabled vessel and received the master's "earnest" wishes to be reported, the *Eme* continued her voyage. The matter was, of course, mentioned immediately the barque arrived in Yokohama. The navigating officer of the *Sicatar* boarded the *Eme* and laid off on his own chart, the position of the *Cilurnum* when the *Eme* parted company with her. Admiral Clitz, with a prompt humanity which we trust will be remembered by our fellow-subjects, hearing that the commander of the only British war-vessel in port declined to proceed in search of the disabled *Cilurnum* and her helpless crew, placed the *Sicatar* at his disposal. The generous offer was refused for some reason altogether beyond our comprehension, but a telegram was sent to Captain East of the *Comus*, then laying in Kobe, asking him to proceed to the assistance of the unfortunate *Cilurnum*. As far as we can learn the refusal of Commander St. Clair to go in search of the *Cilurnum* was based on the *Fly*'s deficiency of engine-power. In the navy list for last June, we find that "*Fly*, 4. Double S. composite gun-vessel," has a weight of 584 tons with 489 indicated horse power of the engines which is, apparently, about the same as other vessels of similar class. These facts we shall not comment upon, but will leave the public to judge whether it is probable the Admiralty would maintain on the active list of the navy, a number of vessels unable to render the slightest assistance to a dismantled ship. It must also be recollected that when the *Fly* touched the ground during the recent typhoon, her engines were powerful enough to steam in the teeth of the gale to a place of safety. It is quite clear that the master of the *Cilurnum* would not have "earnestly" desired to be reported unless he anticipated difficulty and danger, and it is equally clear that whether the *Fly* could tow the *Cilurnum* or not, every instinct of humanity, if not duty, should have impelled Commander St. Clair—if his vessel could go to sea at all—to proceed to the assistance of the crew, who for ought that is known to the contrary, may have perished by this time for want of that very assistance. The *Comus*, too, has arrived, but there is no news of the *Cilurnum*. The fate of the crew of this unfortunate ship apparently abandoned to their own devices, has become

mere matter of conjecture. Notwithstanding the many vessels that have arrived during the last twenty-two days (the date when the *Eme* parted company with the *Cilurnum*) nothing has been seen or heard of her. It should be recollected that there are thirty-five persons on board this dismantled ship which—if above water—is drifting about at the mercy of the elements, their only means of escape being a small boat left with them by the *Eme*, and calculated to hold twelve persons at a pinch. It is true, no doubt, that the *Fly* sailed yesterday afternoon for Tientsin with instructions to look out for the *Cilurnum*, but that kind of perfunctory search will not satisfy the public.

The New York *Nautical Gazette* says that "the United States Hydrographic office has just issued a chart of Coronel, Lota and Colcura anchorages, in Avance Bay, coast of Chili, also one of Saigo Harbour, Oki Island, Sea of Japan, both of which are well executed, and add two more valuable charts to the splendid list published by that office."

A case was heard recently in the Sheffield County Court, in the course of which some extraordinary revelations were made respecting the conduct of a very perricious and wealthy old man named Buxton toward his bride, whom he married a short time before his death. The action was brought against Buxton's executors by a Scotch draper named Kevan, to recover £37. 5s. for goods supplied. Up to the time of his death, Buxton lived in the neighborhood of Sheffield, and died worth £40,000, beside a quantity of freehold property. His wife was formerly his housekeeper, at which time she was receiving from him only £10 per annum. When he made her an offer of marriage he was sixty-six years of age, and she only thirty. On their wedding-day the husband provided a dinner of beans and bacon. On the marriage-day Mrs. Buxton gave her husband between £20 and £30, this being money which she had saved. She subsequently discovered that he went to the savings bank and drew out what money she had there. He only allowed her 1s. 6d. a week for pin-money, and she was consequently obliged to get articles of clothing for herself and her husband upon credit. His Honor, in giving judgment in favor of the claim, said the case was one which ought never to have been defended. The executors should have paid the money instead of allowing the testator's name to be held up to infamy, as would now be the case. Here was a man who had died worth £40,000, and yet he had taken £20 from his housekeeper when he married her, and afterward put into his own pockets her savings which she had placed in the bank. He gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

We notice in an English paper a paragraph stating that a Conservative M. P. wishing to conciliate a voter sent him a splendid pineapple from his hothouse. "I hope you liked it," he said to the old man, when he met him a few days afterwards. "Well, yes, thank you, pretty well. But I suppose we sort of people are not used to them fine things, and don't know how to eat 'em." "How did you eat it, then?" asked the M. P. "Well," said the man, "we boiled 'em." "Boiled it?" sighed the M. P., in horror, thinking of his pineapple. "Yes, we boiled 'em with a leg of mutton."

An amusing story is told by the Paris *Galignani*. The scene is laid at a leading restaurant on the Boulevards. The proprietor was suddenly heard exclaiming, in a dolorous tones, "What a misfortune! What a loss!" and some of the frequenters naturally turned to ask what was the matter. "Ah! gentlemen," replied the mournful-looking restaurateur, "four individuals have just left without paying for an expensive dinner they have had." "Disagreeable enough, no doubt, but I don't see why you should be in such depths of despair about the loss," observed one of his customers. "You see it is not on my own account that I am sorry about the affair, because I am rich enough, so to say, to bear the loss," responded mine host. "But the fact is that it will fall on my cashier, a father of a family with no other means of existence but his berth here. And, unfortunately, he will be obliged to repay me."

A writing table which the Queen commanded to be made out of the timbers of the *Resolute* has been finished, and will shortly be presented to the President of the United States "as a memorial of the courtesy and loving-kindness which dictated the offer of the *Resolute*." The table will form part

of the permanent furniture of the White House. Every well-wisher of either country will join in the hope that this "loving-kindness" may always continue.

The Paris *Journal Amusant* of the 4th of September last has the following:—A city sportsman had a day's outing, and on his return triumphantly displayed a capital "bag" before the eyes of his wondering wife. She remarked:—"Really, it is most extraordinary! How did you manage to get all this game?"

He:—"Why, of course, with my gun."

She:—"Yes? darling, you left it behind in the study."

He:—"By Jove, that's exactly what it was! the whole day long I've been saying that I knew I had forgotten something or other."

Self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature, yet there are circumstances in which this law should be infringed, and the safety of others take precedence of the longing to preserve one's own life from the danger which threatens it. No one for instance, can read without a feeling of indignation, the subjoined incident related by a Russian contemporary. A peasant, residing near Moscow, was travelling through a deserted part of the country in a conveyance containing himself, his wife, and four children, when the party was pursued by a flock of howling, famishing wolves. The peasant urged the horses along at full speed, but in spite of all, the wolves gained every minute on the travellers. A horrible death seemed imminent, when the father devised a plan for personally escaping from the danger. He took his youngest child in his arms and deliberately throw it to the pursuers. This averted the danger for a brief time, but soon after the wolves were again following the carriage in search of fresh prey. Successively the other three children were thrown to them and devoured, which enabled the man and his wife to reach a neighboring village in safety. The poor mother, who had in vain implored her husband not to sacrifice in this barbarous fashion the lives of her little ones, denounced the unnatural parent to the authorities. The case has just been heard, and the father acquitted, on the theory that he had the right to sacrifice his children since his own life was at stake. The law of his country may absolve him but every parent will condemn him.

For many months the recently restored parish church at Thirsk has been infested in its interior with bats, which not only made fearful work of the new oak stalling, but at evening service might be seen flitting to and fro in the vicinity of the rafters of the nave roof. For a length of time they have been a source of great trouble to the church officials and the vicar, and various means have been adopted to rid the edifice of the pests. The church has had cayenne pepper burned in it, but with no beneficial effect, and ultimately an owl was placed in the church. The officials then paid regular visits to St. Mary's for the purpose of ascertaining what effect the new inhabitant had on them, and although they waited each evening well into the darkness, not a bat was seen: where, but shortly before, some scores were visible. If the owl has not destroyed them, he has had the effect of compelling them to keep very close quarters during his visit to the sacred edifice. A few months ago the bats caused considerable damage to the trombone pipes of the new organ by entering at the wide end of the pipes, and these being narrow at the bottom, they found themselves unable to get back. As many as seven and eight dead bats were found in a single pipe. Since then the whole of the trombone pipes have received a covering of wire, so as to prevent the recurrence of such a mischance.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 25th October, 1880.

The Basutos invested Mafeteng but the place has since been relieved by General Clarke after severe fighting.

LONDON, 28th October, 1880.

The Sultan has ordered the surrender of Duleigno in five days.

The British Government will prosecute the officers of the Irish Land League for conspiracy.

#### ECCLESIASTIC AND MISSIONARY NOTES.

THE MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE U.S.A. was commenced in this country by the arrival on the 18th of October 1859, of J. C. Hepburn, M.D., who had previously been a medical Missionary to the Chinese, first in Singapore in 1841-43, and afterwards on the conclusion of the so-called "opium war" at Amoy from 1843-46. Dr. Hepburn was followed by the arrival of the Rev. D. Thompson in 1863; the Rev. Mr. Cornes and Mrs. Cornes in 1868; the Rev. Mr. Carrothers and Mrs. Carrothers in 1869; the Rev. Mr. Loomis and Mrs. Loomis in 1872; the Rev. O. M. Green in 1873; the Rev. W. Imbrie and Mrs. Imbrie, and Mr. J. C. Ballagh and Mrs. Ballagh in 1875; and the Rev. Mr. Knox and Mrs. Knox, the Rev. Mr. Winn and Mrs. Winn, the Rev. Mr. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, and the Rev. Mr. Macauley and Mrs. Macauley in 1880. Besides these, there are four ladies, some of whom have been connected with the Mission for a number of years. Mr. Carrothers resigned from the Mission in 1876, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornes and one of their children were killed in the boiler explosion on board the steamer *City of Yedo* in 1870. Mr. Loomis and his family returned to the United States in 1875 on account of ill-health. Dr. Hepburn opened a dispensary and hospital in a Buddhist Temple—Sokoji—in Kanagawa in the spring of 1861. For some three months he was allowed by the Government to continue his work unmolested. His hospital was full, and his out-door patients had increased to 150 daily; but for some reason, never stated, and which can only be surmised, a guard was stationed at the gate of the temple, and the sick forbidden to enter, so that the dispensary had to be discontinued while the doctor resided in Kanagawa. It was re-opened soon after his removal to Yokohama in December 1862, and was continued until 1878 when ill-health compelled him to discontinue it. During this time from 5,000 to 11,000 patients were yearly prescribed for, and many surgical operations of various kinds performed. Tracts and portions of the Scriptures were distributed, and the Gospel daily preached during the last five years of its existence. A number of medical students, varying from three to ten persons, were daily in attendance to learn what they could of medicine. The number of these from first to last is not known, but they are now scattered all over the country. The first years of a Missionary's life must necessarily be devoted to the study of the language. From this cause, as well as obstructions on the part of the Government, it was not until 1873 that the first Church was organized in connection with this Mission, by Mr. Thompson in Tokio. Another Church was organized the same year by Mr. Carrothers, also one in Yokohama by Mr. Loomis. Since then through the labors of Mr. Thompson and Mr. O. M. Green, but more especially through those of the native Evangelists the work has been greatly extended. At present there are in connection with this Mission, thirteen Churches with a membership of 760 persons, five ordained ministers, ten licentiates, and twenty out-stations where the Gospel is preached. Seven of these Churches are in Tokio, one in Yokohama, three in Shimosa, one in Kiriu and one in Yanagawa. Connected with the Mission there are two boarding schools for girls, with 75 pupils under the care of three foreign ladies, assisted by several native teachers, and one for boys with 70 pupils. This last school is one of high order, having a very full curriculum of study with a course of four years, and is under the care of five foreign teachers, with the best native assistance for the Japanese departments. Besides these, there are six boys' and one girls' day-schools, having 230 pupils; all under the care of the ladies connected with the Mission. The number of persons added to the Church during the last year was 141, and 1,200 yen were contributed to benevolent and Church purposes. The three Presbyterian Missions in this country, viz.:—The Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the Reformed Church of America, have united in erecting and conducting a Theological Seminary, in which there are now some 25 or 30 young men studying for the Ministry.

OPPRESSION OF CHRISTIANS IN ARMENIA:—An Armenian Christian pastor and his wife have travelled to London for the purpose of arousing the attention of the British public to the sufferings of their Christian fellow-countrymen under the oppression and cruelties of the Mohammedan Government, and to seek assistance and relief for the thousands now perishing in consequence of the famine. The Armenians look to the British Government to restrain the abuses which they now suffer from the Turks, and to secure for them the same civil and religious liberty as are enjoyed by the Mohammedan residents. The Moslems more and more ill-treat the Christians. It is believed that the Turkish Government are employing the Kurds to annihilate the Armenian element by death or emigration. The village of Godiuz has been pillaged by the Kurds,

who murdered several Armenians. They also attacked the village of Dzog, armed with hatchets, and cut to pieces several Armenians. The Kurds have also killed some Christians at Shegchan, at Lim and at Dreglik, and pillaged the district of Abagha, including the churches. Many of the survivors are seeking safety in emigration, which in Turkish eyes has the advantage of helping to reduce the Armenians to a minority. The Turkish Government does not allow them to establish printing-offices or to publish newspapers in Armenia. The Armenian Committee of Constantinople have sent an aggregate of more than £20,000 to the famishing inhabitants. This money has been distributed not only among the Armenians of all creeds, but also among the Greeks and the Syrians, and even the Turks and the Kurds. The Moslems were astonished at seeing the Armenians exhibit so much active benevolence while the Sultan remained indifferent to their sufferings.

**PLURALITY OF CHRISTIAN NAMES:**—The *National Church* says that in forty-nine church registers out of fifty throughout England, there will not be found a single instance of a double Christian name previous to the year 1700.

**RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES:**—Last year there were 587 marriages celebrated in the churches throughout England, against 531 in 1878; 3,208 baptisms administered, against 3,277 in 1878; and 778 deaths recorded, against 702 in the previous year.

**THE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE AT LINCOLN:**—The Bishop of Lincoln, who has already given largely to the Scholastic Cancellarii at Lincoln, has just purchased the premises of the old county hospital there, which are being adapted for the college which, successfully started under Chancellor Benson (now Bishop of Truro), continues to flourish under Chancellor Leeke. The new Bishop's hostel comprises rooms for thirty-two students, a refectory, and library, and stands on the hill in the immediate neighbourhood of the palace and the lecture rooms at the old palace. The buildings will be opened on October the 1st, when the Bishop of Truro will preach in the cathedral.

**VETERAN BIBLICAL TRANSLATOR:**—News has been received of the death in Calcutta of the Rev. Dr. Wenger, which took place on the 20th August. Dr. Wenger was one of the oldest and most prominent Missionaries in Calcutta, and he had given his special attention to the work of Biblical translation into the Sanscrit and Bengali languages. He was an accomplished Sanscrit scholar, and completed the work commenced by the late Dr. Yates. He translated the historical and prophetic books of the Old Testament and the Gospels and Acts into Sanscrit, putting the poetical parts of the Old Testament into Sanscrit verse. His labours in this department received high praise from such scholars as Dr. Rajendralala Mitra and the late Professor E. H. Wilson. In Bengali he executed one or two revisions of the translation of the Bible, and parts of it he translated afresh. His version is used by all denominations of Christians in Bengal. Dr. Wenger was a Swiss by birth. He went out to India in 1839, and, with the exception of about three years spent in two visits to Europe, he passed the whole of the intervening period in India. He belonged to the Baptist Missionary Society. Dr. Wenger was in his sixty-ninth year at the time of his decease.

**CONSECRATED GROUND:**—Sir George Bowyer explains in a letter to the *Times* the distinction between consecrated ground and churchyards. Churchyards are not, he says, consecrated ground, and never were consecrated ground. By the Canon Law, which in this matter is the law of England, there are two distinct classes of things—i.e. (1) sacred things; (2) religious things. Sacred things are those which are consecrated, and religious things are used for a religious purpose, but are of a lower degree and nature, and are not consecrated, but only blessed. Such are burial-places, and accordingly we find in the Pontifical "*De Cimiterii Benedictione*," but not "*Consecratione*." This distinction has a material bearing on the argument that if the Dissenters are allowed to bury in churchyards, the logical inference must necessarily be that they must be admitted to the churches. The answer is that churches belong in ecclesiastical law to a class and category of things totally distinct from that which includes churchyards.

**COST OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL:**—The sums which between 1821 and the present time have been contributed to the cathedral building fund, both from public and private sources, amount to 18 million of marks (£900,000). This amount has been pretty evenly expended on the erection of the towers and the additions to the church. If to this we add the moneys contributed during past centuries, and notably what has been sunk in the colossal foundations and spent in purchasing various necessary parcels of ground, it will appear that the cathedral as it now stands represents about 40 millions of marks (£2,000,000).—*Wochenblatt für Architekten und Ingenieure*.

**THE CATHEDRAL OF TRENT:**—The architect of the Austrian Department of Public works has officially reported that the Cathedral of Trent, the place where the celebrated Council was held in the middle of the sixteenth century, is in a dangerous state and will need very extensive repairs.

## NIPPON RACE CLUB.

### THE AUTUMN MEETING.

#### FIRST DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

Notwithstanding the gloomy prognostications indulged in by some cronkers after the Spring Meeting, the Nippon Race Club inaugurated its first Autumnal gathering with great *déclat*. All who take an interest in the Club must have regretted that the popular former secretary—Mr. Keawick, was not present to witness the success for which he worked so hard. However, the club has been fortunate enough to secure an efficient substitute and the arrangements on Wednesday went off without a hitch of any kind. That most important functionary in racing matters, the clerk of the weather, did his very best to help and supplied an opening day which left nothing to be desired. The heavy rain of the previous morning had laid the dust, and the course itself was in capital running condition. The fair sex were in great force and their tasteful costumes made quite brilliant the grand stand erected by the club, in lieu of the rickety old structure which the typhoon of the 3rd instant did good service by overthrowing. Several native visitors of distinction patronized the meeting among whom were Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes Arisugawa-no-miya, and Higashi Fushimi-no-miya, General Saigo, His Excellency and Miss Inouye, Madame Uyeno, &c., &c., and the following distinguished foreigners:—The German, Russian, and Austrian Ministers, H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Kennedy; Admiral Clitz, U.S.N., and others. A Japanese band contributed in no slight degree to the general enjoyment. The programme was not as full as it might have been, Japanese-owned ponies being rather scarce. This, however, is a feature which we hope will disappear intime. As we already remarked, the Nippon Race Club has reason to be proud of the Autumn meeting, and we trust always to see as pleasing a combination of fair ladies, gallant squires, good racing, good attendance, good weather, and good music.

The following is the result of the various events decided:—

1.—**THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.**—Value \$200. For Japan Ponies that have never run in a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Yamashima's <i>Giokuto</i> , 10st....	...	1
" R. Chief's <i>Chaff</i> , 10st. 6lbs....	...	2
" R. Chief's <i>Chuckie</i> , 10st. 6lbs....	...	3
" Phillippus's <i>Wanzel</i> , 10st. 8lb....	...	0
" Hijikata's <i>Hiden</i> , 9st. 12lbs....	...	0
Count Diesbach's <i>Loafer</i> , 10st. 2lbs....	...	0
Mr. Hugo's <i>Kuromatsu</i> , 10st. 2lbs....	...	0
" Hugo's <i>Kirin</i> , 10st....	...	0
" Buchanan's <i>Captain</i> , 10st. 10lbs....	...	0
" King's <i>Moudjik</i> , 10st. 10lbs....	...	0

This race brought out the full field of ten competitors, only one pony being scratched. The ponies got away to a rather poor start, *Chuckie* at once taking the lead closely followed by his stable companion. At the trees the field had begun to straggle, but the two ponies maintained their positions. On entering the straight *Giokuto* caught them up, full of running, in spite of his losing at least two lengths by rounding the corner badly: a splendid race now ensued between the three ponies, whips being freely used, but *Giokuto's* jockey rode his pony out well and landed him a winner by a neck, *Chaff* coming in second and *Chuckie* third. Time, 1 min. 23 sec.

2.—**THE HALF-BRED MAIDEN PLATE.**—Value \$150. For Half-Bred Ponies that have never run in a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance \$5.

Mr. Yamashima's <i>Tachibana</i> , 10st. 6lbs....	...	1
Mr. Sagara's <i>Iki</i> , 10st. 8lbs....	...	2
Mr. Yamashima's <i>Sakigaki</i> , 10st. 8lbs....	...	3

A small field of three faced the starter who got them off with an excellent start, but a very hollow race ensued. *Tachibana* at once took the lead and increasing his distance at every stride, cantered in a easy winner by as much as he liked, *Iki* being second and *Sakigaki* third. Time 1 min., 7 sec.

3.—**THE FUJIYAMA CUP.**—Value \$150. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. 1 Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Count Diesbach's <i>Jim Hills</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ....	1
Mr. Hugo's <i>Katerfelto</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ....	2
Mr. R. Chief's <i>Chuckie</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ....	0

A bad start occurred again owing to an attempt made by *Jim Hills* to bolt, and when his jockey pulled him back he got behind, and the start was a regular straggle, *Jim Hills* being possibly four lengths behind: *Chuckie* made a bolt to the rails and lost whatever chance he ever might have had. *Jim Hills* and *Katerfelto* managed to get level at the half-mile post and maintained this position until nearing home, when *Jim Hills* responded gamely to a call from his jockey and won by about two lengths. Time 2 min. 21½ secs. *Chuckie* was ridden round the course about one hundred yards behind the others.

4.—THE GRIFFIN SWEEPSTAKES.—Value \$—. For China Subscription Griffins only. Weight as per scale. 1 Mile. Compulsory Entrance of \$20; \$10 returned if forfeit declared before 4 P.M., on Wednesday, the 20th October.

Mr. Durant's <i>Dresden China</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ....	1
Mr. Kennedy's <i>n/a. Centaur</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ....	2
Mr. Philippus's <i>Schneider</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ....	3
Mr. Durand's <i>Paladin</i> , 10st. 10st. 5lbs. ....	0
Count Diesbach's <i>Victor</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ....	0
Mr. Hugo's <i>Kickshaw</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ....	0
Mr. Cope's <i>Penryn</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ....	0
Mr. Buchanan's <i>Old Blue</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ....	0
Mr. E. Mason's <i>Heather Bloom</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ....	0

This race brought out every pony entered and naturally attracted much interest. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the griffins into line, and they started rather badly, *Penryn* at once taking the lead. On reaching the top of the hill, *Penryn* was first *Paladin* second, and *Schneider* third closely followed by *Dresden China* after which there was a gap. This order was pretty well maintained until the ¼ mile post was reached when the ponies began to set more together. *Penryn* succumbed to *Dresden China*, who, after a final struggle with *Centaur* and *Schneider*, who both challenged him, won amid great enthusiasm by about a length and a half. Time 2 min., 24 sec.

5.—THE RIKUGUNSHO CUP.—Value \$—. Presented. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$10.

Count Diesbach's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ....	1
Mr. Sagara's <i>Higan</i> , 10st. ....	2
Mr. Hijikata's <i>Matsuo</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ....	3
Mr. Okochi's <i>Chibi</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ....	0
Mr. Buchanan's <i>Annandale</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ....	0

Five ponies entered for this event. *Oyama* got away with the lead, *Higan* close at his heels and the others perhaps three lengths behind. The old favourite went away from the beginning and won by many lengths. Time, 61½ secs.

6.—THE NAVY AND VISITORS' CUP.—Value \$—. Presented. For Japan and China Ponies. Japan Ponies, non-winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. allowance. China Ponies, weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Kennedy's <i>n/a. Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ....	1
" Durant's <i>Dartmoor</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ....	2
" E. Mason's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ....	3

The three ponies entered for this race appeared at the post. After four false starts they got off well together, *Skedaddle* with the lead, the *Chief* being close behind. At the quarter-mile post *Dartmoor*, who until then had been in the rear a little, picked up and an exciting ding-dong struggle ensued, resulting in *Skedaddle* winning by three-quarters of a length, in spite of the excellent way in which *Dartmoor* responded to the call of his jockey. *Chief Mongolian* was a close third. Time, 1 min. 37 sec.

7.—THE AUTUMN CUP.—Value \$150. For Half-Bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the Spring Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Count Diesbach's <i>Admiral Rous</i> , 11st. 7lbs. ....	1
General Saigo's <i>Asagao</i> , 10st. 9lbs. ....	2
Mr. Matsumura's <i>Gioso</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ....	3
Mr. Durand's <i>Phoenix</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ....	0

For this race four ponies came to the post, *Bow René* having been scratched. The usual delay in starting occurred, the number of false starts being about a dozen. When the ponies did eventually get off *Asagao* led, *Gioso* being second and *Admiral Rous* third, *Phoenix* bringing up the rear. They passed

the quarter-mile post and the trees in the same order, but immediately afterwards the *Admiral* came through and won easily by about three and a half lengths, *Asagao* coming in second and *Gioso* third. Time, 1 min. 36½ secs.

8.—THE MONGOLIAN CUP.—Value \$150. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Osborn's <i>Bonny Doon</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ....	1
" Hugo's <i>Kinsatz</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ....	2
" Mason's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ....	3
" R. Chief's <i>Clown</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ....	0
Count Diesbach's <i>Gled</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ....	0
Mr. Akroyd's <i>Kingfisher</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ....	0
" Durant's <i>Daisy Chain</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ....	0

A field of seven ponies came out for this race. Another bad start occurred. *Gled* led the way; *Chief Mongolian's* jockey exercised a great want of judgment in pushing him up the hill, while Mr. Loxton on *Gled* held back judiciously. At the five furlongs *Daisy Chain* came up to the fourth place, *Black Velvet* being second. Just as the trees were reached, *Bonny Doon* and *Kinsatz* came forward, and a contest which made this race the best of the day now took place; each jockey was doing all he knew, but the owner of *Bonny Doon* rode his mount out in his well-known style and finished magnificently a winner by possibly a head, the second pony *Kinsatz* being so close up that it appeared first of all to have been a dead heat. *Chief Mongolian* was third, giving out about a hundred yards from home. Time 2 min. 49½ secs. The winner received a most deserved ovation as he rode in to weigh, as nothing but his riding gave him the race.

9.—THE KUNAISHO PRIZE.—An Object d'Art, with \$50 added. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners of No. 3 or 6 excluded. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Count Diesbach's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 12lbs. ....	1
Mr. Matsumura's <i>Shiro-toriga-take</i> , 10st. 2lb. ....	2
" R. Chief's <i>Chuckie</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ....	3

This race was an hour late and was run almost in the dark. *Oyama* and *Shiro-toriga-take* went off at a terrific pace, *Chuckie* being some lengths behind. At the trees *Shiro-toriga-take* was two lengths ahead, but *Oyama* quickly overhauled him and won without difficulty by two lengths. Time 1m. 45½ sec.

#### SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

The weather was again excellent, though different from the first day, as there was no sunshine. A much better attendance both of natives and foreigners was observable and rather more enthusiasm was displayed. The band of the U.S. *Richmond* which, thanks to the courtesy of Admiral Clift and the officers has become quite a local institution, enlivened the proceedings with an excellent programme.

1.—THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Value \$100. For Japanese Ponies that have never won a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Sagara's <i>Higan</i> , 10st. ....	1
Mr. R. Chief's <i>Chaff</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ....	2
Mr. King's <i>Moudjik</i> , 10st. 10lbs. ....	3
Mr. Durand's <i>Pluton</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ....	0
Count Diesbach's <i>Loafer</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ....	0
Mr. Hugo's <i>Kiria</i> , 10st. ....	0

For the first race six ponies came to the post; some difficulty in getting them away was caused by the fractiousness of *Kiria* who bolted once nearly to the trees. At last a fair start was effected when *Kiria* shot ahead, but his previous exertions had pumped him, and on entering the straight he was collared by *Chaff*, *Moudjik* and *Higan*, between whom a good race ensued, resulting in the first named pony winning by two lengths. Time 1 min. 4 sec.

2.—THE BRITANNIA CUP.—Value \$—. Presented. For Japan and China Ponies. Japan Ponies scale weights. China Ponies, 7 lbs. extra. Winners at the meeting 7 lbs. extra, accumulative for China Ponies. One Mile. Entrance \$10.

Mr. Durant's <i>Dartmoor</i> , 10st. 12st. ....	1
Mr. E. Mason's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 11st. 4lbs. ....	2
Mr. Hugo's <i>Kinsatz</i> , 11st. 4lbs. ....	3

Three ponies faced the starter for this event. *Kinsatz* bolted the whole length of the straight before the ponies got into line, he was stopped and brought back and a start effected, *Chief Mongolian* being rather behind. At the hill *Dart-*

*moor* was leading, but the *Chief* repented his tactics of yesterday, and forced the running up the hill. From thence to the straight the two ponies were neck and neck, *Kinsatz* bringing up the rear. Nearing home *Dartmoor* came ahead and won a capital race by a length and a half in the good time of 2 min. 14½ seconds.

3.—THE KENREI CUP.—Value \$—. Presented by the Governor of Kanagawa. For Half-Bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Matsumura's <i>Gioso</i> , 10st. 4lbs.	...	1
General Saigo's <i>Asagawo</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	...	†
Count Diesbach's <i>Warwick</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	...	†
Mr. Durand's <i>Phaniz</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	...	0

As noted above four ponies started for this race, *Warwick* being a strong favourite. *Gioso* got off with the lead after some delay had occurred and the pace was excellent throughout as the time will indicate. On entering the straight the other jockies attempted to come up but in vain, and *Gioso* won by about two lengths, *Asagawo* and *Warwick* running a dead heat for second place. Time 59½ seconds.

4.—THE MITSU BISHI CUP.—Value \$150. Presented. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners of 1 Race at the Meeting 7 lbs. extra; of 2 or more Races, 10 lbs. extra. Ponies that have not started in a previous Race at the meeting excluded. One Mile and a quarter. Entrance, \$5.

Count Diesbach's <i>Jim Hills</i> , 10st. 11lbs. (7lbs. extra)	...	1
Mr. R. Chief's <i>Chuckie</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	...	2

Only two ponies faced the starter, and the race was a moral for *Jim Hills* all the way in spite of his seven pounds penalty. His jockey rode him as he liked and kept alongside the other pony until near home, when he let him out and won by two lengths. Time 3 min. 14 sec.

5.—THE LOTTERY CUP.—Value, \$—. Presented. For Japan and China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$10.

Count Diesbach's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	...	1
Mr. Durant's <i>Dartmoor</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	...	2
Mr. E. Mason's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 10st. 11lbs.	...	3
Mr. Matsumura's <i>Shiro-tori-gatake</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	...	0
Count Diesbach's <i>Victor</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	...	0

For this race five came out, when *Dartmoor* bolted badly, after which another bad start occurred, *Chief Mongolian* being some lengths behind. *Oyama* and *Shiro-tori-gatake* were close together up to the trees when the former went ahead, and *Dartmoor* and *Chief Mongolian* who had picked up came along also. A good race then ensued and *Oyama* beat *Dartmoor* (whose jockey rode capitally) by a short head, *Chief Mongolian* third. Time 60½ seconds.

6.—THE NEGISHI CUP.—Value \$150. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the Meeting 10 lbs. Extra. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Buchanan's <i>Annandale</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	...	1
Mr. R. Chief's <i>Chaff</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	...	2
Mr. Hugo's <i>Kirin</i> , 10st.	...	3
Mr. Okochi's <i>Chibi</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	...	0

Four ponies came to the post for this event. A capital start was effected and the ponies were pretty close together until reaching the distance when *Annandale*, who was the favourite for the race, took the lead and won by about a length. Time, 1 min., 22½ secs.

7.—THE GERMAN CUP.—Value \$—. For China ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 8, 1st day, 7 lbs. extra. Subscription Griffiths 7 lbs. allowance. One mile and a Half. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. R. Chief's <i>Clown</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	...	1
Kennedy n/s <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	...	2
Osborn's <i>Bonny Doon</i> , 11st. 1lb. (7lbs extra)	...	3
Kennedy n/s <i>Centaur</i> , 10st. 1lb.	...	0
Durand's <i>Paladin</i> , 9st. 12lbs.	...	0
Count Diesbach's <i>Gled</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	...	0
Mr. Hugo's <i>Kinsatz</i> , 10st. 11lbs.	...	0
Cope's <i>Penryn</i> , 9st. 9lbs.	...	0
Durant's <i>Daisy Chain</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	...	0
Philippus's <i>Schneider</i> , 10st. 1lb.	...	0

This race brought out a good field of ten ponies. After considerable delay had occurred a fair start was effected.

Passing the Grand Stand for the first time, *Penryn* led followed by *Skedaddle*; up the hill the order was *Skedaddle*, *Daisy Chain*, *Penryn*, *Paladin*, *Bonny Doon*, *Clown*, *Kinsatz* and *Gled*. At the half mile *Clown* came ahead, *Skedaddle* being second, followed by *Penryn* and *Kinsatz*. At the quarter mile *Bonny Doon* came up and on entering the straight collared the leaders. A most exciting race now occurred and it looked as if *Bonny Doon* was to win, but *Clown* and *Skedaddle* both came along with a rush near the winning post, and the former won by a neck, *Bonny Doon* being about a head behind *Skedaddle*. Time, 3 min., 26 secs. which is very creditable.

8.—THE SHIMOSA CUP.—Value \$150. For Half-Bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 7, 1st day, 7 lbs. extra other Winners at the Meeting 5 lbs. extra. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

General Saigo's <i>Bon René</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	...	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Admiral Rous</i> , 11st. 7lbs. (7lbs. extra)	...	2

The race was looked upon as of considerable interest, it being a moot point whether the *Admiral* with his penalty could beat *Bon René*. The pair got off well together and kept side by side, until reaching the quarter-mile post, when *Bon René* forged slightly ahead, the *Admiral's* rider tried to get up alongside again but could not manage it and *Bon René* won a splendid race by a neck. Time, 2 min. 12 sec.

9.—THE FLYAWAY STAKES.—Value \$100. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the Meeting excluded. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Hugo's <i>Katerfelto</i> , 10st. 4lbs.	...	1
Mr. R. Chief's <i>Chaff</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	...	2
Mr. R. Chief's <i>Chuckie</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	...	3
Mr. Durand's <i>Pluton</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	...	0

Owing to the general style of Yokohama punctuality this race, as occurred with the last event on the first day, came off in the dark. *Katerfelto* got off with the start, and never being pressed won by two lengths, *Chaff* being second. Time 1 min., 42½ secs.

### THIRD DAY.—FRIDAY, 29TH OCTOBER.

The weather was again as propitious as it had been throughout the meeting, although for part of the afternoon the sun was felt considerably. There was a larger attendance both of natives and foreigners than on either of the preceding days. The Imperial Marine Band performed excellently and received great applause. The following is the result of the races:—

1.—THE HURDLE RACE.—Value \$100. For China and Japan Ponies. Japan Ponies weight as per scale. China Ponies 7 lbs. extra. Once round and a Distance. Entrance, \$5.

Count Diesbach's <i>Checkmate</i> , 11st. 1lb.	...	1
Mr. Hugo's <i>Kickshaw</i> , 11st. 4lbs.	...	2
Mr. Buchanan's <i>Annandale</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	...	3

Three ponies entered for this event. *Kickshaw's* jockey had great trouble in getting him over the trial hurdle. *Annandale* took the lead from the start, but shied badly at the first hurdle, when he eventually jumped standing. He recovered his lost ground up the hill, but *Checkmate*, who was leading, balked at the second hurdle and *Annandale* copied him. *Kickshaw* got over all right and so did *Checkmate* at his second attempt, but it took some time before *Annandale* did. At the next hurdle all three refused, but *Checkmate's* jockey succeeded in getting him over, after which he gave no more trouble but won as he pleased. *Kickshaw* was second, and, later on, *Annandale* third. Time 3 mins. 42 secs. We regret to say that Mr. Loxton, who rode *Checkmate*, received a severe strain from his mount's bad behaviour, which seriously affected his riding in the later races.

2.—THE JAPAN CONSOLATION.—Value \$—. For all beaten Ponies at the Meeting. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. A Sweepstakes of \$10 each.

Mr. Hijikata's <i>Atsuo</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	...	1
R. Chief's <i>Chaff</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	...	2
Hugo's <i>Kirin</i> , 10st.	...	3
Philippus' <i>Wenzel</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	...	0
R. Chief's <i>Chuckie</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	...	0
Count Diesbach's <i>Loafer</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	...	0
Mr. Hugo's <i>Kuronatsu</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	...	0

On arriving at the post *Kirin* tried hard to bolt, but at the next attempt the ponies got away fairly well. *Chaff* being somewhat behind. *Kirin* at once took the lead, followed by *Matsuo* who caught him up at the trees. *Chaff* now came up, and *Kirin* fell back. *Chaff* made a good show but could not manage it, and *Matsuo* won by a length and a half. Time 1 min. 20½ secs.

3.—THE HALF-BRED CONSOLATION.—Value \$— For all beaten Half-Bred Ponies at the Meeting. Weight as per scale. Three quarters of a Mile. A Sweepstakes of \$10 each.

General Saigo's <i>Asagaro</i> , 10st. 21lb. ...	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Warwick</i> , 10st. 81lb. ...	2
Mr. Durand's <i>Phoenix</i> , 10st. 61lb. ...	0

For this event only three ponies faced the starter. On the flag being lowered *Warwick* would not go, and when he was persuaded into doing so, he had lost some eighteen or twenty lengths. *Asagaro* meantime was well ahead. At the quarter mile post *Warwick* overhauled *Phoenix*, but could not get near *Asagaro* who won in a canter. Time 1 min. 38½ secs.

4.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION.—Value \$— For all beaten Ponies at the Meeting. Weight as per scale. Once round and a Distance. A Sweepstakes of \$10 each.

Count Diesbach's <i>Gled</i> , 10st. 21lb. ...	1
Mr. Hugo's <i>Kinsatz</i> , 10st. 11lb. ...	2
Mr. Akroyd's <i>Kingfisher</i> , 10st. 11lb. ...	3
Mr. Durand's <i>Paladin</i> , 10st. 61lb. ...	0
Mr. Philippus's <i>Schneider</i> , 10st. 81lb. ...	0

A good start was effected for this race. On passing the stand *Kinsatz* led, *Schneider* being second, and *Paladin* third. At the three quarter mile post all the ponies were well together. At the half-mile post the order was *Kinsatz*, *Gled*, *Kingfisher* and *Paladin*. On entering the straight *Gled* collared *Kinsatz* and a splendid struggle ensued, both jockies riding their very utmost. The ponies passed the judge's box so close together that it appeared to be a dead heat, but it was decided in favour of *Gled* by a short head. Time 2 min. 38½ secs.

5.—THE COMMITTEE CUP.—Value \$— Presented. Champion Race for Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance \$10.

Count Diesbach's <i>Jim Hills</i> , 10st. 41lb. ...	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 21lb. ...	0

This race was only a walk over as both ponies belong to the same stable. *Jim Hills* cantered round, and *Oyama* trotted after him.

6.—THE RACING STAKES.—Value \$— Champion Race for Half-Bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance \$10.

General Saigo's <i>Bon René</i> , 10st. 81lb. ...	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Admiral Rous</i> , 11st. ...	2

This event proved an easy victory for *Bon René*. The two ponies were neck and neck until the trees, where *Bon René* came ahead and won by three lengths, to the immense delight of the natives. Time 2 min. 10½ secs.

7.—THE FRENCH CUP.—Value \$— Champion Race for China Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter. Entrance \$10.

Mr. Kennedy n/a. <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 21lb. ...	1
Osborn's <i>Bonny Doon</i> , 10st. 81lb. ...	2
Durant's <i>Dartmoor</i> , 10st. 51lb. ...	3
R. Chief's <i>Cloven</i> , 10st. 51lb. ...	0
E. Mason's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 10st. 11lb. ...	0

A good start was effected for this race. On passing the stand *Dartmoor* led, closely followed by *Chief Mongolian*. The positions were not materially changed until the half-mile post was reached, when *Skedaddle* closed up and at the trees went ahead; whips were freely used, but he maintained his lead and won by three lengths. Time 3 min. 47½ sec.

8.—THE SAYONARA STAKES.—Value \$200. A Handicap for Japan, Half-Bred, and China Ponies. The Handicap to be framed as soon as possible after the last Race on the 2nd day. One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Buchanan's <i>Annandale</i> , 10st. 01lb. ...	† 1
Count Diesbach's <i>Gled</i> , 10st. 61lb. ...	† 2
Mr. Durant's <i>Daisy Chain</i> , 10st. 81lb. ...	† 3
Durant's <i>Phoenix</i> , 11st. 21lb. ...	0
Hugo's <i>Katerfello</i> , 9st. 101lb. ...	0
Hugo's <i>Kinsatz</i> , 11st. 01lb. ...	0
E. Mason's <i>Heather Bloom</i> , 9st. 71lb. ...	0

For the Sayonara Stakes seven ponies entered, the owner of *Admiral Rous* considering it useless to run him with thirteen stone on his back. The start was very bad. Up the hill *Katerfello* led, with *Annandale* second. At the half-mile post *Daisy Chain* had caught up *Annandale*, *Gled* being close up. At the trees *Katerfello* fell behind and *Daisy Chain* followed his example. A grand race now took place between *Gled* and *Annandale*, who passed the post so close together that the judge gave it as a dead heat. Time 2 min. 15 secs. The race was run again between the two ponies after a little breathing time. A good start was effected but *Annandale* had the pace of *Gled* and eventually won by about a length. Time 2 min., 19 secs.

BETTOES' RACK.—Japan Ponies. Three-quarters of a mile. Weight, 130 lbs.

<i>Jim Hills</i> ...	1
<i>Katerfello</i> ...	2
<i>Chaff</i> ...	3
<i>Loafer</i> ...	0
<i>Chuckle</i> ...	0

Won very easily. The rider being the well known "little Dick" who promises, when he is stronger, to make a capital jockey.

BETTOES' RACE.—China Ponies.—Three-quarters of a mile. Weight, 130 lbs.

<i>Skedaddle</i> ...	1
<i>Dartmoor</i> ...	2
<i>Chief Mongolian</i> ...	3
<i>Pemryn</i> ...	0
<i>Paladin</i> ...	0
<i>Checkmate</i> ...	0
<i>Victory</i> ...	0

Won easily. The rider being the same as before. Time 1 min. 37½ secs.

## SHANGHAI LETTER.

SHANGHAI, 20th October, 1880.

The Shanghai community must be a very obstinate one. The Japan papers keep on telling us of all sorts of alarming occurrences at Peking, and acquaint us with phases of the differences between Russia and China that we never dreamt of, and yet, in face of all these startling facts, we refuse to be alarmed, but go on selling our grey shirtings and losing on our tea and silk in the most approved fashion. Li Hung-chang and Tso Tsung-t'ang are coming to deadly blows; the present dynasty is going to be shaken, or, perhaps swept away, and anyhow a serious struggle for political ascendancy is imminent, and yet we shortsighted and thick-headed residents in Shanghai don't seem to care much about the impending changes—at least they don't seem to upset us in the way that the Japan people would seem to think they ought to. We are too dense. A long course of uninterrupted commercial prosperity has blinded our intellects and dulled our perceptions, and we are indebted to the Japan papers for their disinterested care for our future welfare, as shown by their endeavours to awaken us from our stupor by calling our attention to the serious aspect of affairs in China. We can boast of three daily newspapers in this model settlement, but they all fall short of their duty, as they fail to represent matters in a true light, and leave it to the Japan papers to set us right as to the position of affairs at Peking. How thankful we ought to be that the Japan papers are so well posted about China politics, and that they are good enough to give publicity to their knowledge. We must discard our own papers, and depend on those of Japan,—accept the advice the latter give, heed their warnings, and, as Chinese official proclamations always conclude, tremble and obey.

The Autumn race meeting is now close at hand, and as some of the lotteries have already been held, the favourites have been in a measure declared. *Earl Oscey*—or *Folle Farine* as he used to be—holds his position as by far-and-away the best of the Griffins, but it is doubtful if he will be started for the Maiden's Race. The owner has another pony that he favours in *Earl Hereward*, and it is significant that he has not bought *Earl Oscey* at the lotteries. Mr. Bill has two good Griffins in *First Clarionett* and *Cello*, and *Louis d'Or* and *Prince Charming* are superior to many that are entered. About Mr. Risk's stable opinion is divided, and it is thought that the best of the new

*Straths* will be reserved for the Hongkong meeting. Mr. Risk was not happy at the last colonial races, and wishes to retrieve his laurels. The Shanghai St. Leger is the great race of the meeting. Mr. Wight's *Viceroy* was a favourite for this, but has unfortunately gone lame, and will have to be scratched. Mr. Fungus' *Prejudice* is perhaps looked upon with most favour, and Mr. Risk's *Strathaird*, Mr. J. S. Fearon's *Ricochet*, Mr. Bill's *First Violin* and *Second Violin* and Mr. Minor's *Earl Hereford* are considered likely, and the race will probably lie with the ponies I have named. The entries generally have not been good, the principal falling off being in the Griffins, as this Autumn only twenty-seven ponies are entered against forty-seven last year. There was not so much choice for owners this year, owing to the exportation of ponies from the North being forbidden on account of war requirements. We had therefore to depend on the mobs of Griffins that had started overland before the troubles with Russia had begun, and got no ponies down by steamer. Rejections were, therefore, more numerous in proportion to purchases than usual, as the steamer Griffins are picked animals that are worth the heavy freight that has to be paid for their passage, and, therefore, more likely to make their appearance on race days than the overland Griffins. For the St. Leger there are only twenty ponies entered against twenty-seven last Autumn, and in nearly all the other races there is a considerable falling off. The Shanghai Stakes Race, for which entry is compulsory, shows that there are sixty-eight ponies in training, exclusive of Hackers. The lotteries have not been good this year. A Portuguese subject has started a sweepstakes for the meeting with the view of attracting Chinese subscribers, but what is right and proper for foreigners is not considered so for the natives, for the Municipal Council officially requested the Portuguese Consul to put a stop to the Sweepstakes. The Consul, rightly enough, replied that he could not forbid his subject that which was permitted to others, and so the Autumn Sweepstakes are still advertised, though the Chinese who purchase tickets are threatened with prosecution at the Mixed Court. It would be interesting to know why these Sweepstakes are considered immoral and illegal, and yet that the usual Race lotteries are not so.

The Autumn Regatta was held on Monday and Tuesday of this week, and was remarkable for the triumph of the German crew. The weather was beautifully fine, and there was a good attendance of spectators, whose chief interest was centered in the International Eight-oared Race between a German and a Scotch crew. The Germans won easily, and repeated their victory the next day in a Four-oared Race against both a Scotch and an English crew. Several other races took place, but the meeting was rather slow, owing to the tedious delays that took place on both days, so that the concluding races were rowed by moonlight. The unfavourable state of the tide was accountable for a good deal of this delay, but it none the less detracted from the interest of the meeting. The best event of the meeting was the Double Sculling Race for one mile, which resulted in a dead heat, but it took place so late in the evening that nothing was visible of it.

Major Bridgford has returned to the East, visiting China again as the agent for Sir William Armstrong & Co., in order to instruct the Chinese in the proper use of Armstrong guns. The major is staying here for a short time, and will eventually proceed to Tientsin and Peking, but he will probably manage to pay his old friends in Japan a visit before he returns to England again.

Mr. K. A. Mowat, the Assistant-Judge, returned here by the last French Mail and has resumed his duties on the bench. Mr. Wilkinson left for Hongkong by the *Diomed* yesterday morning, and proceeds home by the Mail from that port. Mr. Wilkinson has done his work well here, but was, perhaps, too fond of trial by jury, as he sent a case for trial the other day which involved the stealing of an opium pipe valued at three dollars, and to decide this important case twenty British subjects, who must have said with Banquo

A heavy summons lies like lead upon me,  
had to attend at the Court, and waste at least an hour of the busiest part of the day until a jury of five were chosen from among them. But the most extraordinary legal proceeding

that we have heard of for some time is the great nun abduction case, that was tried lately at Ningpo before Dr. E. C. Lord, the American Consul at that port. This worthy was, and I suppose is, a missionary, and from the very first has shown his prejudice against the accused Barnet. The alleged offence was committed at Wenchow, and would probably not have been heard of had not Barnet, who was a tide waiter in the Custom's Service, fallen out with the commissioner at that port. The superior actually requested the Taotai to institute legal proceedings, and hence a result of which all right-minded Americans must be thoroughly ashamed. Dr. Lord tried the case first at Wenchow with American Naval officers as assessors, and found Barnet guilty against the opinion of the assessors, but the trial was quashed by the U.S. Minister as the Court had not been properly constituted. Then Dr. Lord changed the venue, and Barnet, who had lost his place in the Customs, had to proceed to Ningpo for trial, and not only pay his own expenses for doing so, but those of the Marshal in charge of him. At Ningpo the case was heard with three Associates, two of whom were missionaries, with the result that everyone must have anticipated. The evidence for the prosecution utterly broke down, notwithstanding that torture had been applied by the Mandarins to one of the principal witnesses, and yet this Christian missionary, Dr. Lord, found Barnet guilty again, in direct opposition to the opinion of the three associates and, in defiance of the law which was laid before him by the counsel for the defence, insisted on passing a sentence of one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$500. The case is, of course, appealed to the Minister, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of law, justice and Christianity, that Barnet will escape the persecution of the eminent missionary who has twice tried him. Dr. Lord, I may add, has not followed the precept of Paul, for he has been the husband of five wives. During the trial of this case the counsel for the defence indulged in many a passage of arms, and was constantly reproved by the Court, and yet the papers report the following strange occurrence.

"The Court (to Mr. Henderson)—Will you remain to tiffin?"

Mr. Henderson—You asked me a few days ago and I refused. You said in your note you would apologise.

The Court—I have not rendered any apology to you and you have rendered none to me.

Mr. Henderson—I will accept the invitation to tiffin."

And we must presume that Mr. Henderson did remain to tiffin, though matters are conducted in a strange way in the U. S. Court at Ningpo, or the reporters are not up to their work.

## PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 4th September, 1880.

The anniversary of the tenth year—a respectable longevity for a Constitution in this country—passed as unperceived as a memorial mass for Louis Philippe, or the rejoicings on Michelmas Day, sacred to the Comte de Chambord, new geese and landlords—Irish excepted. Not a dinner was celebrated in honor of the sinking of the second empire, a shipwreck so full of good fortune for France. Victor Hugo did not address an Olympian postscript to any one, nor did Emile Girardin indulge in a leader of pure logic. The Communists might be excused for not applauding a Government that had strong objections against arson, assassination, and chaos in general. Not a sober Republican journal indulged in a boeuf; Paul de Cassagnac never refreshed himself by a screech that the restoration of Imperialism was at hand, and Prince Napoleon gave no sign of political life. As usual, an old journal appeared, for the occasion only, with its stereotyped cuts and ancient history, but no one seemed to be in the least curious about the march on the Parliament House, or the evacuation of the Tuileries "by the Spaniard," the title by which the Empress popularly lives in hearts she leaves behind. Indeed a new journal devoted to *cochons* (pigs)—the most insulting of epithets that Frenchmen can throw at one another's heads—was brought out, and as it was sold, folded and underhand, the vendor having an ink pencil to write any address dictated, he did a roaring trade, and many persons received the coarse sheet as a personal compliment addressed in souvenir of some obliging act of their lives. The Empire is down among the dead men, thinks France very truly; so there let it lie; it cannot pretend to *resurgam* on its hatchment.

The decrees against the Jesuits have been executed—the disciples are broken up, not banished, so far as France is concerned. Disqualified to live as communities, they can as private individuals, and even become professors in those colleges—at

present organized on a secular and lay basis—from which they have just been expelled. But the Government can now inspect their teachings, at any hour out of the number fixed for studies, exclude any anti-patriotic volume or anti-modern society, and as a *coup de grace*, can close the establishment. The chapels in connection with the colleges are permanently shut up. Neither they, nor any place of worship, can be opened without permission of the authorities. The execution of this second and last stage of the law passed off with supreme indifference on the part of the public. The ministry will next month introduce a bill regulating the rights of association. It would be best, under a republic, to have no exclusions, as there ought not to be any privileges.

Sarah Bernhardt had only one position to achieve—that of becoming a subject of diplomacy. At her Copenhagen banquet the German minister toasted "*La Belle France*," when Sarah added, as a rider, "to all France." Leaving the minister to settle the affair with Bismarck, the French are proud of Sarah's wit, and honor her in a marked manner, to show the German Hebrews that they can have here what they have not in Berlin, an abiding city. However, the Theatre Française has not invited the erratic ex-member to reënter the fold, nor sponged out the 200,000 fr. damages they obtained against her for taking French leave of the corporation.

The old Emperor William is not condemned for his annual Bruce address to his army in memory of the victory of Sedan. It is a thing that had to be done—a ration that soldiers look forward to. Not that the French are pleased at the painful reminiscence. Few people cherish an affection for those who chastise them, empty their pockets, and take Rob Roy possession of their goods and chattels. Criticism is directed to that part of the address which renders thanks to Providence for being on the side of the Krupp cannons in 1879, and on arms of death in general.

For the last ten years there has been a profound change in France, and, perhaps, elsewhere, respecting the introduction of Middle Ages barbarism, as exemplified in bellicose piety, and the alleged tenderness of Heaven for human combat. Neither the French nor the German people desire war. Both are now strong, and the conquered of yesterday is an equal to-day. The reactionary journals of France and Italy are ever harping on the approaching war between the two nations. It only exists in their imagination. France, no more than Germany, forgets Sedan. She remembers very vividly Alsace, without the mourning favors in the caps of the Alsaciens, who have remained French, being necessary to recall the amputation. But it is not by an appeal to arms that Alsace is expected to be regained, but in the constitutional and social decomposition of the Empire, which has for its base but the two eyes of Bismarck, and for corroding forces the triumph of arbitrary Government, and a crushing taxation.

Something like a scandal has existed for a few days in connection with the War Office. Two high functionaries have been reported to be selling to the Prussians information bearing on the strength of the French army of reserve. When the accused demanded explanation and disavowal, under threat of duels, it is officially announced that no foul play had been practised, no treason indulged in. There is nothing new in the washing of the family linen in public; a bucket full, more or less, makes no great difference. But the odd matter lies in the belief that there is something to sell. Now, both the French and the Germans know their relative strength, to the last cannon, the last man, and the last horse. An Ambassador has been described—before the age of telegraph—as an honest man sent abroad to tell lies. Now military attachés are honorable men sent abroad to spy into the defensive resources of a nation. In modern battles there is no mystery. The strategy consists in what power can concentrate the greatest number of men at a certain point, in the shortest time. France can only attack Germany by the Luxembourg, and Altkke has arranged against an ugly rush in that quarter. But Germany can still march, almost unopposed, from Metz into the bowels of the land, till arrested by the new and formidable defences, extending for thirty miles, of a radius round the capital, and too large, this time, for the iron belt of a siege. France has, unfortunately, her strategic net-work of railways yet to complete on her eastern frontiers, so would be backward in the concentration of troops. As for armaments, every fort capable of holding a rifled cannon possesses that peace-maker. Respecting the number of soldiers, Germany has only to make the total of the numbers in all France capable of bearing arms; plus the women, for the latter will enter largely on the scene in case of a coming struggle. In reference to the new fortifications round the capital, why it was only last year the German journals gave a minute description of them—and this was the channel by means of which Parisians first learned that henceforward they were denizens of a military camp.

It is something like an agreeable change for the journals to attack Protestantism after laying siege to the miracles and pilgrimages to Lourdes for weeks. It appears that those who profess adhesion to the thirty-nine articles of the Westminster Confession of Faith, are enemies of good cooking. Only

Catholics know how to prepare the little man wants here below, as beef and mutton, veal and venison show. If this fact could be brought home to men's businesses and bosoms, many would be justified in a recantation as fully as if he or she were destined to change their creeds to qualify for the occupation of a throne; for the "*Paris is worth a mass*" doctrine of Henry IV. applies to stomachs as well as to fortunes. M. Zola contributes an article of indictment. For him the false modesty of the virtuous nations of the north is exercising a lamentable influence on the land of Rabelais, Montaigne and Molière. He does not say whether his "*Nana*" was an outcome of Protestantism.

Vitriolism is the fashionable weapon of revenge. A rejected paramour has thrown a vial-full into the face of his former mistress, as she was taking a glass of beer with a new lover. She had the fatal gift of beauty and is hardly eighteen. One eye has been burnt out, and, to quote the medical report, "*save this, she is not disfigured*." Scandalized, at the recent trial of three audacious scoundrels some twenty-one years of age, for murder and robbery, a Free Masons' society has petitioned the Government asking that every individual who has been three times convicted be banished the country for life. France has devoted great attention to experiments in criminal reform, but she has not found the philosopher's stone. Her scourge is rather juvenile than adult delinquency.

We begin to experience the first tinge of Autumn weather, and observe its effects by the ladies patronizing thick frocks for afternoon driving and promenading. Another indication is the feverish excitement of sportsmen preparing for "*the twelfth*," when the shooting season opens in the zone which includes Paris. Dogs, ammunition, guns, these are the chief occupations; there is one shadow falls across their chamber door—the poachers. These gentry not only kill the most game, but do so with next to impunity. They are an Association; if a member is arrested in the act, he has the best counsel engaged to defend him, and the necessary funds will be forthcoming to pay the fine—not crushing. He is also the friend, as well as the enemy, of St. Hubert; for many a sportsman would enter Paris with an empty bag, were he not at hand to fill it at market prices. Then, thus charged, note the pompous strut of the gunner, as he marches along the Boulevards, holding a hired dog—or the dog him—in leash, bag of game slung behind, like the minstrel boy's harp, who to the wars had gone. Partridges are rare birds this year, but quails and hares are plentiful. An old sportsman recommends the carrying of a pistol which can fire explosive balls, in case of being attacked by wolves or wild bears. The principal shooting lodges round Paris are owned by Israelites—the name given to rich Jews. Now their little Tauner fast commences on the 12th, and terminates on the 22nd, when not a gun must be heard, nor the scratch of a pen, nor the click or a coin in the dwellings of the descendants of Father Abraham for ten days.

Those who are embarrassed as to what to eat this month, and their name ought to be legion—should note that a good authority recommends thrushes fattened on grapes; or trout, and eggs cooked in any of the 600 orthodox ways.

The Bishop of Beauvais is proverbial for his parsimony. Lately he encountered a poor farmer, a friend of early years, who recounted his history. He had lost his wife and his cow: "*But, I find it odd, Monseigneur; every one will aid me to obtain a wife, but none will assist me in replacing the cow.*"

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the Hon. Jno. A. Bingham, the United States Minister, was granted an audience with His Majesty the Emperor at 2 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

The same paper informs its readers that, owing to indisposition, His Excellency General Yamada, Privy Councillor, has not attended his office since the 21st instant.

Colonel Kabayama was appointed Chief of Police on the 23rd instant.

Mr. Nomura, the Governor of the Kanagawa, returned to Yokohama on the 22nd instant after a tour of inspection in his prefecture.

His Excellency Privy Councillor Oki gave an entertainment on the 22nd instant at his private residence in Nagato-cho, Tokio, to a number of prominent Japanese officials and a member of the United States Legation.

We notice by the *Choya Shinbun* that the Emperor passes from eight to ten o'clock a.m. daily, in study. His Majesty subsequently attends at the Council of State and listens to the discussions upon the various questions which arise, and after

his return to the palace, which usually takes place at about two o'clock in the afternoon, he spends an hour or so in conversation with one or other of the Imperial Chamberlains respecting the topics of the day, and general subjects. The Emperor then amuses himself in riding or shooting for the remainder of the day.

His Excellency Matsukata, Home Minister, has been appointed President of the Commission appointed to arrange for the display of Japanese products at the Melbourne Exhibition.

The local branch at the Bonin Islands of the Board of Commerce has been closed.

The infant Prince, Haru-no-Miya, will be presented to the Emperor on the 3rd of next month, that being His Majesty's birthday.

We read in a native journal that on the occasion of the Emperor visiting the Council of State three or four days ago, the Minister of the Interior presented His Majesty with a report upon the condition of agriculture in Japan. One of the Privy Councillors then came forward and, addressing the Emperor, pointed out that there has been no famine in the Empire during His Majesty's reign. The reduction of the land-tax, he observed, the payment of the tax in money instead of in kind, and the increased price of rice, had all contributed to making the agricultural classes wealthier than at any previous time in the history of the country.

A native paper states that His Majesty the Emperor has been unable to attend the meetings of the Cabinet during the last few days owing to a severe cold. He has now, however, recovered and attended the Cabinet on the 27th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* informs us that the Chinese Minister and his wife will shortly return to their native land.

From the same paper we learn that His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, visited the Oji Paper Mill the day before yesterday.

His Excellency Hanabusa, Minister Resident for Corea, will, according to the *Mainichi Shinbun*, leave for Corea about the 15th proximo.

Another journal announces the return to Tokio on the 27th instant of General Kuroda, Chief of the Colonization Commission, who recently went on a hunting expedition to Urawa, in the prefecture of Saitama.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that on the third of next month, being the birthday of the Emperor, His Majesty will leave the palace at 8.30 a.m. for the Hibiya parade ground to witness a review, which will be held there, weather permitting.

We read in the *Mainichi Shinbun* that Colonel Kabayama, Head of the Police attended by under Police Inspector Adachi, paid a visit of inspection to all the police stations and prisons in Tokio on the 28th instant.

From the same source we learn that His Excellency Hanabusa, Minister Resident for Corea, who leaves on or about the 15th instant for his post, entertained Their Excellencies Inouye and Uyeno at a farewell banquet on the 28th instant, at the country residence of Mr. Okura Kihachiro. On his departure he will be attended by a number of Marines who will form the guard of the Legation.

Another journal reports that on the 27th instant during a sitting of the Cabinet, Mr. Okuma was taken suddenly ill and had to return to his house.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Daini Teibo Kan* left Yokohama on the morning of the 21st instant on a surveying cruise.

From the native papers we learn that the camp of instruction at the Narashino plains is being broken up, now the winter season is approaching. His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Arisugawa, and General Saigo, returned to Tokio on Saturday last, and on the following day a battalion of infantry attached to the Kiododan. A regiment of cavalry will leave the camp about the middle of next month.

In the dockyard at Yokosuka, the *Banjo Kan* is being made ready to relieve the *Amaki Kan* on the Korean station.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* it has been determined to offer every hospitality to Admiral Lessoffsky and his officers during their stay in Yokohama en route to Chinese waters. Admiral Enomoto, the Japanese Naval Minister, and Privy

Councillor Admiral Kawamura will be the host of the famous Russian Admiral and Diplomat, while the official residence at Mita, Tokio, formerly occupied by Admiral Kawamura and at present by the Assistant Foreign Minister, His Excellency Wooyeno, will be placed at the disposal of the visitors.

Having undergone a thorough overhaul at Yokosuka, the *Rinjo Kan* started on a trial trip of her engines as far as Shimizu on Tuesday last. If everything is found satisfactory the vessel will leave at once for Australia.

Admiral Enomoto, the Minister of the Navy, has visited Yokohama and inspected the men-of-war.

According to a return lately prepared there are 1,550 horses attached to the army in active service, and 207 at the remount establishment. The latter figure shows a deficiency of 180 horses, so that number is to be purchased.

We read in another native paper that an artillery officer in the German army has forwarded to the Japanese Government a scheme for providing for the defence of one thousand ri of the shore by four men only! The inventor claims that the coast line of this Empire could be defended by thirty-six men. The proposal is now being considered.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that His Imperial Highness General Prince Higashi-Fushimi, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, held a review of the household troops on the Hibiya parade ground yesterday.

We read in another paper that on the 27th instant, His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister for the Navy, left Yokohama in the *Moshun Kan* and visited Yokosuka, where he inspected the *Nisshin Kan* now occupying the large dock, and a torpedo boat which has just been completed. His Excellency returned to Yokohama the following morning.

According to a vernacular journal it is resolved that the *Rinjo Kan* is to leave Yokosuka on the 1st November for Shimizu, where she will remain some days to have her engines tested; after this has been effected she will return to Shinagawa and sail thence to Australia.

#### TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND FINANCE.

A vernacular journal reports that the Specie Bank has determined to export, direct, 3,000 bales of silk.

We gather from native sources that the rice crop in the provinces of Tsuruga and Totomi is less than was estimated, and prices have consequently risen.

Having completed all the preliminary arrangements, the Sailing Ship Company commenced business in the head office at No. 26, Koamicho, Tokio, on the 26th instant.

"With a view to further develop the breeding of sheep upon their farm at Sengoku," writes the *Hochi Shinbun*, "Messrs. Shibusawa, Masuda and Komatsu, have applied to the Agricultural Bureau for the gratuitous loan of one hundred choice sheep."

According to the *Bukka Shimpō* the returns of the coast fisheries this season have been very large, and prices have consequently fallen. Many farmers too left off employing fish as manure. A dried cake made from the waste left after compressing herrings for their oil in the Hokkaido, is being shipped to Tokio, where it has been used upon the fields with great success.

We read in a vernacular paper that with a view to diminish expenditure, the Government has resolved to sell all its unnecessary buildings and also some of the manufactories. The paper says that this is indeed good news for Japan.

"It has been told us" writes the *Hochi Shinbun*, "that the German merchants, Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co. of No. 25, Yokohama, have sent a memorial to a certain Privy Councillor, proposing the negotiation of a foreign loan in order to remedy the present financial crisis. This is really disinterested kindness."

A native contemporary informs its readers "that the recent rise in specie was at first a great source of satisfaction to foreigners, but when in consequence of the rise our merchants stopped all purchases of foreign articles, the former are in a great state of mind, and wonder that if this continues for several months they will be ruined and compelled to give up business."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

According to a native paper, a telegraph station is to be established at Fujisawa on the Tokaido, in compliance with a request from the people of that place.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that the officers of the Police Department intend to erect a monument to the memory of the late General Kawaji, formerly head of the Police.

Another vernacular journal states that on the 21st instant, a telegram was received to the effect that the poorer classes in Toyama had arranged to raise a serious riot, but were pacified by the authorities.

Recently we reproduced from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* a return of the number of people living in the city of Tokio proper. The same journal mentions that the population of the suburbs, including the six districts comprised within the jurisdiction of the Tokio Fu, is 273,225 men, women, and children.

A correspondent of the *Akebono Shinbun* writes as follows:—"The goods which you recently sent us have fetched particularly good prices. It is a great source of annoyance to us that a steamer leaves this port only once in sixty days. At night, it is unsafe to go out in consequence of the number of tigers that roam abroad."

Three native students who have passed the curriculum of the Tokio University, left for England in the *Malacca* on Saturday last, in order to complete their education.

"Mr. Herbert Spencer," writes the *Hochi Shinbun*, "the great learned man and renowned philosopher of England, is about to make a tour round the world and will visit Japan on his way."

An advertisement in the vernacular journals states that on and after the 1st of next month the first train in the morning will leave Shinbashi and Yokohama at 8 o'clock in the morning instead of 7 o'clock as has been the case during the summer months. The last train at night will leave the termini at 10 o'clock, and all freight must be delivered before 6 p.m.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* we find a glowing account of the prosperous condition of affairs in the arsenal at Yokosuka. Our contemporary states "that the establishment is now very busy, and the *Kasuga*, *Azuma*, *Seiki*, *Banjo*, *Keibin*, and *Chiyoda Kan*, together with the *Kioisai Maru* No. 1, have all recently arrived there for repairs. At present the *Nishin Kan* occupies the large dry dock, where her old plates are being replaced with new ones. In the smaller dry dock is the Mitsui Bishi Company's side-wheel steamer the *Seikio Maru* undergoing repairs which will, it is expected, be completed about the middle of next month. The cabin fittings of the *Jingei Kan*, the Imperial yacht, are nearly finished, but work has been stopped for the present on the two men-of-war in course of construction. A large torpedo boat is almost ready for launching, and the *Iwaido Maru*, built to the order of the Colonization Department, will shortly leave on a trial trip. The paucity of dock accommodation is much felt and interferes greatly with the operations of the establishment. This want will, however, soon be remedied, as very satisfactory progress has been made with the large new dock now being excavated by prison labour. The work turned out at Yokosuka has been very favourably spoken of by foreigners whose vessels have been repaired there. When the French flag-ship, the *Champlain*, was so badly injured on the coast of Yesso, the damage was made good at Yokosuka, and the French officers gave it as their opinion that the work would not have been done so well or promptly at the famous French arsenal at Toulon. It appears, therefore, that great progress is being made at Yokosuka in the art of shipbuilding. This affords us much pleasure and we are happy to give the foregoing particulars from information furnished to us by a gentleman who recently visited the dockyard."

A letter from Corea, published in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states, that the leading members of the Embassy which recently visited Japan, held a great council in the capital on the 6th instant, at which upwards of eighty high dignitaries of state attended. The subjects for discussion were the desirability or otherwise of restricting the present intercourse between Corea and Japan, improving the National Army, and entering the comity of Asiatic states. The result of the deliberations is not mentioned.

Japan's principal comic paper, the *Maru Maru Chinbun*, received an order from the Police Department to cease publica-

tion on Tuesday last. All numbers of the offensive number (183) were prohibited from being sold, and those remaining on hand were confiscated. The paper has since been released from suspension.

On the same day that the *Maru Maru* came to grief, the editor of the *Tokio Keizai Zasshi* was mulct to the tune of fifty yen for publishing an article on the revision of the Distillation tax, which the authorities considered calculated to bring the laws into contempt.

In the *Hochi Shinbun* appears a telegram from Hakodate, announcing the arrival from New York of the *Gerard C. Tobey* with railway plant. The vessel anchored close to the pier at Otarunai and the cargo—engines, rails, &c.—was landed at once. A trial trip was made on the section between Temiya and the tunnel on the 24th instant. A light construction engine was used and the trial proved very satisfactory.

Introduced by Mr. Tokuno, a number of French gentlemen went over the Government Printing office the other day. The native journal which records the circumstance states, that the visitors were much surprised at the completeness of the establishment in every particular.

The town of Himeji in the province of Banashu, is to be connected by telegraph with that of Toyo-oka, in Ikuno. Telegraph communications are also to be opened between Fujiyeda in the province of Suishin, and Jibu, in Mina, on the 1st of November.

We have the native authority for stating that the telegraph lines across the hills, connecting the post town of Honjo in the prefecture of Saitama with all the post towns in the prefecture of Nagano, have been completed and are to be opened on and after the first of next month.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* contains the following paragraph which it says is joyful news, as it implies a great reduction of expenditure:—"From the beginning of next month the foreign employés on the Tokio-Yokohama railway are to be replaced by Japanese, or as soon as their present contracts expire. The same step will be taken with the foreigners employed in the machinery department and the survey of the road itself."

A correspondent of the *Mainichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"With a view to determine if it was the fact that the Korean authorities had really prevented the delivery of rice to Japanese merchants, as was alleged, the Japanese Consul at Fusan despatched on the 5th instant a number of subordinates in a sailing ship to Kiosai-yo. On their arrival these officers had an interview with the Korean authorities of the prefecture; they next visited Basan-po, Shogen-fu and Toyei, at all of which places they inquired of the officials and the naval and military officers as to whether they had taken the step complained of. At Toyei there are large barracks, and the officers tried to prevent the party from landing. Matters at one time looked critical, but were eventually smoothed over. The officials returned to Fusan and have reported the result of their enquiries to the Consul."

On the 26th of September a *soirée* was given on board the *Amaki Kan*, to which the Japanese Government officials, some Japanese gentlemen, and the Korean naval officers were invited. A very pleasant evening was passed."

## IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

## TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 24th October, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen	8,088.68
Merchandise, &c.....	"	1,041.70
Total.....	Yen	9,130.38
Miles open 18.		
Corresponding week last year.		
Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen	7,632.23
Merchandise, &c.....	"	1,151.87
Total.....	Yen	8,784.10
Miles open 18.		

## KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 24th October, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen	14,536.08
Merchandise, &c.....	"	2,570.94
Total.....	"	17,107.02
Miles open, 58.		
Corresponding week last year.		
Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen	10,912.92
Merchandise, &c.....	"	2,275.27
Total.....	"	13,188.19
Miles open 47.		

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Simla, 18th September.—The Fine Arts Exhibition was opened this afternoon by his Excellency the Viceroy who delivered a long and eloquent address. The attendance was small.

Capetown, 23rd September.—On the 20th instant, 1,200 Basutos attacked Molales' Lock and 5,000 Mafetang. Both attacks were repulsed after severe fighting.

Allahabad, 24th September.—At the scene of the Naini Tal disaster (which is sadder even than the first report indicated), the soldiers and coolies are doing excellent work. The post is still disorganized, and the road is difficult.

London, 26th September.—Lady Ripon leaves Brindisi on November 8th. She remains in Egypt one week and embarks on the steamer *Cathay* on the 18th November.

Bank Shares:—Oriental Bank Corporation, £22; Chartered Bank, £24; Chartered Mercantile Bank £24; and Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, £40 10s.

Kandahar, 8th September.—We expect to hear daily of some declaration regarding the future of the city, as if we are to leave it during the next cold weather it is time some of the large army congregated about it should be on the move. The Bengal Division numbers nearly 10,000 men; the regular garrison, including troops we brought down from Kelat-i-Ghilzai, is nearly 6,000 while General Phayre has another 6,000 with him. To enable half this force to march back to Sibi at once, should be the aim of all our efforts now; for General Phayre's arrival does away with the necessity for retaining the Bengal Division. General Phayre himself arrived yesterday, accompanied by Major Wood. Captain Cook Collis, and Lieutenant Phayre, Aides-de-Camp. Another sepoy of Jacob's Rifles has turned up at Kokaran, stating that he and several other Mahomedans were kept prisoners at Ashoo Khan, all the Hindus captured being killed. Arms and ammunition are said to be hidden in the village. Acting on this information, General Hugh Gough sent two squadrons to the village with orders to search the place and bring in the head mullick and all the villagers prisoners.

Two deaths of officers have occurred in the Kandahar garrison lately—namely, Lieutenant-Colonel Shewell, Deputy Commissary-General, who was wounded in the sortie of the 16th August, Lieutenant Whitlock, 1st Grenadiers, from dysentery.

Allahabad, 20th September.—There is no news of importance from Kandahar. During the present week Mr. Lyall leaves Simla for Kandahar, where he will superintend the settlement of affairs.

Simla, 21st September.—General Roberts reached Sagi yesterday morning. Sir Robert Sandeman proceeded to Chaman, and arranged with General Baker the measures for the punishment of the Aitchakzais. General Baker's brigade arrived at Chaman yesterday morning, and will commence operations against the Aitchakzais to-day. Sir R. Sandeman and General Roberts will reach Quetta on the 22nd. General Macgregor's Brigade marches on the 23rd from Quetta towards India, three battalions of the R.A., and 100 sabres Central India Horse proceeding *vid* Kuch to re-establish posts on the proposed line of railway. The remaining battalions of the brigade, and the rest of the Central India Horse go by Sibi. The brigade will be concentrated again at Gundakin Duff. No further news has been received from the troop which proceeded to Maiwand. Colonel St. John reports that all is quiet; but the villages round Kandahar are still nearly empty of their inhabitants. The weather at Kandahar is daily getting cooler. Muhammad Sandik Khan writes from Kelat-i-Ghilzai that all is quiet there.

Kandahar, 22nd September.—General Phayre's troops and 8,000 men under Wilkinson have camps between Bari and Argandab. The first brigade is at Girbab; General Browne's 2nd brigade is in the cantonments, and Walker's 3rd brigade is at the Argandab canals to protect the supply of water. There are 12,000 about Kandahar. General Roberts has started from Sagi to Quetta.

Kandahar, 25th September.—All well. The Highlanders, Goorkhas, and the Jacobabad battery march to Quetta, and the Beluchis to Chaman. Nearly all the sick have been taken, the troops having no extra blankets and but a few

coats. The brigade has returned from Maiwand after constructing a large cairn and burying the dead. The Lancers remain here.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

## ON THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

(Translated from the *Choya Shinbun*.)

A CORRESPONDENT asks:—"How is it that while we find many people throughout the Empire who busy themselves about politics, there are only a very few who pay any attention to the subject of industries? there are daily attempts made to insist on the establishment of a National Assembly, but they originate in the empty heads of students. We warn the public against these vague theoretical societies, and advise them to direct their attention to the encouragement of industries. Unfortunately, however, these societies have become very numerous and present a great obstacle to the prosperity of the country."

There is doubtless a certain amount of truth in these remarks, as we know for a fact that our young students, as soon as they have received a bare smattering of education, talk about political affairs in a manner calculated to promote disturbances, so that as far as this is concerned we are in accord with the writer; but as regards the encouragement of industries we have our own opinions. If the writer means to imply that this is the duty of the Government, we cannot agree with him.

The difference between our exports and imports is one of the causes that have brought about the present financial difficulties of Japan. This difference is attributable to the want of encouragement held out to our industries, which consequently obliges us to draw our supplies from abroad. If then we have any industries by which this could be obviated, they should most certainly be encouraged; but we do not consider this to be the duty of the Government. Its duty is the protection of the community, and has nothing to do with the direction or encouragement of trade. Whether the country is ruled by a King or is a Republic, the fact remains that the Government has nothing to do but to control the nation. If then it mixes itself up with the doings of the people, although it does so from an idea of promoting their welfare and interests, we cannot but conclude that it has exceeded its bounds, as its real duty towards the people is to protect them. Considering the matter practically, it is evident that the encouragement of industries by the Government would entail unnecessary officials and expenses, which would all prove prejudicial to any advance being actually made; how therefore could such a step be described as a means for promoting the prosperity of the country? It is not in conformity with reason that the Government should interfere with the undertakings of the people: should the people alone attend to them?

If the Government insists upon a policy of interference, to whom could the work be trusted? Some one may suggest, into the hands of the merchants. But this body of the community, even if they accepted the trust by order or persuasion of the Government, would not aim at benefitting the country but avail themselves of the opportunity given to them by the authorities, and borrow money to benefit their own selfish and usurped interests. If we allow such short-sighted and narrow-minded men to conduct the encouragement of industries, they will simply fill their own pockets. Their labours, so far from benefitting the country, would actually put obstacles in the way of those who are honestly directing their attention to the subject, with a view to promoting the welfare of the state. This latter is the class that is required; independent and respectable men who take as much interest in the affairs of the nation as they do in their own private matters. Our countrymen, however—especially among the merchants—are attached to old customs, and may possibly adopt a policy of submission, as habit becomes a second nature. They know there is a Government but they do not know that they have their country also, but believe it is the property of the Government and not of the people, so that when they talk about doing anything on behalf of the nation, they really mean on behalf of the Government. The idea of encouraging industries and thus diminishing imports would never have occurred to them, and even if

we recommend it to their consideration, would they know how to set about it? The only course is to let the people understand that Japan is their own, and the only way to accomplish this is to establish a National Assembly. Those who talk about encouraging industries, instead of obtaining representative institutions first of all, are decidedly wide of the mark.

### INTERFERING WITH LECTURES IN KANAGAWA.

(Translated from the *Choya Shinbun*.)

THE Government makes laws, and the people obey them. As long as the latter do so, they enjoy freedom of speech, action, and assembly, and need not tolerate any interference with such privileges. The Local Governments have simply to execute the orders of the Central Government. They are controlled by the laws just as the people are, and cannot exceed them. If the people wish to avail themselves of the liberty allowed them and the Local Governments attempt to interfere with them, we must stigmatise such a course of action as illegal in the extreme, and undeserving of obedienc.

As long as we, who are of the people, observe the Press Laws laid down by the Government, we enjoy full liberty of speech; how then shall we tolerate the Local Governments when, contrary to the law, they attempt to close our mouths? As long as we, the people, observe the Meeting Regulations framed by the Government we have the liberty to debate and lecture as freely as we like; what reason is there then for allowing the Local Governors, exceeding the limits of these Regulations, to prevent our holding meetings. We have a Government over us, whose laws and regulations whatever they may be, we are bound to observe; but if the Local Governors, who are just as much bound to obey these laws, choose to exceed their authority and to interfere with the affairs of the people, we assert that the Executive Powers have set the example of breaking the laws, so how can they hope the people will respect them?

Take the case of the excellent Meeting Regulations issued by the Government last April. Although we cannot explain why they were issued, they in no way forbid public meetings, and consequently—within the limits of the law—we can freely form societies for lectures or debates. Under these regulations, political societies have been established in Tokio and other places, and public lectures, under the permission of the police, have increased daily in number. But in the prefecture of Kanagawa, it would appear that these Regulations have some especial influence. If this is not the case, what is the reason that all the lectures on political subjects have been dropped of late? The prefecture of Kanagawa is close to the Capital, the seat of Government. It possesses an open port, a number of large towns, and not long ago meetings where lectures on political subjects were delivered were very popular throughout the prefecture. In Yokohama, Fuchiu, Minomiya, Itsukaichi, Yoshino, Kobosawa, Hachioji and Hino, men of weight in each locality have formed societies which used to invite persons to lecture every month on various subjects. It was believed that the intention was gradually to introduce similar societies into other localities. No sooner, however, were the Meeting Regulations enforced, than the lectures in the prefecture of Kanagawa suddenly stopped. Were the people in this prefecture intimidated by the Regulations? Those who take an interest in politics in Fuchiu and Hachioji are just as anxious as before to hold these meetings. Do the Kanagawa authorities consider that these lectures are, invariably, injurious to the peace of the country? We are completely at a loss to comprehend what is the matter. We have been informed that in this prefecture it is not allowed to deliver a lecture even on the subject of literature or law. Can it be that the Meeting Regulations of the prefecture of Kanagawa differ materially from those in force throughout the remainder of the country? The people of Kanagawa, living under the same Government, and observing the same laws as their more fortunate countrymen, are deprived of the liberty of speech. What an unhappy lot is theirs!

Among all the three cities and thirty-five prefectures, Kioto is particularly distinguished for its peculiar political administration. Formerly in that city there were no

lecture meetings, and when an attempt to establish them was organised, it was, indirectly, opposed by the authorities. Recently, however, the obstacles have been removed, and a great meeting was held at which the public was instructed, for the first time, about the principle and intention of lectures. No one can interfere with true principles and if the people shelter themselves under the broadegis of the law, even the executive officials cannot attack their conduct.

Are the responsible men in the prefecture of Kanagawa inferior to those of Kioto? If not, the people themselves are to blame for having submitted to the first trifling troubles they have encountered. We can find nothing in the regulations controlling public meetings that forbids lectures on political subjects.

### LAW REPORT.

#### IN H. I. R. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. PELIKAN, Esq., Consul and Judge.

Messrs. S. CARCANO and REYNAUD, Assessors.

Saturday, the 23rd day of October, 1880.

JAN DE BOER v. S. SEREBRENKOFF, agent for the owners of the Russian steamer *Nordenskjöld*.

This was a claim to recover the sum of \$8,992.70 salvage expenses, &c., and \$1,283 commission on the value saved. The defendant admitted his indebtedness to the extent of \$2,189.49 salvage, but disputed the commission claimed and left that to be settled by the Court.

Mr. Kirkwood again appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dallas for the defendant.

Mr. Kirkwood called

George Whitfield, who being sworn said:—I am a mechanical engineer. At the beginning of the present month I inspected, at the request of the plaintiff, a steam-pump, boiler and centrifugal pump, which were lying near the *Nordenskjöld*. Both the pumps and the boiler were damaged. The boiler had the blow cock broken and one of the tubes burnt through; both the circulating tubes were filled with salt and sand. Out of the six fire-bars for the boiler four were broken. The centrifugal pump had one of the feet broken off, and the impeller inside was slightly broken. The steam-pump appeared to have been greatly worn by sand, and the hose pipe also. The slide-rod for the small engine was slightly bent. What I have termed the foot of the pump might also be called a flange. There are two other flanges which are not broken. The slide-rod mentioned by me is the same as the valve-spindle. Pumping out the *Nordenskjöld* on a sandy beach would probably dirty the pump inside with salt and sand, but an expert would have taken care to keep the boiler clear by means of the blowcock. However as the blowcock was broken off, the sand and salt in the boiler probably could not be avoided. I cannot say to what extent the boiler was injured with the sand and salt before the blowcock was broken off. I have heard that the northern coast of Japan is very dangerous. Considering that the pumps and apparatus were taken to the place where the vessel was stranded, and worked there in pumping out the ship, I do not think the damage sustained by the pumps and boiler is, under the circumstances, excessive. In doing such work machinery has always to go through a considerable amount of hard work, and a certain amount of risk is invariably encountered. I repaired the machinery for the plaintiff before he left for Hakodate. It was then all in good working order. I limited the working pressure for the boiler at 40 lb. to the square inch, which is nearly equal to three atmospheres. The pumps were both in good order, the centrifugal being new.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dallas:—When I inspected the pumps, boiler, &c., early this month, they were only damaged in parts. A new boiler of the kind, I work up to 60 lbs. The boiler in question being old I placed the limit at 40 lbs. to be perfectly safe, although I had tested it up to 60 lbs. It is not difficult to knock off a blowcock with a single blow of a hammer. I have seen a tube of a boiler burnt before. It was one of the tubes of a fire-engine in Yokohama. If the blowcock had been in perfect order, the boiler might, in the hands of an incompetent person, have become so choked with salt and sand that the tubes

burnt. Supposing that a fully competent person was in charge of the boiler and everything in perfect working order, I do not think that a period of one hour and a half after the blow-cock had been broken off, would be sufficient to choke the boiler with salt and sand so that the tube could be burnt. The burning coals rest on the fire-bars which are liable to be burnt through in course of time, and have to be replaced. I think the foot of the centrifugal pump may have been broken by the pump having been allowed to fall during transport. The impeller inside the centrifugal pump is movable. It could be repaired or a new impeller made and fitted without having to make a new pump. The suction-pipe was of indiarubber with spiral of wire inside; it is separate from the pump and fastens to it with screws. The suction pump must occasionally be renewed. The slide-rod of the steam-pump can easily be straightened. The steam-pump was not new when taken to Hakodate.

By the Court:—I estimate that the damage I observed can be readily repaired for about \$200. After such repairs the apparatus will be able to work as well as before the injuries were sustained. I think the depreciation in value has not been more than five per cent. at outside. Under the circumstances and the work that was done, I think the damage which has taken place might have been anticipated. Centrifugal pumps are specially adapted for working in water containing sand and gravel. The boiler supplies steam to the steam-pump which acts as a pump for pumping out the vessel, and also putting the centrifugal pump in motion. The pressure in the boiler being limited to 40 lbs. makes no difference to the centrifugal pump. I call the pump the machine that has one cylinder for steam and one for water.

The Court then adjourned to Monday at 2 p.m.

Monday, the 25th day of October, 1880.

Upon the Court reopening at 2 p.m., a discussion took place as to whether Mr. Kirkwood was to call Captain Carst in evidence as a witness solely, or an expert.

Mr. Dallas left the matter to the Court. The opinion of Captain Carst would only be on the necessity of making the purchases stated.

The Court decided to admit the evidence.

John Carst, sworn, stated:—I am a master mariner, and have no connection with the defendant in this case. I had until June last year. I have been in business in Yokohama for fifteen years, and hold a diploma as a master mariner. The articles mentioned in the bill (produced) were all bought from me, and paid for by the plaintiff, Mr. Jan de Boer. Some were new, and some were second-hand. I think I charged about fair market rates. I took the steam-pump on board myself. I am proprietor of the Diving Company of Yokohama.

Oriaff Nelson, sworn, stated:—I went in the *Otome* as far as as Uruga with Jan de Boer, when I received instructions from the mate of the *Nordenskjöld* that I could return. I left Yokohama for the scene of the shipwreck on the 5th of April, with Captain Johannsson and Mr. Serebrenikoff. From the time that I arrived, Mr. Jan de Boer and his assistant did their very best as regards the working and salvage until the ship reached Yokosuka. I have not seen the plaintiff drunk, but I have heard him abusing the coolies. I have a certificate as a second engineer. It is now on board the *Nordenskjöld*. I have never passed any examination, but hold a certificate from the ship on which I was. According to Swedish laws a man can take a place as second engineer without requiring a certificate. However, a thoroughly incompetent man could not do so, because he has to prove that he has had at least three years' experience with machinery. I was a fireman on board the *Nordenskjöld*. This was in the spring of the present year. I know the engineer, von der Gland. He had charge of the pumps and machinery connected with the salvage operations until the *Nordenskjöld* floated, but when this was effected the machinery of the ship was quite as much under my control as his. She got off very early in the morning; perhaps between four and five o'clock. I consider that one engineer was not sufficient to superintend the salvage operations.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dallas:—I cannot say how often

I have seen Mr. Gland drunk. I have seen him so drunk that he could only go about on all-fours.

Mr. Dallas said that he would like to ask the witness whether the story that he was heard to give yesterday was true, and, if so, would he repeat it?

Mr. Kirkwood said that all Mr. Dallas could do was to ask questions.

Witness:—I will repeat what I said with pleasure. On a certain Friday Mr. Gland came on board the *Nordenskjöld*, which was then at Tokio, and asked me to bring the blacksmith, and I went with him to see plaintiff, where I heard that the Russian Consul had summoned the carpenter and myself as witnesses in this case. I told the plaintiff that I had not seen the Russian Consul since the 10th of July. He then offered to pay my passage to Europe if I would depose that the Consul had instructed me what to say, and would also give me a bonus of some hundred dollars. I told him that if I was summoned I should be obliged to tell the truth, and could not think of accepting any money. Mr. Jan de Boer then went to Yokohama, and I returned to the ship.

His Honour here asked the plaintiff if he had been able to follow the evidence of the witness.

The plaintiff replied that he could not understand a word of it; and on the evidence being read over to him he denied having had any such conversation as described. Except on such occasions as when the witness dropped in casually at his house, he had never been on terms of intimacy with him. He remembered Mr. Serebrenikoff coming on board the ship on one occasion when there was so little water in the boiler that it was necessary to rake out the fires and let the boiler cool down. If the boiler had been filled up with water at the time, an explosion would have been inevitable.

Mr. Serebrenikoff addressed the Court and testified to the competency of the last witness who, he said, had always done his work as an engineer thoroughly.

Tuesday, the 26th day of October, 1880.

On the Court reopening,

Mr. Dallas said that he wished to take the evidence of the chief officer of the *Nordenskjöld* before that of the captain, if the Court had no objection.

Anton Johannsen was then called, and stated:—I am twenty-nine years of age, and a Protestant. I am chief officer of the *Nordenskjöld*.

The witness was here sworn, and continued:—I have been at sea eleven years, two years as a subordinate, and nine years as a master. I joined the *Nordenskjöld* on the 30th of May, and had eight or ten men put under my orders. In the beginning of June the plaintiff came on board, and created a disturbance with the workmen. A Japanese was engaged in stowing the suction hose away. The plaintiff took up a broom and threw it at the Japanese because he was too slow, but I do not actually know if he struck the Japanese or not.

His Honour asked Mr. Dallas what particular point he intended to establish by the evidence of this witness. The Japanese themselves had made no complaints against the plaintiff about ill-treatment. He wished to comprehend clearly what Mr. Dallas intended to prove by the evidence of this witness.

Mr. Dallas:—Well, really, that instead of the plaintiff saving the *Nordenskjöld*, the ship actually saved him. I mean that, had it not been for assistance rendered to him by the ship, he could not have carried out his agreement.

His Honour:—In your reply you state that, in consequence of the brutality of the plaintiff, the Japanese Government refused to supply him with workmen.

Mr. Dallas:—I wished to state that if Mr. Serebrenikoff and the plaintiff had agreed better together, the operations would have been greatly facilitated.

His Honour said that he did not see what that had to do with it.

At this point the Court retired to consult. After returning.

Edward Hans Johannsen stated:—I am thirty-six years of age, and at present captain of the steamer *Nordenskjöld*.

After being sworn, the witness continued:—I have been at sea for the last twenty years. I have a certificate of competency as a master mariner. I got it last year, but I have navigated in that capacity for ten years.

Mr. Dallas here wished to put in a map, showing the position of the wreck.

Mr. Kirkwood raised an objection, because this was the first he had heard or seen of the map. He ought to have been allowed to compare it with some other map beforehand.

Witness:—I arrived at the scene of the shipwreck on the 15th of August, at which time the steam-pump, &c., were at Hanasaki. The plaintiff had not arrived at the ship when I got there. Ogishi was a little nearer to the wreck than Hanasaki. It would be easier to call in at the former than the latter place. I do not know any special reason for the plaintiff fixing upon Hanasaki as a convenient locality to disembark his apparatus, any more than Ogishi. Mr. Kirkwood said that his client was quite willing to explain his reasons for choosing Ogishi, if he was permitted.

His Honour said this was not necessary at present.

Witness:—I transported all the machinery connected with the boiler, &c., from Hanasaki to Ogishi. I noticed when the boiler was landed that a tube was faulty. I am not certain if it was the same as that burnt later on, because I did not see that one until we arrived recently at Shinagawa. The number of hands employed on the salvage operations was insufficient and the plaintiff declined to engage more. It used to be very hard work to get them to to turn out in the morning. On two occasions I had to lend the plaintiff six coolies. I believe that the reason why the workmen all absented themselves, was because they thought the plaintiff would not treat them properly.

Mr. Kirkwood suggested that all the questions now being asked affected matters already admitted in the plaintiff's petition.

Witness:—I should like to explain how the plaintiff did not, in my opinion, conduct the salvage operations properly. On the 5th of May, when he, Mr. Serebrenikoff, and myself went to the scene of the wreck, I saw plaintiff strike a Japanese. The Kaitakushi officials had promised to supply him with ten workmen and two carpenters. The plaintiff had a contract with the Kaisakushi, and another at the Russian Consulate. I recollect that the Kaitakushi made an offer to buy the vessel as she stood for 25,000 yen plus \$100 per diem until she was floated. After the vessel floated, I reprimanded the plaintiff for being about to knock a shackle out of a chain by which the vessel was fastened to the shore without having another hawser laid out. I suggested fastening the ship with one, which proved successful. A Japanese boat engaged in the salvage operations was injured by this action of the plaintiff.

The Court adjourned until 5 p.m.

At 5 p.m. when the Court reassembled

Witness continued:—If I had not prevented Mr. Jan der Boer from knocking loose the cable, until another one was laid out, the vessel must have gone ashore. When she had moved, and swung round into another position, I think she was slightly worse off than before.

Mr. Kirkwood said that he could not see what all this had to do with the case.

The Court ruled that it was admissible as being evidence on the salvage operations.

Witness:—The plaintiff said to me on his arrival at the scene of the wreck that he should write to the Russian Consul at Yokohama, and tell him that the vessel was not in the position in which he had expected to find her at all. The defendant did not take actual part in the salvage operations but he urged the plaintiff to use the utmost expedition. The Japanese authorities, on the 5th May, made a categorical refusal to render the plaintiff any assistance. The Japanese interpreter said that it was the plaintiff's own fault that he could not get Japanese workmen. The interpreter came from Nemoro with our officers. On the 5th of May, I myself superintended operations as the plaintiff had put the men under my orders then. He undertook to act as an interpreter because I could speak no Japanese. He could not get the coolies to work for him, because they did not like his conduct to them. I always kept command of the workmen until the vessel arrived at Yokohama. The principal damage to the steamer was a hole in the stern. The plaintiff repaired it with six pieces of sheet iron on the outside, but the next morning all his repairs were found to have been carried away. The hole was eventually closed by the carpenter and two Japanese belonging to the ship.

They took some time but the work was well done. When I arrived at the scene of the shipwreck the door of the depot was broken, and all the stores were scattered on the ground.

His Honour asked what this had to do with the case.

Mr. Dallas explained that, in his reply, his client had denied the statement of Mr. Gland in connection with the quarrel at the depot of stores, and he wished to have the evidence of this witness about the subject.

Witness:—I consider that Mr. von der Gland rendered but little assistance towards saving the *Nordenskjöld*, he was frequently not in a condition to do his work properly. I remember that on the 27th of May he disappeared at three p.m. either sick or drunk, I don't know which, but at any rate, he was absent until four o'clock next day; the time was a critical one in the operations and Mr. Nielson and myself were left alone in the engine room. He more than once reversed the suction pipe in order to make the engine work at high pressure. I do not know when the blowcock was broken off. It was after the vessel had arrived at Okishi that I heard that it had happened. I remember when the engines were stopped and the fires drawn because there was so little water in the boilers that to have added more would have caused an explosion.

The defendant here said that the plaintiff had done his utmost to injure him, to delay the salvage operations, and embroil him with the Japanese Government; he thought it was particularly essential that evidence on the plaintiff's conduct should be taken. He didn't ask this from spite but to shew how he delayed the operations in order to disgust him (defendant) with the whole affair.

After a short discussion on the subject, Mr. Dallas said that he would not ask any more questions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—The steam-pump and engines on board the *Nordenskjöld* were under the charge of the plaintiff. I have given orders about them sometimes. I never directed the work without first consulting the plaintiff. I have never assisted at salvage operations before. I had an interpreter with me. When I came to Nemoro I did not require him as I had the plaintiff. Mr. Jan der Boer engaged six coolies after the 5th of May. It may have been about the 20th of May. I saw the flange of the pump broken; it was done by the ship's carpenter. I gave the orders to move the pump and helped to lift it myself. The carpenter broke the flange when trying to nail it down. He was in too great a hurry to use screws. The plaintiff gave me money for expenses. Until we arrived at Yokohama, Mr. Gland kept the engineer's logbook. Mr. Nielsen could have kept it if he had cared about it. Until the *Nordenskjöld* floated I directed the operations and pointed out the various positions where we wished anchors dropped.

By the Court:—I directed the salvage operations myself. The plaintiff did not conduct them.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday the 30th instant at 10 a.m. when Mr. Carcano has been delegated by the Court take the evidence of the carpenter of the *Nordenskjöld* as the vessel is shortly to leave Yokohama.

## THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

The *New York Herald* contains a very interesting narrative of Lieutenant Schwatka's search for relics of the ill-fated expedition of Sir John Franklin, from which we make the following extracts:—

Depot Island, North Hudson Bay, August 1st, 1880.

My previous letter closed with the testimony of the Inuit woman Ahluanyah regarding the lost explorers of the Franklin expedition, and the conclusions derived therefrom.

When she had finished her statement we gave her some needles, spoons, a tin pan and other articles that well repaid her for the trouble she had taken to reach us. Here was a woman who had actually seen the poor, starving explorers, and her story was replete with interest for us. Every word she uttered seemed fraught with the dread tragedy and she appeared to share our interest, for her face was full of expression. At times it was saddened with the recital of the piteous condition of the men, and tears filled her eyes as she recalled the sad scene at the tent place where so many had perished and their bodies became food for wild beasts. It would seem from what she related to-day that the party

who perished in the inlet that we visited yesterday was part of the same that Ahlangyah met on King William Land. She and her friends could not get across Simpson Strait, while the white men kept on over the rotten ice, probably at last compelled to take to their boat, and then, at the mercy of the wind and ice, after losing others of their number near Pfeffer River and Todd Islands, had drifted into the inlet where the dead bodies were found with the boat. How long it took them to reach this place will probably never be known, but there is little doubt that they were in a desperate condition; in fact, as we subsequently learned from other witnesses, there were almost unmistakable evidences of their being compelled to resort to cannibalism until at last they absolutely starved to death at this point. At least all but one, whose remains were found during the summer after our visit here, about five miles further inland.

We secured one valuable relic here in the sled seen by Sir Leopold McClintock in Erebus Bay, which at that time had upon it a boat, with several skeletons inside. Since the sled came into the hands of Inuits it has been cut down several times. It was originally seven feet longer than at present, the runners about two inches higher and twice as far apart. But even in its present state it is an exceedingly interesting memento. We have carefully preserved it in the condition in which it has been in constant use by the Esquimaux for many years. We met other portions of this tribe at intervals of from six to ten miles along this coast until we reached Seaforth Point, where we crossed to King William Land and left them behind until our return in the following September.

On the evening the 4th of June we met a young man, named Adlekok, who during the summer previous had found a new cairn erected by white men near Pfeffer River, which had never been seen by any other Inuits. Near by were three graves and a tent place in which he found a pair of wire gauze snow goggles, which we bought from him. This information seemed of sufficient importance to be followed up immediately before any other natives should find and rob the cairn. Consequently the next day Lieutenant Schwatka and I took a light sled with Toolooah to drive and Adlekok as guide, and visited the spot. We took a day's rations with us to use in case we did not get back that night and started with a head wind and storm that confined our view to the immediate vicinity of the sledge. Our guide, however, took us through this trackless waste of smooth ice a distance of over twenty-five miles without deviation from the direct line, with no landmarks or sun to steer by; but on he went with the unerring instinct of a dog, until we struck the land at the western banks of Pfeffer. Arrived at the cairn we found it as he said, "a white man's cairn" unmistakably, but before proceeding to take it down we examined it carefully and found scratched on a clay stone with the point of a sharp instrument,

MAY  
XII  
1860

and on the opposite side

ETERNAL HONOR TO THE DISCOVERERS OF  
THE NORTH WE—

and knew it to be the cairn erected by our countryman, Captain Hall, over the bones of two of Franklin's men which he speaks of having found here. A portion of the inscription was lost by the breaking off of a piece of the stone on which it was written. We did not take down the monument, but after making a hasty sketch, returned to camp, having travelled over fifty miles in ten hours.

At this camp we found another interesting relic in a pine board that seems to have been part of the head of a bunk or other permanent fixture, and has the initials "L. F." in brass tacks upon it. This was picked up on the west coast of Adelaide Peninsula, near where the ship went down that drifted through Victoria Strait, and may serve to identify that vessel, thus proving a most interesting and valuable historic relic. At the next camp, which was our last stopping place on the mainland, we met an old woman named Tooktoocheer, widow of Pooyetah, who was among the first to visit the boat place we saw a few days ago. We were somewhat disappointed in her as a witness, for she was so old that her memory was at fault and she would

wander about to different places and relate circumstances without explanation. Her son, who was present at the interview, was a lad of about twelve years when he visited the boat place with his parents and retained a vivid recollection of the place. His testimony, therefore, proved to be what we had hoped of his mother's. All the time he was talking the old woman sat nodding approval as the circumstances he was relating were recalled to her memory. His name is Ogzenekjenwoek, and he is an aruketko or medicine man in his tribe. The recollection of the boat place was somewhat impressed upon his mind by the explosion of a can of powder with which he and another lad were playing after the articles were found there. The effects of the explosion came near proving fatal at the time, and when I met him during the fall on King William Land he told me he had never entirely recovered from the shock.

I give the interview with Tooktoocheer and her son as I recorded it in my notebook at the time, so that each reader may draw his own conclusions. Some of the statements will undoubtedly appear strange, but in the main they are perfectly intelligible and exceedingly interesting. Tooktoocheer said she was from Okbillegeok (Pelly Bay of the charts), a portion of the Netchillik country. She is the widow of Pooyetah, spoken of by Sir John Ross and Captain Hall. She appeared to be about seventy years old, and was an object of high esteem by her people, as was evinced in the care that bestowed upon her comfort. She said she had never seen any of Franklin's men alive, but saw six skeletons on the mainland and an adjacent island—four on the mainland and two on the island. This she pointed out on the southern coast near 95 degrees west longitude. There were no graves at either place. Her husband was with her at the time and seven other Inuits. This was when she was at the boat place west of Richardson Point. In fact, she seemed to have the two places somewhat mixed up in her mind, and Ogzenekjenwoek took up the thread of the narrative here. In answer to a question which we asked his mother he said he saw books at the boat place in a tin case, about two feet long and a foot square, which was fastened, and they broke it open. The case was full. Written and printed books were shown him and he said they were like the printed ones. Among the books he found what was probably the needle of a compass or other magnetic instrument, because he said when it touched any iron it stuck fast. The boat was right side up and the tin case in the boat. Outside the boat he saw a number of skulls. He forgot how many, but said there were more than four. He also saw bones from legs and arms that appear to have been sawed off. Inside the boat was a box filled with bones; the box was about the same size as the one with books in it.

He said the appearance of the bones led the Inuits to the opinion that the white men had been eating each other. What little flesh was still on the bones was very fresh; one body had all the flesh on. The hair was light; it looked like a long body. He saw a number of wire snow goggles, and alongside the body with flesh on it was a pair of gold spectacles. (He picked out the kind of metal from several that were shown him.) He saw more than one or two pairs of such spectacles, but forgot how many. When asked how long the bodies appeared to have been dead when he saw them, he said they had probably died during the winter previous to the summer he saw them. In the boat he saw canvas and four sticks (a tent or sail), and a number of watches, open faced; a few were gold, but most were silver. They are all lost now. They were given to the children to play with and have been broken up and lost. One body—one with flesh on—had a gold chain on, fastened to gold earrings and a gold hunting case watch with engine turned engraving attached to the chain and hanging down about the waist. He said when he pulled the chain it pulled the head up by the ears. This body also had a gold ring on the ring finger of the right hand. It was taken off and has since been lost by the children in the same way that the other things were lost. His reason for thinking that they had been eating each other was because the bones were cut with a knife or saw. They found one big saw and one small one in the boat; also a large red tin case of smoking tobacco and some pipes. There was no cairn there. The bones are now covered up with sand and seaweed, as they were lying just at high water mark. Some of the books were taken home

for the children to play with and finally torn and lost, and others lay around among the rocks until carried away by the wind and lost or buried beneath the sand.

His statement in reference to one of the deceased wearing a watch by a chain attached to his ears appears strange, but I give the statement as he made it. The chain may in some way have become attached to the ears, or, ridiculous as the story sounds, there may have been some eccentric person in the party who wore his watch in that way, and if such should prove to be the case this would certainly identify him beyond doubt. While the old woman sat in our igloo giving her statement or trying to recollect the circumstances I succeeded in getting a good portrait sketch of her, which attracted considerable interest among the natives, and Ogzenekjeuwock, who toward the latter part of the interview had begun to exhibit symptoms of impatience, turned quickly around as soon as he had finished and asked to have his portrait taken also, in which I accommodated him, much to his gratification.

In reviewing the testimony of the foregoing witnesses it appears confirmatory of the opinion that the skeletons found at this place were the remains of some of the party who were seen by Ahlanyoh and her friend on Washington Bay. She said that "Tooloosh," "Agloocar" and "Doktook" wore spectacles, and spectacles were found at the boat place. Gold watches being found there is also an evidence that there were officers in the party. It is probable that the five men who had a tent on shore near the Inuit tupics were all officers. It is also a very natural deduction that the books that were found in a sealed or locked tin case, which had to be broken open by the natives, were the more important records of the expedition and in charge of the chief surviving officers, as it is not probable that men who were reduced to the extremity that these were, and having to drag everything by hand, would burden themselves with general reading matter. The boat, judging from the relics that we found, was a very heavy one and copper bottomed, for most of the kettles that we saw in use among the Netchilliks were made of sheet copper that they said came from this and the other boats in Erebus Bay. But the boat was an absolute necessity and could not be abandoned. There is no doubt, however, that everything superfluous had been dropped from time to time until nothing remained that could possibly be dispensed with, and such books as they had, besides the Nautical Almanac and Ephemeris, if indeed under the circumstances they would carry even them, were probably the most important records of the expedition.

During the year and a half that the *Erebus* and *Terror* were frozen fast in Victoria Strait the officers had probably surveyed the adjacent shores very carefully and had undoubtedly made observations that were highly important. Especially would this be the case with their magnetical observations, as they were right upon the magnetic pole. We saw some tall and very conspicuous cairns near Cape Felix, which had no records in them and were apparently erected as points of observation from the ships. As their terrible experience commenced after abandoning the vessels it is probable that their time previous to that was occupied in a manner creditable to themselves and exceedingly valuable to all interested in scientific work. The records of these observations were in all probability contained in the tin box which Ogzenekjeuwock speaks of as having been found and lost beyond recovery.

An old Netchillik, named Ockarnawole, stated that five years ago he and his son, who was also present in the igloo, made an excursion along the northwestern coast of King William Land. Between Victory Point and Cape Felix they found some things in a small cask near the salt water. In a monument that he did not take down he found between the stones five jackknives and a pair of scissors, also a small flat piece of tin, now lost; saw no graves at this place, but found what from his description of the way the handle was put on was either an adze or a pickaxe. A little north of this place found a tent place and three tin cups. About Victory Point found a grave, with a skeleton, clothes and jack-knife with one blade broken. Saw no books. In a little bay on the north side of Collinson Inlet saw a quantity of clothes. There was plenty of snow on the ground at the time they were there.

Viewing this statement in the light of our subsequent search upon this ground I am inclined to believe that the

grave they found was not at Victory Point, but was Irving's grave, about three miles below there. We saw no evidence of any grave at Victory Point, though we made a particularly extended search around that entire section of the country. The little bay spoken of is also probably the little bay where Lieutenant Irvings's Grave was discovered. There is a little bay on the north side of Collinson Inlet, but Lieutenant Schwatka and I visited it several times without finding any traces of clothing or any other evidences of white men having been there, and from what we saw at other places it seems almost impossible that there could have been much there as late as five years ago without some indications remaining. The vicinity of places where boats had been destroyed or camps where clothing was found were invariably indicated by pieces of cloth among the rocks, at greater or less intervals, for a long distance, sometimes as far as one or two miles on either side, and it would be almost impossible to escape seeing the principal point when led to it by such gradually cumulative evidence.

From this camp we went in two marches to Cape Herschel, where we left the heaviest of our baggage, with Joe and the other Inuits, taking only the white men of the party, with Tooloosh and his family and Owanark, Equeesik's youngest brother, to assist in the management of the sled, and started for Cape Felix on the 17th. We left instructions with Joe to remain at Cape Herschel as long as they could find enough to eat there, but if there was more game further down the coast or on the mainland to go there, and leave stones to indicate their route so that Tooloosh would know where to look for them when we returned from Cape Felix. We took a course but little west of north, and at night encamped at the head of Washington Bay. Here we left the salt water ice and started across land, keeping the same direction, with the intention of striking Collinson Inlet near its head. Our surprise can then be imagined when, after two days' travelling we came out on Erebus Bay, which we thought was far to the west. This discrepancy was afterward accounted for when we found, by a comparison with the position of points between Cape Jane Franklin and Cape Felix, established by Sir James Ross, and confirmed by the officers of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, that Cape Herschel is really about eighteen or twenty miles further west than mapped on the Admiralty charts.

The travelling across land was exceedingly heavy and tedious, owing to the softening condition of the snow and to the lakes being covered with water to the depth of about six or eight inches. In the morning the slight crust on the snow, formed during the night, would break through at nearly every step, while during the rest of the day it was simply wading through slush or water.

We found the salt water ice also in a bad condition for travelling. It was very old ice and as hummocky as it is possible for ice to be. We usually kept near the coast, where we found pretty good sledging; but one day we took the hummocks, to avoid a great detour that following the shore ice would have entailed upon us, and did it to our sorrow. The fall snows and winter winds had piled up around and among the hummocks, filling in the interstices, so that, were the snow frozen, the sledging would not have been so very difficult; but the sun had already poured his rays upon it, day and night, for so long a time that the snow was soft and nearly every step would break through.

Sometimes we would sink to our waists and then our legs would be dangling in slush and water without finding bottom. The sled would often sink so that the dogs could not pull it out, light as was the load, and when we would gather round to help them we could only get an occasional foothold, perhaps by kneeling in a hummock or holding on with one hand while we pulled with the other. Even the dogs could not pull to any advantage. Some would be floundering in the slush and water while others were scrambling over the broken ice, and yet under all these disadvantages we were able to make a march of ten miles through the skill and experience of our Inuit dog driver. Without the assistance of dogs and natives it is altogether probable that we would not have been able to accomplish more than two or three miles at the best, and I can well understand that Dr. Hayes had so much difficulty in crossing Smith Sound through the heavy hummocks in the spring of 1861. But at the same time I feel pretty well

convinced that with plenty of good dogs and competent native drivers to manage the sledges there is no ice in the Arctic that would prevent an average march of ten miles a day with light loads during the long days of spring. I would not even stipulate for such an exceptionally excellent guide and driver as our faithful Toolooah. Such as he are rare anywhere and especially so among the Esquimaux. He is not only the best hunter in his tribe, but the best dog driver and the most energetic man I have seen among all the tribes with whom I have come in contact. He is more like a first-class white man in that respect than an Esquimaux, and there is a legend in his tribe that he was never known to be tired. It is certain that to him more than to all the other natives with us combined is due the success of our enterprise.

When the weather was unpropitious for hunting and we would be without food it was nothing more than the usual Inuit custom to say "*Ma-muk-poo-noi*" ("No good"), and sit down to wait for the weather to improve. But under such circumstances I have known our brave hearted Toolooah rise equal to the emergency and go out to hunt for game until he found it. The others would perhaps go out and look around for a short time, and if they saw no game would come in, while he would not get in until nearly midnight if, as was seldom the case, he came in empty handed. I remember one time where we were without food, and moving into a portion of the country which we knew to be but thinly stocked with game. The hunters all went out, though the weather was thick with snow, and the only probability of seeing reindeer being that they might stumble upon them unobserved by the accident of approaching them towards the wind. The others came in about noon discouraged, having seen no game. Toolooah, on the contrary, did not get in until about five hours later; then he came in for the dogs, to bring in three reindeer that he had killed a few miles north of the camp. He went out in a southwesterly direction, and started to make a circuit of the camp on a radius of about five miles. By this ingenious course he came upon the fresh tracks of three reindeer, and at once started in pursuit, determined to follow them until he came up to them. The days were short, and he had to move rapidly, so that he absolutely ran about twelve miles until he overtook and killed them. I merely mention this incident to show the kind of metal our Toolooah is made of, not as a sample of Inuit character, but as a remarkable contrast to it.

Our ten-mile march through Erebus Bay occupied fifteen hours, and we were all pretty well worn out when we reached the shore and encamped, still some distance below Franklin Point. We laid over the next day, for Toolooah, who had exerted himself even beyond his great powers of endurance, was still quite exhausted, and though he expressed his readiness to resume the journey Lieutenant Schwatka did not think it sufficiently urgent to run the risk of breaking him down altogether, not only out of personal regard for the noble fellow, but as he was our sole dependence and losing his services would be a sad if not altogether fatal disaster to the entire party.

During the day I shot two of an apparently distinct species of snipe to preserve their skins for the Smithsonian Institution collection. One of them was distinguished by a sweet, simple song, somewhat similar to the lark, its silvery tones gushing forth as if in perfect ecstasy of enjoyment of sunshine and air, at the same time rising and poising itself upon its wings. It seemed almost inhuman to kill the sweet little songster, particularly as it was the only creature I saw in the Arctic that uttered a pleasant note. All other sounds were such as the scream of the hawk and the gull, the quack of the duck, the yell of the wolf, the "Ooff! ooff!" of the walrus or the bark of the seal. All harsh and unmelodious, save the tones of this sweet little singer. Nothing but starvation or scientific research could justify the slaughter of one of these innocents. I believe I shut my eyes when I pulled the trigger of my gun, and I know my heart gave a regretful thump when I heard the thud of its poor, bleeding body upon the ground. When we started for Franklin Point the next day Lieutenant Schwatka concluded to follow Toolooah's advice and keep upon the smooth ice near the shore, even though it should increase the distance marched. Our experience of the hummocks of Victoria Straits was not one that we were anxious to repeat. We had a short stretch of

similar work in crossing the mouth of an inlet just below Franklin Point and were glad enough when we got through. The thermometer registered 37 degrees in the shade and 60 degrees in the sun. There was scarcely any wind and coats were a burden of which we had soon to relieve ourselves. The heat while walking was quite as exhausting as 98 degrees in the shade at New York. We saw a number of seals on the ice opposite the mouth of the inlet, and Toolooah shot one which was an unusually big specimen. In fact, the average of those we have seen in this part of the country is much larger than those at Hudson's Bay.

During the entire day and night small flocks of ducks were flying swiftly past the tent, and so unaccustomed are they to meeting human beings in that wilderness that they would be almost directly on the tent before they saw it, which only caused them to deviate a little to the right or left or put on a little more steam. Lieutenant Schwatka seated himself on a rock alongside the tent, with his double-barrelled, breech-loading shot gun in his hand, and in a short time stopped three, two drakes and a duck. The drakes are exceedingly pretty, especially about the head and neck. The head is of a pale olive-green hue, a fashionable color in silks a few years ago, and known by the extraordinary name of "elephant's breath." This gradually merges into a very pale, warm gray, the line of demarcation between it and the very dark brown which constitutes the general color of the body being very abrupt. The bill is of a vermillion red, and surmounted by a bright orange colored crest, with a black border as positively marked as if of black tape. At this season we usually see the drakes flying together and the ducks in separate bands, reminding one of the division of sexes in a country meeting house. We often came upon an immense body of drakes sitting upon the edge of an ice floe, looking very much like a regiment of huzzars at a distance drawn up in time of battle. The duck is not so gaudy as her husband. She is quite contented in a full suit of mottled brown and olive gray, presenting a texture on the back somewhat similar to the canvas back species of Chesapeake Bay. About half-past ten o'clock in the evening Toolooah and I walked up to the crest of a ridge north of camp to see if there were any points still to the north of us in this meridian. We found the coast bearing off well toward the eastward and then toward the northeast, and knew it to be the upper coast of Franklin Point. We also saw a reindeer, which Toolooah shot before returning to camp.

When we left Franklin Point the four white men of the party kept upon the land near the coast, and left the sled in charge of the Inuits to follow along the shore ice. The snow was entirely off the ridges and only lay in great patches of soft slush in the valleys and upon occasional marshes. We spread out on the land so as to cover as much ground in our search as possible, moving like a long line of skirmishers, with instructions that in case we saw anything that we did not understand or which required further investigation to make signals to assemble. In this way before reaching Collison Inlet we found the graves of two white men, near one of which was lying the upper part of a skull, while within the pile of stones we found the upper maxilla with two teeth and a piece of the cheekbone. No other human bones were found, but these were laid together for burial on our return, when we could give a more thorough search.

The next day we laid over at Cape Jane Franklin to make a preliminary search of the vicinity. Lieutenant Schwatka and I went up Collinson Inlet, but saw no traces of white men. Henry and Frank, who had been sent up the coast, were more fortunate. About a mile and a half above camp they came upon the camp made by Captain Crozier, with his entire command from the two ships, after abandoning the vessels.

There were several cooking stoves, with their accompanying copper kettles, besides clothing, blankets, canvas, iron and brass implements, and an opened grave, where were found a quantity of blue cloth, part of which seemed to have been a heavy overcoat, and a part probably wrapped around the body. There was also a large quantity of canvas in and around the grave, with coarse stitching through it and the cloth, as if the body had been encased as if for burial at sea. Several gilt buttons were found among the rotting cloth and mould in the bottom of the grave, and a lens, apparently the object glass of a marine telescope.

Upon one of the stones at the foot of the grave Henry found a medal, which was thickly covered with grime, and was so much the color of the clay-stone on which it rested as to nearly escape detection. It proved to be a silver medal, two and a half inches in diameter, with a bas relief portrait of George IV., surrounded with the words.

GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIARUM  
REX, 1820.

on the obverse, and on the reverse a laurel wreath surrounded by

SECOND MATHEMATICAL PRIZE, ROYAL  
NAVAL COLLEGE.

and enclosing

AWARDED TO JOHN IRVING, MIDSUMMER,  
1830.

This at once identified the grave as that of Lieutenant John Irving, third officer of the *Terror*. Under the head was found a figured silk pocket handkerchief, neatly folded, the colors and pattern in a remarkable state of preservation. The skull and a few other bones only were found in and near by the grave. They were carefully gathered together, with a few pieces of the cloth and the other articles, to be brought away for interment where they may hereafter rest undisturbed. A reburial on King William Land would be only until the grave was again found by the natives, when it would certainly be again torn open and despoiled.

The day after this discovery was made by the men, we moved camp to the vicinity of the grave and spent two days in searching for other matters of interest, but there was still some snow on the ground and little ponds in the vicinity of the articles were partly frozen so that an exhaustive search was impossible. Upon our return from Cape Felix, on the 11th of July, we found the snow entirely gone and the ponds near the shore nearly all dry, we therefore had little difficulty in completing the search at that time. Among the various articles found was a brush with the name "H. Wilks" cut in the side, a two-gallon stone jug stamped "R. Wheatley, wine and spirit merchant, Greenheith, Kent," several tin cans, a pickle bottle and a canvas pulling strap, a sledge harness marked with a stencil plate "T 11," showing it to have belonged to the *Terror*. We also found a stocking rudely made of a piece of blanket, showing that they were in need of good stockings, which are so essential to the comfort of the Arctic traveller. For this purpose nothing is so good as the fur of the reindeer, but next to that well made woolen stockings are the best. It was heartrending to see this mute testimony to their destitution.

At our second visit Tooloonah's wife found in a pile of stones, where had formerly stood the cairn seen by Lieutenant Hobson, a piece of paper which had weathered the storms of more than twenty Arctic winters. It was with much difficulty that I could open it without tearing it, while all stood around in anxious expectancy, confident that it was an additional record from Captain Crozier, as it was in a tattered and weather-beaten condition.

This, however, proved only to be a copy of the Crozier record, found by Lieutenant Hobson of McClintock's expedition. The document, which mentions *inter alia* the death of Sir John Franklin, will be so familiar to our readers that we do not republish it.

We next set about digging for the record that Captain McClintock proposed to bury ten feet true north from the centre of the cairn and a foot below the surface, but though we dug a deep trench four feet wide from the centre of the cairn, due north, for a distance of twenty feet, nothing was found, and the inference is that Captain McClintock either failed to deposit the record or that changes in the surface of the ground have brought it to light, and it has either been stolen by natives or washed into the sea.

Some of the articles found were strewn along the beach for a long distance on either side of the pile of clothing and heavy implements, and were covered up with snow when we first visited the spot. There was a large quantity of cask hoops near by, but no wood. Even the handles of the shovels and pickaxes had been sawed off, probably by the natives who first found the place.

This was evidently the spot where the crews landed when

they abandoned the ships, and, as Lieutenant Hobson says, it appeared as if they had selected only what was necessary on their sledge journey. It would further appear that when the party reached the southern coast of King William Land after a tedious and wasting journey, and found themselves fast fading away without being able to reach the mainland, a small party was sent back to the ships for provisions. The testimony of the Ookjoolik, who saw the ship that sank off Grant Point, showed that there were some stores on board even then, though only a small quantity. It is probable that Lieutenant Irving was the officer in charge of this return party, and that he died after reaching the camp. It is also probable that these people, who, according to the Ookjoolik testimony, drifted with the ship to the island off Grant Point, were also of this party, and, with the sailors' instinct, preferred to stick to the ship to returning to the already famishing party which they left with scarcely any better prospects on the south coast. The appearance of the boat place on Erebus Bay seems to indicate that it floated ashore after the ice broke up and had previously been abandoned by those who were able to walk. That skeletons were found in the boat by those who saw it before it was destroyed, and near by by our party, would seem to indicate that the whole party were in a desperate condition at the time, otherwise the helpless ones would not have been abandoned.

Such a state of affairs could scarcely have occurred on their southern trip, and is a strong indication of a return party. Lieutenant Irving's death had not occurred when they first left the vicinity of Cape Jane Franklin, or it would have been mentioned in Captain Crozier's record, which was written the day before they started for Bock's River. That the boat on Erebus Bay drifted in is evident from its being found just at high-water mark where the debris is still visible. At the time the party returned under Lieutenant Irving the sleds could not have been dragged along that line, as the snow would have been off the ground just then and probably was gone when the large party got that far on their way south as the testimony of the natives who met them in Washington Bay shows that they moved exceedingly slow. That there were men on the ship that drifted down Victoria Strait is additional reason for believing that they returned, for Captain Crozier in his record accounts for all the survivors being with him. It is possible that those who went out to the ship were caught there by the ice breaking up, and could not rejoin their companions on the shore, if indeed there were any there, which is doubtful, for we saw no skeletons at the camping place except Lieutenant Irving's. The ice broke up in Erebus Bay and Victoria Strait the year we were there on the 14th of July, and it is probable that it was as late as that when the return party reached the camp near Lieutenant Irving's grave.

We left Irving Bay on the 30th of June, caching all our heavy stuff in order to lighten the sled as much as possible, and reached Cape Felix on the 3rd of July, having laid over one day on the north side of Wall Bay. We saw no traces of the Franklin expedition until we arrived at our place of encampment, near Cape Felix. The walking, however, was developing new tortures for us every day. We were either wading through the hillside torrents or lakes, which, frozen on the bottom, made the footing exceedingly treacherous, or else with sealskin boots, rendered soft by constant wetting, painfully plodding over sharp clay stones, set firmly in the ground, with the edges pointing up, or lying flat and slipping as we stepped upon them and sliding the unwary foot into a crevice that would seemingly wrench it from the body. These are some of the features of a walk on King William Land, and yet we moved about ten miles a day and made as thorough a search as was possible. All rocky places that looked anything like opened graves or torn down cairns—in fact, all places where stones of any kind seemed to have been gathered together by human hand—were examined, and by spreading out at such intervals as the nature of the ground indicated covered the greatest amount of territory. Lieutenant Schwatka carried his double-barrelled shotgun and killed a great many ducks and geese, and I, with my Sharp's rifle, got an occasional reindeer. We were now on a meat diet exclusively, as and most of it was eaten almost as soon as killed, we all suffered more or less from diarrhoea. Nor did we have any other food until nine months later when we

reached the ship *George and Mary* at Marble Island, except a few pounds of corn starch, which we had left at Cape Herschel, when we started for Cape Felix on the 17th of June. In due course of time, however, we got used to the diet, and experienced no greater inconvenience from it than did our native companions.

Where we encamped, which was about three miles south of Cape Felix, was what appeared to be a torn down cairn and a quantity of canvas and coarse red woollen stuff, pieces of blue cloth, broken bottles and other similar stuff, showing that there has been a permanent camping place here from the vessels, while a piece of an ornamented china tea cup and cans of preserved potatoes showed that it was in charge of an officer.

Our flag waved from the highest point of King William Land throughout the day following, which we were altogether too patriotic to forget was Independence Day. After firing a national salute from our rifles and shotguns our day's work was resumed. Henry and Frank were sent to explore the two points further along the coast, while Lieutenant Schwatka and I searched the vicinity of the camp and about a mile inland. It was a dismal, foggy day, but we derived great comfort from occasional glimpses of our country's flag through the lifting fog, the only inspiring sight in this desolate wilderness—a region that fully illustrates "the abomination of desolation" spoken of by Jeremiah the prophet.

The next day Lieutenant Schwatka went further inland, Frank and Henry down the coast, and I took Toolooah, with the sled, and went around the point toward Cape Sidney, keeping well out on the ice to see if any cairn might have been erected to attract attention from that direction. On the way we stopped and took down a cairn that I had seen on the day of our arrival. We found nothing in it though, the earth beneath it being soft. We dug far down in the hope of finding something to account for its existence, as Toolooah believed, though he was not certain, that it was a white man's cairn. I did not go as far as Cape Sidney, which had been my intention, as a thick fog, which came up as we left the cairn, rendered the trip useless for the purpose intended, as we could only get occasional glimpses of the shore and could not see inland at all.

Lieutenant Schwatka found a well-built cairn or pillar seven feet high on a high hill about two miles back from the coast, and took it down very carefully without meeting with any record or mark whatever. It was on a very prominent hill from which could plainly be seen the trend of the coast on both the eastern and western shores, and would most certainly have attracted the attention of any vessels following in the route of the *Erebus* and *Terror* though hidden by intervening hills from those walking along the coast. The next day Frank, Toolooah and I went with Lieutenant Schwatka to take another look in the vicinity of the cairn and to see if with a spyglass we could discover any other cairn looking from that hill, but without success. It seemed unfortunate that probably the only cairn left standing on King William Land, built by the hands of white men should have had no record left in it, as there it might have been well preserved. When satisfied that no document had been left there the inference was that it had been erected in the pursuit of the scientific work of the expedition, or that it had been used in alignment with some other object to watch the drift of the ships. Before leaving we rebuilt the cairn and deposited in it a record of the work of the Franklin search party to date.

We left Cape Felix on the 7th of July, reluctantly satisfied that Sir John Franklin had not been buried in that vicinity. The minuteness of our search will appear in the number of exploded percussion caps, shot and other small articles that were found in various places. The Inuits who were with us evinced a most remarkable interest in our labours, and with their eagle eyes were ever finding things that would have escaped our attention. Everything they did not fully understand they brought to us, and though many of such things were of no account they were not discouraged. Since Toolooah had found the inscription scratched on a clay stone on the monument erected by Captain Hall over the remains near Pfeiffer River he had ever been watchful, and often, while away from camp hunting, he has come upon a stone near a demolished cairn or on some conspicuous place which had marks on that he thought might be writing. These he invariably

brought into camp, though often compelled to carry them a long distance, in addition to a load of meat. We always praised his effort in that line, and were pleased to notice that he did not get discouraged by repeated failures to discover something of interest. He is as untiring in his efforts to aid us in our search as in securing food, and there is always a degree of intelligence displayed in whatever he undertakes that is wholly foreign to Inuit character. Even the stones that he brought into camp bore marks that were most astonishingly like writing. You could almost read them. If we had not been so straitened for transportation we would have brought some of these remarkable specimens home.

Captain T. F. Barry, of the schooner *Eothen*, against whom the serious accusation is made by the lately returned Franklin search expedition of carrying away provisions from Depot Island which should have been left there for the use of the party, thereby reducing them to the necessity of living on seal-skin diet for several days, met a *Herald* reporter yesterday at the office of Alexandre Brothers, the owners of the vessel, with an emphatic denial of the charges. He made the following statement:—

"On August 10th, 1878, I provided the search party at Depot Island with twenty fathoms of whale line, forty fathoms of lance warp for dog harness, three small tents, which belonged to the *Eothen*, and which I traded for a larger tent when cast away the year previous in the bark *A. Houghton*, 128 pounds of coffee, five pounds of tea, twenty pounds of soap, four barrels of pork (raw), one barrel of flour, four skinning knives, two washtubs, two water pails, two camp stools, ten gallons of vinegar, sails, needles and twine, and six casks containing 3,624 pounds of bread. In 1879 at Marble Island I also gave them two eight-inch butcher knives, one barrel of pork (cooked), one barrel of molasses and an American ensign.

"The *Eothen* is now out of port, which I regret very much, as the log containing these entries is aboard her, but the list is correct, as it was made at the time and was afterward copied into the log book. Instead of taking the 5,000 pounds of bread which my instructions authorized me to give them, they only took the amount stated in the list, leaving in my charge the remaining 1,876 pounds. This, together with whatever provisions I had left, I agreed to leave for them at Depot Island in the spring. Early in January, 1879, Colonel Gilder, of the search party, with three natives, came on board the *Eothen*, at Marble Island, where I had gone into winter quarters, and the following week Lieutenant Schwatka arrived with a party of twenty-three Esquimaux. I fed them all till the 10th of March on the remainder of the bread, and when they went away only 300 pounds of bread was left. This was further depleted by August to about one hundred pounds, as they turned over to my care a woman and three children, with instructions to feed them from the stores of the party. As I had agreed to leave this for them at Depot Island I attempted to reach that place in August, but was prevented by thick and stormy weather and by the prevalence of scurvy among my men, thirteen of whom were down with that disease when I gave up the trial and turned around for home. I reached St. Johns in September, sick, and was obliged to leave my vessel at that port in charge of the mate."

"I want," continued Captain Barry, "to say a word in answer to the story in this morning's *Herald*, which implies that my account of how I came by the Franklin spoon is highly improbable. This accusation should have been made in Hudson's Bay in presence of Captain Potter when we were all there together. I got the spoon, as I have stated before, from a native in exchange for an iron one in the spring of 1877 while cast away near Cape Fullerton. Captain Potter never saw the spoon, nor did he know that I had any such thing. I was with Captain Potter in 1872 when he found his three spoons, and remained with him after that for three months, during which time I never heard of his missing any of them. I don't know the name of the native of whom I got my spoon, but I do know that any story of how the spoon came into my possession different from the way in which I have stated is a lie."

When Captain Barry had finished his statement the owners of the *Eothen*, who were present, denounced him for his action toward the search party. They censured him for not reaching Depot Island as he had agreed, and characterized his conduct as cowardly. He should, they said,

have reached that point, and, so far as they could see, there was no tangible reason why he did not do so. From his own statement it was evident that he left Hudson's Bay a full month sooner than he should have, as it is well known that vessels usually remained in those waters till September. They also berated him for deserting his ship at St. Johns, claiming that after he left her many articles of value disappeared, and that if they had not sent after her she would have been there still. To these censures Captain Barry replied, as in his statement above, that he could not get to Depot Island and that he was too sick at St. Johns to remain on board.

"I am not to blame for what happened on the *Eothen* after I left her," he said, "nor am I responsible for the articles lost. I gave you on my arrival at New York a complete list of everything on board."

"No, you did not," said Mr. Alexandre; "your list did not agree with the contents of the vessel. We found on board her not the small amount of provisions we expected from your account, but enough to last a ship's crew fifteen months," and turning to the reporter he continued, "There were stores of all kinds; not much bread, it is true, but plenty of flour, pork, canned meats, molasses, &c., which we afterward sold, but which should have been left on Depot Island."

This pointed attack, backed up by what the owners claim is positive proof, elicited a statement from Captain Barry that these provisions must have been purchased at St. Johns or on the way home. This the owners denied, as the packages, they say, they knew were in the vessel when she started. Captain Barry refused to say anything more in answer to the reporter's questions, withdrawing from the interview with the remark that when the log of the *Eothen* came to hand he could prove his story, and that enough had already been said in the papers as to what he had done.—*New York Herald*.

#### OLD BARBLE'S HOUSE.

"Peter, my boy," said old uncle Barble, "when I die, I leave you this house of mine. You'll find it a snug place to retire to when you give up business."

Snug, indeed; for uncle Barble's house was situated on the esplanade of W-on-the-Sea. It boasted a commanding view of the ocean, a carriage-sweep in front, and a fine garden behind. It was a house which had always conferred on its owner some prestige in W——, for folks wondered why old Barble should have kept such a large mansion and grounds for his own use, when he might have cleared so much money by selling them to promoters of hotel companies, who had made many a bid for what was regarded as the finest site in W——. However, old Barble had always said: "My nephew Peter shall sell the house if he pleases; as for me, I like to feel that I am living in the finest house of our city. In one way and another, this house has been the making of me; and, please the pigs, it'll be the making of Peter."

It seems that the pigs were pleased that Peter should be made; for one day of woe old Barble died, and his nephew became heir to a tidy sum of money, along with the house at W—— aforementioned. Mr. Peter Mickins was a briefless barrister of about forty, who was very ambitious of getting on in the world. He had tried his hands and feet at climbing a number of those ladders which are supposed to lead to social eminence quicker than if you take the roundabout road of patience. He had edited a newspaper, had written some political pamphlets, and had acted as secretary to two or three of those companies which appear to spend most of their shareholders' money in advertising. He was also a constant and fluent spouter at public meetings. In fact, Mickins was not at all an uncommon sort of fellow. By perseveringly vapouring forth the platitudes of all the crazes met in fashion, he had earned quite a nice little reputation as a man of science, a philanthropist, and a politician. But all this would not have done much for him in the long run, if it had not been for that most timely and fortunate legacy which Mickins came in for of old Barble's house.

There is a story of a man who, paying a tax for his donkey, became thereby an elector; he lost his donkey and his vote too, so that he had some ground for maintaining that it was the donkey and not he who was privileged to help in returning a Member to Parliament. Even as it was with this man's donkey, so it was with Peter Mickins's house. That dwelling endowed him with importance. It gave him rank among the big-wigs of W——, and lent colour to the supposition that he was much better off than he pretended to be. As rivers flow to the sea, good luck poured upon the man who has become independent of fortune; and so now Peter Mickins found that it would not be difficult for him to get elected a town-councillor for W——, and afterwards become Member of Parliament for the borough. Indeed, the Ven. Mr. Noser, who was Archdeacon of W——, and so active a character in the borough that he had been nicknamed the Grand Elector, said to Mickins with a sort of pious wink, as he pocketed a substantial cheque which his new parishioner had handed to him in aid of some church school funds: "You leave your candidature in my

hands, Mickins. Just allow me to nurse the borough for you a couple of years, and you'll see."

Now, the Ven. Mr. Noser did not make such promises as these without meaning to keep them, for he was a discreet Archdeacon, and so Peter Mickins began to feel wondrously elated by the career of glory which was opening before him. As for Mrs. Mickins, a slim and simpering lady, corroded by the ambition of "shining in society," she could not have taken more pleasure in her new mansion if it had been situated in the Elysian fields. She was always being complimented on its size and beauty. She gave croquet-parties in its garden, and found that any number of nice people were willing to accept her invitations. Other nice people would call and sit for whole hours on her balcony when the weather was fine, admiring the view of the sea. During the first season which the Mickinses spent in W——, their abode became a house of call for all those fascinating persons who like to enjoy themselves gratuitously at the expense of their richer neighbours. Mickins and his wife never wanted for guests to help them eat their beef and empty bottles out of the cellar which old Barble had so judiciously stocked. On their side the guests did something for Peter Mickins, who was elected a member of a local club, and received invitations from several of the county gentry to come with his wife and spend a few days at their halls and park during the hunting season.

Alas! Mickins accepted the invitation to go a-hunting, and it is owing to this circumstance that he is not now sitting in Parliament. The mere fact of having consented to ride to hounds on a horse eighteen hands high marred as fine a legislative career as could have fallen to the lot of any Briton. Mickins set his horse at a ditch, and was hurled on the top of his hat into a field of hard stubble. As his head happened to be inside his hat, concussion of the brain resulted, and poor Peter was carried back to his host's house in the saddest plight possible. It was all the doctors could do to save him, and even when they had done their best Mickins looked but a sorry object, the ghost of his former self. However, as soon as he was fit to be moved, his wife took him back to their pleasant home at W——, and here Mickins was gratified with some payment for his great hospitalities under the form of kindness from many friends. The Ven. Archdeacon Noser was most unremitting in his visits. He called every day at luncheon time; and his grave, earnest voice was often heard talking politics and theology to his suffering host even up to the evening hour when dinner was served. Then, again, old Barble's house was filled daily with visitors, who helped Mrs. Mickins to comfort and amuse her poor husband, until it became evident to the doctors that the rapid progress of their patient's recovery would hurry him into a better world if they did not interfere. They accordingly ordered him to go and spend a year abroad, travelling by easy stages all over the Continent, and winding-up with a visit to Egypt. Mickins languidly agreed, and left the arrangements for the journey in his wife's hands.

Now it was no sooner known that this lady and her husband were going abroad than agents applied to them to know whether they would consent to let their house during their absence. Mrs. Mickins saw no objection to this course, which would help her to defray the expenses of her journey; and she merely stipulated that any tenants introduced to her should be perfectly respectable. One morning an agent called to say that he had received a most eligible offer from a Polish lady of rank, Countess Fulowitz, who was prepared to take the house for one year at a high rental. Mrs. Mickins consented; and started quite happy to think she had made a good bargain. As she and her husband ensconced themselves in a first-class railway carriage, the Ven. Archdeacon Noser stood on the platform, and graciously waved them an adieu with his black kid gloves. "Good-bye, my worthy friend," he cried, with a soft gravity, to Mickins: "mind you come back to us in sound health, so that we may make a good fight with you at the elections." And he added a small joke in Latin: "*Vires acquirit rundo*. A man gathers strength by going to Egypt. Ha! Ha!"

Like a giant refreshed with wine, so did Peter Mickins return to W—— after a twelve months' voyage. He had tasted the vintages of many countries; he had been up the Rhine and down the Rhone; he had put his back into the crater of Vesuvius, and had climbed, with the help of half-a-dozen negroes, to the top of the highest Pyramid. He came back game for anything.

The day after his return was a fine, balmy one in August, and W—— was full of visitors. The Esplanade was crowded, and from his drawing-room window Peter Mickins looked down upon many familiar faces which he hoped would presently light up with glee at the sight of him. It struck him, though, that his friends had become rather short-sighted, for though he persistently bobbed his head and waved his hand out of the window, nobody appeared to notice him. "I suppose they don't expect me back so soon," he soliloquised; "yet I wrote to say I was coming. Ah here's the dear old Archdeacon." And Mickins was on the point of crying, "Hi! Noser!" when his sense of what was due to a Church dignitary restrained him. He contented himself with waving his pocket-handkerchief, but the Archdeacon, though he glanced up at the window, strode on superciliously unconscious.

Peter Mickins could not make out what this meant. He had quite counted on some public demonstration in honour of his return. He had expected that the Ven. Mr. Noser and the Mayor and Aldermen would all wait upon him together and offer their congratulations on his happy restoration to health. Troubled by a presentiment which he could not explain, he sought his head-dress and sallied forth on to the Esplanade. The very first person he encountered was the Mayor of W——, one Rinds, a prosperous cheesemonger, and a pillar of the Conservative party. Rinds lifted his hand to his hat, but it was not to remove it in a courteous salute; he clipped it determinedly on the top so as to impress it more firmly.

ly on his head, and throwing back his head with a haughty roll of his eye, he passed by his quondam friend Mickins. "Now, what on earth does this mean?" exclaimed the latter. "Hallo, Rinds, don't you know me?"

Rinds did not deign to turn round. Mickins wandered on like one stupefied and met two Aldermen of W——, the one a chemist, the other a pastry-cook. Both these dignitaries saw Mickins as plainly as it was possible to see a fellow-citizen; but not a word of greeting escaped them. They frowned terribly, curled their lips, and would have passed on like Rinds, had not Mickins barred their progress by extending his arms.

"Come, what does this mean? Don't you know me, you two?" "No, sir, I don't know you," responded the chemist stiffly. "We have even forgotten your name, Mr. Mickins," chimed in the pastry-cook punctiliously, with some pomp of manner, and giving him the go-by, one to his right and the other to his left, the pair of Aldermen went on.

Peter Mickins's arms fell to his side. He could understand less than ever what was happening to him; but, fortunately, he desisted the Archdeacon walking a little further on, and he hurried after him. "Archdeacon," he cried, breathless, so soon as he was within earshot; and he expected to see Mr. Noser turn round with his face all aglow from smiles, but the countenance which Mr. Noser turned upon Peter Mickins was one black with anger. "Sir, what do you want with me?" inquired the Archdeacon, much as if he were addressing a pick-pocket. "Why, I'm Mickins," stammered the owner of this name. "I wish to goodness you'd tell me, Archdeacon, what is the meaning of this miserable reception which has been given me here. I came back expecting to find friends."

"That was singular presumption on your part, Mr. Mickins," was the Archdeacon's dry answer.

"Will you just explain those words?" retorted Mr. Mickins, whose eyes now kindled.

"I have nothing to explain," replied Mr. Noser.

"But you shall explain," bawled Peter Mickins; and he looked so furious as he clenched his fists that the Archdeacon grew a little frightened. Several people had stopped on the Parade to watch the interview between the two men. The Archdeacon, not wishing to become the centre of a mob, motioned to Mickins to come with him, and the pair walked along together till they came to a side street, when the Archdeacon branched off. "Mr. Mickins," he then said, with as much dignity as he could muster, "when people make money by such methods as you have been doing, they cannot hope for the esteem of honest men."

"I have always made my money by reputable methods," responded Mickins hotly, "and I dare you to prove the contrary." "Ah, this is too much," shouted the Archdeacon, shaking his umbrella. "If you call it reputable to keep a public casino and gambling-house for the entertainment of sharpers and jades, I pity you." And, turning majestically on his heel, he walked on. Mickins could get no further explanation from him.

He got none from anybody else, though he soon discovered, by conducting personal inquiries among people who were not his friends, that during his absence his precious tenant, the Countess Fulowitz, had converted his house into a rendezvous for all the loose characters in the district; and that, moreover, she had stated that Mr. Peter Mickins had given her full authority so to do. The very high rent which she paid seemed to corroborate this assertion, and poor Mickins found it in vain to struggle against appearances. He is noted to this day as a black sheep in W——, and he finds it impossible to let his house. Neither can he inhabit it himself. It stands empty and desolate, glanced at with little shivers of horror by all the pious persons in W——, among whom Archdeacon Noser is chief.—*Truth.*

#### NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Nov. 10th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Nov. 4th
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Oct. 30th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 8th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 4th

\* Left San Francisco, 19th October, City of Peking.

#### NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

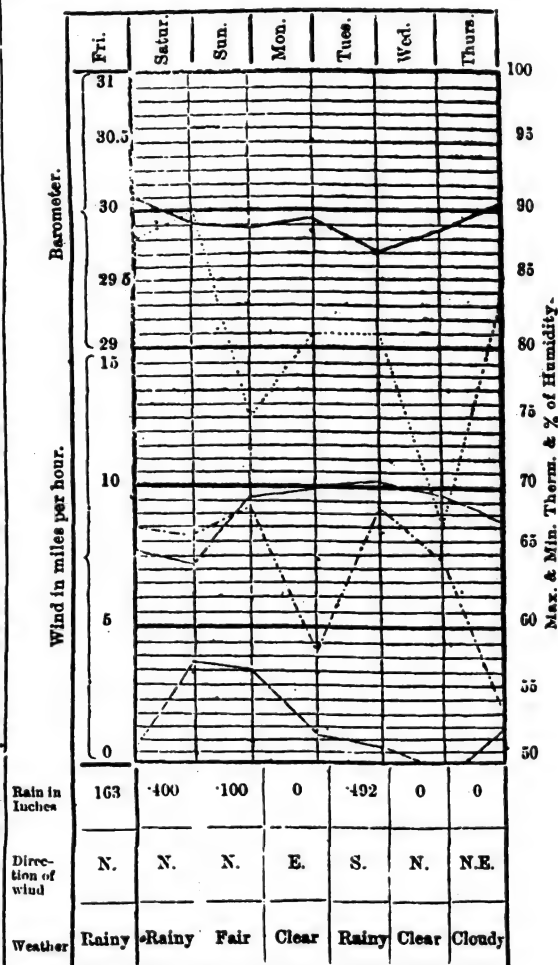
AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Nov. 9th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Nov. 6th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Oct. 31st
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 2nd
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 13th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 3rd

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximately as follows.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22ND, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujiho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



#### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 20.0 miles per hour on Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.176 inches on Friday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest, was 29.590 inches on Tuesday, at 2 p.m. The maximum temperature for the week was 73° 30' on Tuesday and the minimum was 49° on Wednesday, the highest and lowest temperature for the corresponding week of last year being 72° 5' and 50° 2' respectively. The total amount of rain during the week was 1.154 inches, against a total of 3.210 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

#### NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 30th October, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
Monday.....	1880.						
Tuesday.....	Oct. 23	75 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2	380	326	113
Wednesday.....	" 24	75 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 25	75 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 26	75 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 27	75 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2	—	—	—



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
A. E. Nordenskjöld	Johannsen	Russian steamer	179	Shinagawa	Oct. 24	J. Ph. von Hemert
John P. Best	Heyden	British steamer	1,125	Shanghai	Oct. 28	C. Illies & Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Menzaleh	Houmery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	Oct. 5	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Niigata Maru	Walker	Japanese steamer	1,603	Hongkong via Kobe	Oct. 27	M. B. Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,230	Shanghai & ports	Oct. 28	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Oct. 21	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Black Diamond	Baade	German barque	601	Nagasaki	Oct. 29	P. Bohm
Eme	Green	British barque	775	London	Oct. 22	Malcolm & Co.
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Islands	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Mary C. Bohm	Petersen	German schooner	55	Kurile Islands	Oct. 24	P. Bohm
Otomi	W. Hardy	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Samar	Miller	American ship	1,111	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 15	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	750	Put in dismantled	Oct. 10	Malcolm & Co.
Star Queen	Brooks	British barque	263	Newchwang	Oct. 13	Chinese
Stella	Werner	American schooner	30	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Richmond	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Benham
Swatara	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Comus	14	2,383	2,300	Corvette	Kobe	Captain East
PORTUGUESE—Mendovi	3	414	—	Gunboat	Kobe	Captain C. Vianna

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	Oct. 31st, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe	Samida Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 13th, at 4 P.M.
London	A. E. Nordenskjöld	J. Ph. Von Hemert	About Nov. 1st
New York via Kobe & China ports	John P. Best	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Nov. 4th
New York via Kobe	Samar	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About Nov. 10th
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About Nov. 9th
Shanghai and way-ports	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 3rd, at 4 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—The vexed question of the currency still stops the way. Buyers anticipate that business must recommence in a few days—in the meantime all quotations are purely nominal.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium	per picul	\$28.00 to 31.00
" " Good to Best	"	\$31.50 to 32.75
Bombay, No. 20 do.	"	\$30.00 to 31.25
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " Good to Best	"	\$36.00 to 36.50
" 38 to 42	"	\$41.00 to 42.50

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece	28 yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. "	38 " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. "	38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. "	24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.57
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 "	30 in. "	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:—	12 " 44 in. "	\$1.60 to 1.75
Prints:—Assorted "	24 " 30 in. "	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black	32 in. "	\$0.10 to 0.15½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds.	30 in. "	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 "	30 in. "	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. "	24 " 30 in. "	\$1.80 to 1.90

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black	35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns	12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.72 to 0.73
Taffachellars:—	12 " 43 " "	\$1.90 to 2.05
<b>WOOLLENS:—</b>		
Plain Orleans	40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.00 to 6.50
Figured Orleans	29-30 " 31 " "	3.75 to 4.50
Laatings	29-30 " 31 " "	10.50 to 11.50
Italian Cloth	30 " 32 " "	0.23 to 0.33
Camlet Cords	29-30 " 22 " "	4.50 to 5.75
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape	24 yds. 30 in.	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime	24 " 30 " "	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen	24 " 30 " "	0.36 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy:—	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots	54 " to 56 " "	0.52½ to 0.47½
Presidents	54 " to 56 " "	0.60 to 0.65
Union	54 " to 56 " "	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.39 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—Buyers have taken off some 3,000 bags at a slight decline. Stock 58,000.

**SAIGON RICE.**—Still no sales to report.

**KEROSENE.**—Sales for the week have been 40,000 piculs. Prices ranged from \$1.98 to \$2.05 and rates are at last quotation. Stock 450,000.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	\$4.15	Japan Rice	per picul	\$2.78 to 3.30
Taiwanfoo in bag	"	\$4.15	Japan Wheat	"	\$2.00
Ching-pak and Ke-pak	"	\$7.50 to \$8.00	Saigon Rice [cargo]	"	\$1.80
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah	"	\$6.00 to \$8.00	Kerosene Oil	case	\$2.05

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—We have had rather an active market for Silk during the past week and a very large number of parcels have been bought. Subsequently however, on inspections, there have also been very heavy rejections, and this reduces the actual transactions of the week to 250 Shipping bales in all.

The demand has been almost exclusively for Sinshu and other Hanks, and the better qualities of these Silks are almost unobtainable.

Prices of the higher class hanks are \$5 per picul higher.

Filatures, re-reels, and Kakidas are in better demand, and holders are anxious to sell.

Stock about 8,800 Japanese bales.

Shipments to date 5,146 bales against 5,533 bales at same period last season.

The following are to-day's quotations.

	Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.62
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 1 & 2	\$515 to \$520 = 17/3 to 17/6	= fca. 48.20 to fca. 48.60
" " 2	\$505 to \$500 = 16/11 to 17/1	= " 47.40 to " 47.80
" " 2½	\$480 to \$490 = 16/1 to 16/6	= " 46.00 to " 46.60
" " 3 & 4	\$450 to \$470 = 15/3 to 15/11	= " 42.40 to " 44.30
Old Silks { Filatures.—Extra	\$640 to \$650 = 21/ to 21/4	= " 59.00 to " 59.80
" " 1	\$600 to \$620 = 19/9 to 20/4	= " 55.40 to " 57.20
" " 2 & 3	\$570 to \$590 = 18/9 to 19/7	= " 52.80 to " 54.80
" Kakidas.—Medium to Best	\$550 to \$600 = 18/ to 19/9	= " 51.20 to " 55.40

**TEA.**—The market has been quieter. Settlements for the week only amounting to 3,800 piculs. Common to Good Medium grades, have again been most in demand, but Fine to Choice leaf has been dealt in to some extent. Prices are rather easier at the close and there is a fair stock on offer.

Common	{	...	\$13 to \$15	Fine	...	\$23 to \$24
Good Common	{	...	\$16 to \$18	Finest	...	\$26 to \$27
Medium	...	...	\$20 to \$21	Choice	...	\$29 to \$30
Good Medium	...	...		Choicest	...	\$35 to \$36

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8½	" Private 10 days' sight	72½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" " 6	3/9½	" Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.62	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" Private 6 months' sight	4.83	" Private 30 days' sight	92
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	½ % prem.	KINSATZ	76 dis.
" Private 10 days' sight	½ % disct.	GOLD YEN	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The *Mary C. Bohm* has arrived from the North with otter pelts; the s.s. *Courier* from Hakodate with seaweed and salt fish; the s.s. *John P. Best* from Antwerp via Shanghai, with general cargo; and the barque *Black Diamond* from Nagasaki with coals. The *Lupata* has gone on to Kobe to complete discharging, the *Panay* has sailed for Manila to take up a charter, and the s.s. *Courier* has gone on to Kobe. The *John P. Best* and *A. E. Nordenskjöld* are promised quick despatch for New York and London respectively.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

In his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock." Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1878.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKEYS**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

**OAKEYS**  
**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKEYS**  
**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**  
(NON-MERCURIAL),  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

**OAKEYS**  
**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**  
IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40. EACH, & 15. BOXES.

**JOHN OAKEY & SONS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET, & GLASS-PIPER  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
July, 1879.

**H. MacARTHUR,**  
SHIP-BROKER AND CUSTOMS  
AGENT,  
NO. 70, Yokohama,  
(Opposite the Old British Post Office).  
Yokohama, 4th May, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,**  
(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 *sen* to 80 *sen* per day, and from 12 *yen* to 20 *yen* per month.

## BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	1.50 <i>yen</i> per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	1.00 <i>yen</i> per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates, for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

**MATSUZAKA HOTEL,**  
KIGA,  
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

**W. & A. GILBEY'S**  
**WINES AND SPIRITS.**

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

**EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,**  
Agents for Japan.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

FIRE Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in TOKIO.

Apply to

**C. ILLIES & CO.,**  
Agents,

Yokohama, 7th September, 1880.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- &amp; 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**  
**WILDEN WORKS.**

STOURPORT ENGLAND.

**SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore &amp; Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

**GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,**  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND ... \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reinors, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.  
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o  
" " " " 6 " " 4 "  
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

## SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
" Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager,  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Band,  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV, No. 45.]

Yokohama, November 6, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

Agriculture in Japan .....	1,429
City Improvement .....	1,431
Editorial Notes .....	1,432
Notes of the Week .....	1,433
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,433
Ecclesiastic and Missionary Notes .....	1,437
Paris Letter .....	1,438
Japanese News .....	1,440
Arrival of the French Mail .....	1,442
The Japanese Press .....	1,443
Law Report .....	1,444
Inquest .....	1,447
News from Gensanshin, Corea .....	1,447
Claude Gueux .....	1,448
Meteorological Report .....	1,452
Chess Problem .....	1,452
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,452
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,454
Advertisements .....	1,455

## AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN.

WITHIN the last half century the art of agriculture has in most countries received a great impetus and been greatly improved by the application to it of the results of the exact sciences, and concurrently with the improvement a greater interest has been taken in the history of agriculture in different countries. The fact that by a proper tillage of the grey matter of a farmer's brains, his green crops, his white crops and his live stock will be improved, is now most fully acknowledged and acted upon. But this was not always so; every one will easily call to mind instances in the classical light literature of different periods, where the agriculturist, even when of a comparatively high social status, is depicted as a boor and a clown in comparison with the professional man of any rank. Ignorance and its faithful handmaid superstition have always had their stronghold and have lingered longest in the agricultural mind. In these days, however, this is rapidly changing and, under the pressure of circumstances, the pure empiricism of the farmer is becoming a thing of the past, and as a consequence in most parts of the world farming is rising to the dignity of a liberal profession. In this country the position of a farmer and his lot and uses in life differ much from that of his brother in most other lands, and either the lack of thought of, or the want of appreciation of, the different circumstances in different countries often leads the writers and talkers on agricultural matters of Japan into strange statements.

Very many cycles have been completed since the time when the great sun-goddess, the ancestress of the Emperor of Japan, whose natal day we have just celebrated, Amaterasu-no-mikoto, otherwise called Tensho Daijin, sent one of her younger brothers Haya-Susanowo-no-mikoto to the land of reeds, Toye-ashi-bara, to explain to Uke-mochi-no-kami the methods by which the soil might be

rendered eternally productive of the plants necessary to the sustenance of man. One account describes how Susanowo being irate at the poorness of the repast offered him killed Ukemochi with his sword, and from different parts of her body there sprang rice, beans, millet, a mulberry tree, silkworms and a horse and cow. According to another version of the legend Ukemochi did not meet with so sad a fate, but devoted her energies to the cultivation of these various crops, the rearing of animals, and the instruction of her countrymen in these arts, and that the munificent sun-goddess was graciously pleased to be satisfied with the results of her labour and extended her divine and imperial help and protection.

The principal deity worshipped at the Geku at Watarahi in Ise is this Ukemochi, the Isis or Ceres of Dai Nihon; she also rejoices in other names viz., Ogetsu-hime-no-kami and Toyo-uke-hime-no-kami. The Harvest Gods, whose temples at Ise are also conspicuous, would appear to have been respectively the son and the grandson of the Goddess-slayer Susanowo. Who is the representative of the Roman Sterculius in Japan we know not, but he must be a very important and intensely disagreeable personage. The affair of Susanowo and Ukemochi probably happened about the time when Isis, mourning over her lost husband, by the abundance of her tears suggested to the dwellers in the valley of the Nile their first efforts in cultivation. From the Nile valley undoubtedly sprang the art of agriculture as it was known in the more western countries, and it had probably reached a comparatively high state of perfection in Egypt, when Cain was a tiller of the land and Abel a feeder of flocks.

The earliest writings extant, if we exclude the stone inscriptions of Egypt, on agriculture are those of Hesiod, who in his "Works and Days" described the practices of the Greek cultivator in the tenth century a.c., which is many centuries after Ceres instructed Triptolemus, and about four centuries after the Eleusinian mysteries had been introduced to Athens by Erechtheus. Several other Greeks touched on farming in their writings, and the Roman literature on the subject is rather extensive. There may be mentioned as authors Cato the censor, in the second century a.c., Varro, and shortly after him the charming author of the Georgics, Pliny, Columella and Palladius. Any one studying Wilkinson's "Egypt," or reading these Latin authors for the first time, will be greatly struck with astonishment on finding that much knowledge which he thought of recent acquisition had been in the world for so long a time. In the earliest times of Japan, as in other countries, the whole adult population were both fighters and farmers; in the eighth century these two classes were divided, and later on the four social classes, for the bulk of the people, of *Shi* or military class, *No* or farmers, *Ka* or manufacturers and *Sho* or merchants were instituted. The agriculturists have always been esteemed as a higher class than the traders. That in the

Roman empire the farmer was not an altogether despised man we have, besides the well known incidents in the lives of Cincinnatus and Curius Dentatus, proof in the names of several patrician families, the Fabii, the Cicerones, the Lentuli, the Pisones and others, the meaning of whose names scarcely strikes one in reading of them.

Of the history of Japanese agriculture, the knowledge at our disposal at the present time is but slight, and it still remains for some scholar to work up the subject. Many new crops have been introduced and improvements in the treatment of many others have taken place, but still there can be but little doubt that for many centuries, until quite recently, the agriculture of Japan had been in a stagnant condition; thus affording a parallel to its condition in Europe during the middle ages, though there, indeed, it seems to have retrograded.

The Japanese hoe, the *kura*, bears a remarkable likeness to the Egyptian sarle, but is better suited to the manifold applications it undergoes and is certainly superior to the primitive implements of other lands. In some places, as in some of the Kiushiu provinces, a rude kind of plough has been used, drawn by oxen, for many years. The principal new introductions and improvements of which we have note in historical times are the following. The cultivation of tea, which though used by the imperial family in the eighth century, began to be more widely grown from the beginning of the thirteenth century, when it was introduced to Uji. The Shogun Yoshimitsu, of the Ashikaga family, gave a great stimulus to its cultivation early in the fifteenth century and introduced the ceremony of *Cha-no-yu*.

Tobacco was introduced to Nagasaki by the Portuguese in the beginning of the seventeenth century and its cultivation rapidly spread and was the subject of very numerous interdictions by the Government, none of which had much effect. It is curious that at about the same time that the English James was issuing his Counterblast against tobacco in the West, Iyeyasu in the Far East was prohibiting its growth and use.

Cotton has been twice introduced into Japan; once at the beginning of the ninth century by a native of India, but at the close of the twelfth century its cultivation seems to have entirely died out. Its second introduction was from a foreign ship, driven on the coast at the end of the sixteenth century, the captain of which presented to the Daimio a bag of cotton-seed on account of his hospitality. From this time its cultivation has spread. Silk-worm rearing, one of the gifts of Amaterasu, was greatly improved in the third century by certain Koreans, brought over by the reigning empress of Japan for the purpose. Many other plants now cultivated to a considerable extent were introduced by the Portuguese and by the Dutch from Deshima, such as the common potato, the ground-nut, orange, and many vegetables and fruits. Some others are of still more recent date of introduction, as many fruits; e.g., currants, cherries and gooseberries, and several vegetables and sugar beet and sugar sorghum. The first mention of paper-making in history is at the beginning of the seventh century, when the paper mulberry is said to have been introduced by a Korean priest. Now, very many other plants are used in the production of Japanese paper and its numerous and highly ingenious uses are known to all our readers.

Some implements, such as the winnowing machine now seen all over the country, seem to have been introduced or suggested from abroad, probably through the Dutch.

Japanese literature on purely agricultural subjects appears to be but limited. Perhaps the best works are the

"Seikei Dzusetsu," published by order of the Satsuma Government and several writers; this is very complete, but now very scarce. Sato's "So-moku Rokubukushuho," in twenty volumes, which is probably the best work easily procurable and which, if we exclude from it some curious notions of the author apparently derived through an imperfect knowledge of Dutch, gives a very fair account of Japanese agriculture. Several small treatises and *brochures* on special subjects as manures, silk and tea cultivation are in print. The great difference between Japanese agriculture and that of Europe or America, besides the cultivation of paddy, is that by the system of the former scarcely any live stock is kept; and the almost invariable remark of a new comer to the country is that Japanese agriculture cannot be improved until more live stock is kept to produce manure. If this were the only or chief use of cattle they would be very expensive machines, and it is forgotten that in this country man himself acts as the degrader of food without the intervention of cattle. Whilst Europe, and especially England, has been for centuries turning the waste products of her bones and sinews into the sea through the rivers, Japan and China have been carefully utilising them for the production of fresh generations of bones and sinews. That this utilisation of waste products is often accompanied by disagreeable and disgusting features, and too frequently by absolute injury to health is but too well known, but we believe that the recent teachings of sanitary reforms are beginning to take effect on the Japanese Government and people, and that these matters will be improved. The observant traveller in Japan now, as in the times of Kämpfer and Thunberg, notices the great perfection to which the system of irrigation of the rice fields is carried, and also the great regularity of the yearly crops. Though these crops may not be so fine or so heavy as those of high-farming Europe, yet year after year fair average crops are produced on the same land. Another characteristic feature which was the source of great disappointment to the botanist Thunberg, is the entire absence of weeds from the Japanese farm. There can be no doubt that the Japanese farmer had, many generations or even centuries ago, by a long course of patient observation and experience, reduced his system to a state which was the best for the condition of soil, climate and requisitions as to food to which he was subject. With the new era, ushered in a quarter of a century ago, came naturally with other European ideas a desire to improve and modify the system of agriculture. As the wants created for woollen clothing and a demand for more animal food caused by the altered habits of those coming into contact with and following the customs of Europeans arose, there came the necessity of increasing and improving the live stock of the country and making other alterations. Japan has therefore wisely followed the steps of other countries and provided for her rising generation, educational institutions in which are taught the sciences which have a direct bearing on the art of farming. In this field of work Japan has not started so backward in the race as in many others, for the first Agricultural College in Europe was not founded until this century, viz., at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, in 1806. The celebrated college of Grignon dates from 1826, and the English agricultural college from 1845. Japan now boasts of two colleges, founded on foreign systems and with the aid of foreigners for teaching the science and the art of agriculture as practised in Europe and America, besides numerous minor colleges or schools in different prefectures for the same object, most of which are assisted by graduates

of the above two institutions. The first founded of these colleges is at Sapporo the capital of Yezo, and it claims to be the first Agricultural College, in point of date, in the East. It is entirely on an American plan its prototype being the Amherst Agricultural College, Massachusetts, which institution lent its president for a year in order that he might organize the Sapporo College. The other institution is on English lines and is at the village of Komaba, a few miles from the capital. This latter college is under the Kuwan-no-kiyoku or Agricultural Bureau of the Home Department, as also are the recently established schools in the prefectures. This Bureau has also done much work in other directions towards permanently improving agricultural matters in Japan. Thus, perceiving that one of the weak points in native agriculture is its failure to take advantage of mechanical laws in economising labour, it has established shops for making the simpler kinds of farm implements on improved patterns, and has encouraged the use of such labour-saving implements among the farmers. It has established the farm at Shimosa for breeding sheep and supplying wool to the factory at Senji, and for improving the native breeds of cattle and horses by more careful selection and by crossing with imported stock. By its publication of the periodical *No-gi-geppo*, replete with valuable information to the farmer, and by collecting and printing agricultural statistics, it is doing much to raise the cultus and improve the knowledge of the farmer. Again by the holding of exhibitions of agricultural produce, such as the late one at Osaka for sugar and cotton and the previous one in this town for tea and silk, and by the collection and publication of statistics and information on these industries, much good has already been done. The substantial aid and advice which this Bureau gives in the reclaiming and cultivation of waste lands, as in the large works now going on in the prefecture of Fukuishima, we can now only just note. We have but space now to refer to two facts of quite recent date which may seem of comparatively slight importance, but which will, we believe, do much to alter and ameliorate some phases of Japanese farming. One of these is the introduction and continually extending use of bones and other phosphates as manures. These substances which are now so extensively and so advantageously used in other countries did not come into any use except on a small scale until this century, principally owing to their slow and almost imperceptible action when not finely powdered, and the want of proper machinery to powder them. Another important feature is the introduction of the sugar sorghum, especially the improved varieties from America. This sugar plant is likely to rapidly extend in cultivation and to furnish much of the sugar of this country at no distant date. The improvements in the manufacture of black tea and its introduction to the Australian colonies is also an encouraging feature, especially at a time when there seems a probability of Indian tea becoming a formidable rival to the Japan green teas in the United States. We have been able here to but indicate briefly some of the advantages which the modern Japanese farmer labours under as compared with his ancestors, and if he makes proper use of the recent prosperity he has enjoyed, due to light taxes, good harvests and high prices, he will now take a step forward from which he cannot afterwards be ousted.

#### CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

THE improvement and embellishment of most large cities has been necessarily a somewhat tardy operation, dependent by no means for its success merely upon

a lavish expenditure. The sweeping alterations which during the last Empire made old Paris into the pleasant ornate capital that it is, are still being gradually added to; whilst London promises to be the subject of remodelling and reform for centuries to come. The growth of commercial importance, or the advantages of position which have raised a town to the dignity of a capital, have meanwhile been creating the nucleus upon which the future city must be made, and the work of reconstruction and repair is guided and fettered by existing things.

The ancients, we are told, had a happy way of laying out their towns according to a preconsidered systematic plan such as we might employ for the plotting of our gardens or our dwellings. The site being fixed upon and the streets laid out with a due regard to the convenience of traffic and the direction of the winds, then took place the choice of positions for the convenience and use of the State, for sacred edifices, the forum and other public buildings. Such a mode of proceeding with a preconceived plan from the beginning is seldom practicable in modern times. The conglomeration of streets and buildings have generally to be taken pretty much as chance and circumstance have made them; the interests of a large community of private individuals standing in the way of anything like revolutionary reconstruction on one general plan.

The exceptional regularity, convenience and neatness in the arrangement of the town of Kioto, is owing to the original nature of its foundation as the palatial residence of the Emperors; by whom a country site was selected, divided and plotted out with regular roads and avenues, and divided by spacious grants of land for the princes and courtiers. The city of Kioto has thus always retained more or less the shape and characteristics given to it by its founders.

There is perhaps no town in Japan which has presented to a remodelling government a more straggling haphazard basis from which to form an ornate and convenient modern capital than Tokio. Originally, a feudal stronghold, with adjoining villages, it has increased by extending itself round this fortified centre with little or no system, until in recent years it has been promoted to the dignity of the capital of the Empire and planted with the most important buildings of the State. Here and there are fine modern erections in a durable European style, devoted to this or that purpose of administration or education; but with the thoroughfares leading to them narrow, tortuous, irregular and dirty. As an example of this it may be noticed that the Emperor cannot approach the railway, or any of the important points in the city, without passing from his palace through streets which can only be designated as "back slums." Apart from the interests of the populace and the impossibility of making sweeping changes without much destruction of property, there are other considerations which conflict with all ideas which are merely utilitarian. The appeal of the remains of feudal magnificence calling for preservation as historical monuments often conflict more than a little with the demand for improved thoroughfares, sanitary reform, and other utilitarian measures. Let the observer keep in his mind the *tout ensemble* aspect of a little city like Oxford, with its spires, domes and roofs composing into a picturesque group, or even of the former capital of Japan with its sweeping temple-roofs and pagodas, forming more or less an harmonious whole,—and then from some height adjoining Yedo look down upon the disordered mass it forms. Buildings of all kinds and styles seem to be scattered in confusion amid winding thoroughfares, and large waste open areas, forming perhaps the most discordant mass of any capital in the world.

A more careful investigation may however reveal the gradual development of a convenient and harmonious arrangement. It is only required that the improvements which are most obvious should be kept in mind, and the opportunities which decay or conflagration give for remodelling parts of the town should be carried out according to a well considered plan of reconstruction. The moving back of the frontage line of all destroyed buildings in narrow streets, the taking in, into one large thoroughfare, of narrow parallel lanes, divided only from the street by "nagaya" or shattered buildings; all this would slowly and surely add to the health and appearance of the city. Nor are these improvements entirely in abeyance. The main thoroughfare running north and south in an almost direct line from Shiba to Ueno is gradually assuming an important aspect, destined with proper care to change it in time into the Broadway of Tokio. Portions of this route have already been considerably widened, provided with footpaths and lighted gaslights, and lined with pseudo-European shop-buildings. We cannot say much for the buildings; for though more height and grandeur might be dangerous in this country, still a rather better idea might have been formed of what would be suitable as a high street for Tokio. Trees have also been planted which will improve the appearance greatly in years to come, and with the large park of Ueno at one end and the Shiba gardens at the other, the Japanese have the backbone of a fine capital.

Special care seems to be required in the discreet use of the large open sites and spaces left in the neighbourhood of the castle, so that the large buildings with which they are being gradually occupied may be afterwards well connected with communicating thoroughfares. From one immense site has been formed a fine parade ground; and it would seem advisable before all these open sites are otherwise disposed of, to devote some of them to the purpose of open squares and prevent as much as possible the total extinction of green spots within the metropolis.

WE must apologize to our readers for again intruding upon their remarks on a well-nigh forgotten subject, but we have in view a Spring Race Meeting, and would be glad to see a correction in several important items in the new programme. The meeting just passed was a success in many senses, the races being well apportioned to the many competitors, but there was a want of experience apparent in many points. For instance, the imposition of a penalty of 7 lbs. over scale weights in the "Britannia Cup" was manifestly an error, and one which could have been rectified when it was found that no Japan ponies had entered for the race.

Again, the closing of the entries for the Champion Races was a mistake, as the champion races are intended to bring together the best ponies of the meeting at scale weights, and to offer a reward for the actual champion. The system of imposing an extra fee for each race won has been found to work well, and the winners have never any objection to make their contributions. The club would therefore be a considerable gainer by the imposition of such fees. The most serious cause of complaint lays in the permission accorded by the Committee, at the last moment, for all comers to ride in the "Sayonara Stakes," the entries for that race having closed at the customary time; and we question very seriously whether the Committee did not exceed their powers in making the concession when they did, and so altering the actual conditions of the races. There is no doubt that had it been known at the time of the closing of the entries, that bettees and grooms would be permitted to ride in the race,

many would have taken advantage of such permission to enter their ponies.

As we have said, the meeting was a success, and it was more through the good nature of all concerned that so flagrant an error was passed unchallenged.

WE cannot join in the outcry which has been raised against the American Consul at Ningpo for prosecuting to the end the recent case of nun abduction. It is possible that Dr. Lord may be ignorant of, or know but imperfectly, the law and rules governing the procedure in a case of this description. Indeed, it is difficult for any but a trained legal and judicial mind to see well through the "quips and quiddities" of a pair of lawyers who seem to have introduced much bitterness and hard words into the case. But leaving this aside, the question is—whether a grave offence of this kind having been committed, or a suspicion existing of its occurrence, it should or should not be sifted thoroughly to the bottom? Dr. Lord seems to have been of opinion that no pains should be spared to investigate it, and in this we thoroughly agree with him.

Crimes of this nature against women have in all ages and in almost every country, however barbarous, been visited with peculiarly heavy punishments. The tendency to commit these offences is so great, more especially as against women of subject or alien race, and the feeling raised by them is frequently so hostile and dangerous, that it cannot be too vigorously repressed. In India the crimes of abduction, rape, &c., where the victims are native women, are punished with much greater severity than in England. In the neighbouring colony of Hongkong we can all remember the extent to which the traffic in women and girls was carried. That it has either wholly disappeared, or has been reduced to a minimum, is due almost wholly to Sir John Smale's fearless exposure of, and crusade against, the nefarious system by which females were abducted from the neighbouring mainland, and introduced for purposes of prostitution into Hongkong. The good effects of his example are now spreading to the China ports; and whether Dr. Lord's conduct of the case was according to rule or not, the principle on which he seems to have acted, viz: that allegations such as were made against the defendant should be rigidly investigated, is a sound one.

While on this subject, we may mention that a few weeks since, in a paragraph inserted by an inadvertence, whilst anyone knowing the difficulties of a newspaper in the East will readily understand, Sir John Smale was mentioned in terms which were not only out of keeping with the tone which we have endeavoured to maintain in this journal, but were not those which should, under any circumstances, have been employed towards a gentleman who has for so long a period occupied the high position which the learned judge has filled with dignity and honour. It is possible that we may differ with Sir John Smale, and may not at all times coincide with his views or approve of his acts, but such disagreement or disapproval have in all but this case been expressed, we trust, in courteous terms. His action in the question in coolie-traffic, though opposed to the authorities of the colony, as well as his views on female slavery, have always met with our hearty concurrence and support. We repeat, the insertion of the paragraph was an inadvertence, and we regret if any pain has been caused thereby.

THE subject of the session and granting of a charter for a portion of north Borneo to Baron Overbeck, is still under the consideration of the British Foreign Office but it is said that now Parliament is over and Lord Gran-

ville has some little leisure from the exigencies of legislation and party leadership, the matter will receive his earnest attention and some definite decision will be arrived at before long. What that decision will be is very doubtful. Sir Charles Dilke's replies to the various interpellations upon the subject in the House of Commons were on the one hand rather encouraging to the hopes of a charter being granted, but on the other hand one of the guiding principles of the Gladstone government, openly and repeatedly avowed by several of its leading members, is hostility to the extension of the empire's territory and responsibility. It would not, therefore, be surprising that the ultimate decision should be a refusal to have anything to do with the project. In that case, the probability is that Baron Overbeck will apply to Germany, and there are rumours that he has already done so, and that his overtures have been favorably received by Prince Bismarck, who has just been appointed Minister of Commerce, and who is known to be desirous of securing some standpoint in the East and in the South Seas for the development of German commerce and German colonisation. The Chancellor has given great encouragement to the formation of the German Trading Company, which has taken over the business of the great house of Godefröy & Co. in the South Seas, which recently failed, and the Samoan Islands are now more or less German territory. There could be no better or more eligible station for Prince Bismarck's purposes than the North-East of Borneo, and if England lets slip the opportunity, now offered her, there can no reason why Germany should not take advantage of it, however much we may regret that the Gladstone Government should be so blind. The Hongkong *Daily Press* makes the following remarks on this subject:—The matter is no doubt regarded as of trifling importance by the Foreign Office, but it is one nevertheless that should receive its fair share of attention. The interests of British commerce are, perhaps, in the eyes of the Gladstone administration, of little moment in comparison with the coercion of the "unspeakable Turk," but we cannot forget—and regret that it should be for one moment forgotten by British officials—that to the establishment of trading companies similar to the one promoted by Messrs. Dent and Overbeck, the present greatness and glory of the British Empire are largely due. It was a British trading company that won our Indian Empire; it was a trading company that planted English rule across the northern part of British America. It was as trading stations that numbers of our colonies were acquired, and as such they are maintained. The acquisition, by peaceful means, of a new empire in the great island of Borneo, with two of the finest harbours in the world, should not be treated with indifference. If the small island of Labuan was worth annexation, how much better worth occupation is the magnificent domain secured by the North Borneo Company? Rich in natural resources of all kinds, with the most fertile of soils, the finest facilities for water carriage, and possessing a tractable population; eager to welcome and ready to embrace European rule; there would seem to be little difficulty in the way of a satisfactory reply being given to the application for a charter by the Company. It is urged by some persons that to do so would be to extend the responsibilities of the British Government, already so onerous, and possibly involve them in some dispute with other nations claiming rights in that part of the world. Apart, however, from the fact that it is the duty of a British Government to face legitimate responsibility, and not to shirk the acceptance of new duties rendered necessary to support the credit and extend the power of the Empire, the possession of the harbour of Sandakan has been pronounced by a competent naval authority as a most desirable

tation for rendezvous by the British Squadron in the China Waters. New outlets are, moreover, required for British industry and the employment of British capital, and for the formation of new markets for the produce of Birmingham, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. We trust, therefore, that the Imperial Government will lose no more time in neglecting to consider the proposals of the North Borneo Company, but that they will grant the required charter, and enable the enterprising founders of the scheme to proceed with its development. There need be little difficulty in the matter, and no increment in the expense of the naval squadron in these waters, which could just as readily look after the new territory as after Labuan alone. The success of the settlement of Sarawak also affords another proof of the ease with which European rule can be established in Borneo and the advantages derived from it by the natives. The arguments in favour of granting the desired charter are so many and obvious that it is difficult to understand why the Foreign Office requires so much time for deliberation.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 7th Oct.—The Barracks in the West of Ireland are being prepared for the fullest complement of troops.

London, 8th Oct.—The *Daily News* in a leading article announces the deposition of the Sultan being in contemplation.

London, 11th Oct.—The Sultan is reported to be inclined to yield.

London, 12th Oct.—It is officially announced that the Porte has adopted a resolution to cede Dulcigno unconditionally.

London, 13th Oct.—There has been a great irruption of Turkish Kurds into Persian territory. 170 villages are reported to have been ravaged.

London, 15th Oct.—The press both in England and the Continent deprecate pressing the rectification of the Greek frontier.

London, 28th Oct.—The Sultan has ordered the surrender of Dulcigno in five days.

The British Government will prosecute the officers of the Irish Land League for conspiracy.

London, 1st Nov.—Two arrests have been made of Irish intimidators. They will probably be tried in London.

London, 4th Nov.—General Garfield has been elected President of the United States of America.

Several tribes having joined the Basutos, the condition of affairs at the Cape is very critical.

### The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 18TH YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 6TH DAY, DO-YO-SI.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The French mails were delivered by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer *Volga* on the morning of the 5th inst. The same Company's steamer *Menzaleh* left with the homeward mails on the 31st ult., and the P. & O. Company's steamer *Sunda* left to-day.

The competition of the Société Suisse de Tir, which was to have taken place this afternoon, has been postponed *sine die*.

A military friend, who was present at the review held in the Hibiya parade ground in Tokio, on the Mikado's birth-day, has kindly furnished us with the following remarks:—The parade ground was a large grass square affording sufficient space for the close manoeuvres of a force of 10,000 men. On this occasion, I should think there were about 9,000 under arms, with a number of recruits, without arms and accoutrements, looking on. The uniform of all arms is blue with facings of yellow, white, green or red, according to the corps. Many of the coats were seedy looking and would, according to military parlance, belong to "last year's clothing." I observed, however, among the royal escort, which consisted of lancers, that "this year's clothing" was the nearer to the royal personage! The men were in marching order, with the addition of a white horse-hair plume of one pattern worn in the shako by the cavalry, artillery and infantry, which no doubt converted the otherwise "marching order" into "review order." The knapsack is of goatskin, and similar to that of the French and Italian armies. In addition to the great coat rolled on the top of the knapsack a red or green blanket was carried around the top and sides of the pack. The rifles were English Snider, 1868 pattern, the sword bayonet being substituted for the bayonet. Each infantry battalion appears to have a national colour of small dimensions, guarded by a party of about ten men and borne in front of the battalion, not in the centre, thus leading to the supposition that is does not form the rallying point as in the British army. The cavalry do not possess a guidon or standard and the various regiments appear to be without bands. The troops under review formed three sides of a hollow square, facing inwards. It would have looked more practical if they had been drawn up in a line of columns, on a base fronting the entrance to the ground. I always think there is a tendency in eastern armies for fanciful formations, and have often witnessed very complicated, not to say very curious formations at reviews of native troops before their princes, on what would be called by native writers "auspicious occasions." The result of the hollow square formation was that His Imperial Highness took an intolerably long time in passing along the front, and the proper intervals between regiments in marching past were lost, occasioning loss of time and some irregularity. The Japanese being the most polite people of the East, it would strike one as somewhat odd that the Mikado did not return the salutes. As he rode slowly down the ranks, he looked straight to his front, apparently uninterested in all about him, as if something of the spiritual still lurks in his composition! The inspection being completed the troops wheeled to the right and marched past in quick time (the slow time, being a thing of the past, was not indulged in), the cavalry and artillery going past at the head of their respective brigades—first at the walk, afterwards by themselves at the trot, the dressing being moderately kept, but some of the horses varying their paces by cantering where they should have been trotting; all however doing as well as might be expected. The infantry marched past at the slope, French fashion, i.e., rifle resting with the barrel downwards on the right shoulder. The men did not keep step or dress particularly well, and the intervals between companies were not strictly preserved. It is scarcely fair, however, to look with too critical an eye on the movements of an army just emerging from its infancy. The "march past" concluded the review, there being no field manoeuvres. I should think the Japanese troops approach in appearance more nearly to our Ghooorkas than to any other Asiatic troops, although the men are perhaps not so thick set, and have not the same jaunty air in marching. The Japanese seem to drag their feet after them similarly to the Bengali sepoy, which I should attribute to their wearing of the "waraji" as in the case of the sepoy, who is accustomed to a chāpāl or sandal. I noticed in a Japanese regiment on its march to Takasaki, that many of the men carried their European boots attached to each side of the knapsack and marched in the "waraji." The Japanese soldier has not of course the physique, gait, or dash of the British soldier. In the cavalry, man and horse being lighter and the horse not possessing much speed, the momentum in a charge would be much less than that of British cavalry, and the shock received from the latter would be over-

whelming. The same may be said of the infantry (Japanese), who do not possess the weight and "go" of the British. The Japanese should therefore train themselves principally in fine tactics. The men ought to shoot well as they possess superior intelligence, great tractability, and are not addicted to drink, a vice indulged in so largely by some European armies, and one which is so subversive of all order and military discipline.

One of those terrible gun accidents occurred yesterday in Yokohama, and carried off in a few brief moments a man in the prime of life. Yesterday, at noon, Mr. Thomas Seon, engineer, machinist and gunsmith, was working upon a double-barrelled shot gun sent to him for repair. Being under the impression that the gun was unloaded he placed the barrels in the forge for the purpose of loosening the breech, when suddenly, as he was busy moving them about, a terrible explosion was heard. When the smoke cleared away the poor fellow was found lying on the ground terribly mutilated. Both barrels had been loaded, it would appear, with duck or some equally heavy shot and this had passed through the left loin, and intestines, and came out on the other side. Medical aid was promptly summoned, but the unfortunate man never spoke again and died in about half an hour. Mr. Seon was a steady, industrious and skilful workman; he leaves a widow and three children to bewail his loss.

A subscription list for the bereaved wife and children has been started, and liberally subscribed to.

The premises of Messrs. Pagdon & Co., No. 31, Settlement, were broken into last Sunday night by thieves, who carried off stock of various kinds worth over four hundred dollars. The entry was effected by forcing the padlock, which was evidently done by a skilled workman. The thieves left behind them a crowbar and a round cloth European hat, which latter may prove a clue to their discovery. This is the sixth time within the last three years that these premises have been thus entered. Considering that part of last night's booty was canvas and similar weighty matters, and also the frequent occurrence of burglaries, it seems more than probable that the native police are in collusion with the perpetrators of these robberies.

The M. B. M. steamer *Genkai Maru*, with the mails from Shanghai and way ports, is not due here until Sunday evening next in order to connect with the *City of Tokio*, which vessel is advertised to leave for San Francisco on or about the 9th instant.

The next outgoing Shanghai mail will be detained until Thursday the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., in order to take forward the mail matter due here from San Francisco on the 10th, per P. M. steamer *City of Peking*.

The return match Tokio v. Yokohama came off on Wednesday and as will be seen by the score below, resulted in an easy victory for the visitors. Owing to the lateness of the season it is doubtful whether the deciding game can come off this year. Yokohama won the toss and elected to take the field, Tokio being one man short. Play commenced at eleven o'clock, the first wicket fell quickly, but afterwards runs came in quick succession, the batting being steady but the fielding loose. The ninth wicket fell at 12.40 p.m., for 86 runs. A cold tiffin in the pavilion being soon disposed of, play recommenced immediately with Wheeler and Thompson at the bat, the latter being cleverly caught at point, one wicket for three runs. The succeeding batsman made no show, six being disposed of for twelve runs. Hearne, together with Dr. Wheeler, then made a stand, the latter, who had parted company with six of his team was then bowled, seven wickets for thirty six, of which these two contributed thirty one. Stumps were kept up for some time longer but only eighteen was added to the score, the innings closing for 54 runs. In their second innings, with two exceptions, the Tokio men gave their opponents plenty of leather hunting, Strange, Playfair, and Trevithick each getting one over the fence. Time was called at a quarter to five o'clock, when Tokio had scored 81 for the loss of four wickets. We subjoin the score.

The bowling of Strange was the best we have seen on the

Yokohama Cricket Ground, as the following analysis will shew.

TOKIO.		TOKIO.	
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
E. G. Holtham b. Wheeler.....	1	c. Shand, b. Wheeler.....	10
Capt. Brinkley R.A. c. & b.			
Wheeler.....	18	b. Thomson.....	1
McMillan c. Wheeler b. Thomson.....	4	c. Moss, b. Wheeler.....	13
F. W. Strange b. Sutter.....	20	not out.....	24
Trevethick c. & b. Sutter.....	9		
Capt. Willan, R.N., b. Wheeler	1		
F. W. Playfair c. Brewer. b.			
Wheeler.....	7	not out.....	22
W. J. Kenney not out.....	14	b. Wheeler.....	1
J. Morris run out.....	2		
R. Ward run out.....	0		
Byes.....	6	Byes.....	6
Leg Byes.....	2	Leg Byes.....	1
Wides.....	2	Wides.....	3
Total.....	86	Total.....	81

## YOKOHAMA.

Dr. E. Wheeler b. Strange.....	17
F. J. Thompson c. McMillan, b. Strange.....	0
H. C. Litchfield b. Strange.....	2
Sutter b. Strange.....	1
Thomson c. Playfair b. Strange.....	0
Davies b. McMillan.....	0
F. A. Cope b. McMillan.....	0
A. Hearne c. Trevethick b. Brinkley.....	14
W. J. S. Shand run out.....	0
C. D. Moss not out.....	4
T. Brewer c. McMillan b. Strange.....	3
Byes.....	4
Leg Byes.....	1
Wides.....	8
Total.....	54

## TOKIO.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Strange bowled.....	100	10	12	6	0
McMillan.....	85	23	6	2	3
Brinkley.....	15	3	0	1	3

Last Monday night the band of the U. S. S. *Richmond* gave their farewell concert to a house of under ninety persons! In spite of the great discouragement which playing to empty benches always causes, the performance was particularly good and those who stayed away missed a great treat. Punctually at nine o'clock the Band led off with the Bridal Chorus and March from Wagner's "Lohengrin" followed by a cornet solo by Mr. Wilson. This polka was well played, the tone of the performer was good throughout the whole range of the instrument, and the tonguing of the quick repeated notes excellent. The whole band next performed a selection from Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," the fresh bright melody of the Irish composer being very grateful. Next a clarinet solo by Mr. Cole proves that gentlemen to be a worthy pupil of the excellent bandmaster, and the audience would not be satisfied without a repetition. We pass over No. 5, perhaps the only weak spot in the whole programme, to notice the vocal quartet of Hatton arranged for instruments, which was well rendered and repeated much to the satisfaction of all present. Mr. Bennett's Aria by Verdi was very finely played, the effect of the full rich-toned instrument on the orchestral background being very grand. After a splendidly played collection of gems from Rossini—Mr. Meyrelles shewed himself *facile princeps* on the clarinet in a solo by Selter, which was enthusiastically re-demanded, and the evening was brought to a satisfactory close by an *olla podrida* of National hymns.

We most heartily wish the band of the *Richmond* God speed. The playing last night was of the highest class, whether in solo performance, accompaniments, or in the full blaze of operatic display, and reflects great credit upon the skill and perseverance of the esteemed Band-master Mr. Meyrelles. We much regret that the public should have proved so ungrateful for the scores of gratis performances given here by the band, as to leave such a beggarly array of empty seats as that we saw last night. It is at best but a poor compliment to pay those who have done so much for our amusement; and we imagine it will be remembered by the Captains and Officers of other ships when asked for the loan of their bands in time to come.

"Contributor," writing to the *Hingo News*, states that "To a

person well versed in the classics and with sufficient time and knowledge of the Japanese language, no more interesting field of research can be found than in comparing the customs practised here at the present day with those in vogue in Ancient Greece and Rome ages before the Christian era.

"Even with a limited knowledge of Japanese, and still less acquaintance with classical lore, I sometimes stumble upon customs prevalent in this country which are almost identical with those of the Ancients. Take, for instance, the placing by the Ancient Greeks of an obolus (a coin worth about 3½ cents) in the coffin to pay the passage of the dead over the river Styx. The Japanese do precisely the same. The Mon'o sect place six rin in the coffin to pay *Sandzuga wa no obasan* (the old woman of the river of death) for ferrying the newly arisen soul over the Sandzugawa (river of death), the same as Charon was supposed to have been paid for his labours.

"There are many other points of similarity in the superstitions and customs of Modern Japan and Ancient Greece, which would well repay patient study and investigation, and I hope that some person competent to perform the task may be found to undertake it."

Native journalists appear to be having rather stirring times just at present; we notice in the *Hochi Shinbun* that Mr. Okabe, editor of the *Osaka Nippo*, has been sentenced to thirty days imprisonment and a fine of seventy yen for having made remarks which were considered libellous on the actions of the Cabinet.

Last Sunday was the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty the King of Portugal, and in consequence of there being a Portuguese man of war in harbour, the other men-of-war dressed ship and fired the customary salute.

We republish the following items from the *Hingo News*:— Shortly after the departure of the 8 a.m. train from San-no-miya Station on the 17th instant, a poorly clad man was seen suspiciously examining the piece of ground which surrounds the well at the back of the eastern refreshment room. Suddenly he was seen to jump into the well head foremost. The people in the refreshment room heard the splash and instantly raised the cry—"Shito ido hamaru." The railway porters and others in the neighbourhood were immediately on the spot; but nothing could be done to rescue the man, as he never rose to the surface. Drags, ladders and ropes were brought, but they were of no use—the drags being of very ancient date. One man very pluckily descended the ladder and tried to dive to the bottom of the well, but the water was far too deep for a person to reach the bottom by diving from the surface. Here we venture to remark that this man, in our opinion, ought to receive some acknowledgment from the Kencho, if only to encourage others in such praiseworthy deeds. After some three-quarters of an hour the body was fished out of the well, and we need scarcely add life was extinct. The Japanese, however, persisted in trying several means to resuscitate the body, but without effect. It is generally understood that the man committed suicide from poverty and want.

Another case of suicide occurred on Tuesday evening last, (26th) shortly after 5 o'clock, when a woman about 30 years of age, formerly living in the Nagasa-dori, threw herself into the bay and was drowned. Her body was hooked up at the Hatoba and taken to the Western Custom House, where, after being recognised by some of her relations, it was sewn up in a straw bag and removed. Poverty again, and not jealousy, is supposed to be the cause of the suicidal act.

The following will serve as a warning to Europeans in Japan, who may wish to engage an English-speaking Japanese servant. The man mentioned is almost sure to apply to Europeans for employment, although probably under a different name:—

A Japanese named Morioka, of medium size, fair looking, about 25 years of age and who speaks English unusually well, was lately in the employ of Dr. Browne. The doctor occasionally missed small things from his room and had suspicions of the man, who probably noticed this, as one evening, while the doctor was at dinner, he opened a desk, took out what he found handy, \$16 in silver and yen 2½ in *satsum*, and disappeared.

The man is married, and has lived in San Francisco, being in possession of a San Francisco passport, describing his person.

When the *Takamugi Maru* was last in port a thief got into the cabin of the third engineer, during the latter's absence on shore, broke open a drawer, and extracted thence a pocket book containing between 50 and 60 yen-satsu, three \$10 Ypko-hama, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes, and 4 silver yen. The robbery was discovered by the third engineer when he returned to his cabin, at about 12 o'clock. Matches and candles were left by the thief, and a number of letters and books were found partially burnt, which appeared to show that an attempt had been made to set fire to the cabin after the perpetration of the robbery. Fortunately the chief steward and the second engineer were able to extinguish the fire.

A fine specimen of horological art, says the *Times*, has been lately added to the Germanic Museum at Nurnberg. It has been erected at the expense of the Princes of the Royal House, and is intended as a memorial of the Wittelsbach Jubilee, celebrated a few days ago. The clock is placed at an elevation of 14.2 metres, or a little over 46½ ft. It is surrounded with ornamental work in mediæval style and several gilt figures, most of which move by mechanical arrangement. The idea intended to be expressed is that the Bavarian people at all times reverence its king, who governs under the protection of God. Above is the sitting figure of the Saviour, and below that of Louis II., also seated. Around the Saviour are arranged eight angels, some of whom strike the clock bells, others blow trumpets, others hold a curtain behind the king, before whom two citizens bow down reverentially. An inscription records the object and authors of the work. The old arms of the Palatinate are set below. The whole work is in the style of the 14th century.

An American medical journal mentions that during the last hour of Dr. Tanner's fast, some of his blood was withdrawn and examined in the microscope by Dr. Van der Weyde. It proved to be quite different from healthy blood. The corpuscles which are usually smooth and round flat discs, with a central depression, were found to be ragged, irregular, and shrunk (on an average) from 1-3,600th to 1-5,000th part of an inch in diameter. There was scarcely a smooth corpuscle among them. The white corpuscles, however, were smooth, and nearly of normal size; and their proportion to the red was apparently increased to about one in 100 (the normal being one in 400). The rough appearance of the red corpuscles was due to projecting points, thought to represent a fungoid growth going on at the expense of the corpuscle (those most densely covered being the smallest and most irregular in shape.) Such growths have been observed on the corpuscles of patients suffering from various malarious diseases. Twenty-four hours after Dr. Tanner had broken his fast it was observed that many smooth and fresh corpuscles had been evolved. At the second day about half of the blood had become normal, while on the third day nearly all the corpuscles were of the normal kind.

A writer in the *United Service Magazine*, discussing Mr. Fleuss's device for breathing under water, says: "The apparatus having been fastened over the nose and mouth of the diver, when he wishes to breathe the air out of his lungs, he does so in the ordinary way, and it goes down the tubes into the bottom of the front filter. It then filters through the caustic-charge sponge in front, and passing along an outlet at the top, is conducted over the diver's shoulder into the other case, through which it filters in the same way, and then ascending into the helmet, mixes with the oxygen that has to be let in from its store chamber, and is ready to be breathed again into the diver's lungs."

Mr. Fleuss states that if he could only eat under water he could remain there for a whole day. As it is, he walked for a quarter of a mile under the sea at Ryde, and when at Brighton he went down during stormy weather into five fathoms of water, and so if so much can be accomplished, we think that before long Mr. Day's long-lost invention will be re-discovered, and then the days of the ironclads will be numbered, as boats which could move about under water would easily be made serviceable in torpedo warfare, a warfare, even now, which threatens the existence of the huge, unwieldy metal monsters

that cost so much money, and have done so little to keep up their character, either for strength or utility.

It appears to us that if caustic soda in solution were plentifully supplied, as well as fresh oxygen, into an air-tight chamber, people might breathe as freely there as in the open air; and should this prove to be the case, a submarine ship could be speedily constructed having engines to propel it in any direction, the motive power of which might be compressed air. A vessel of that description could either be a torpedo boat or a ram, or be both; and as the armor does not go below the waterline, a vulnerable part in the strongest ship could always be reached. They might certainly have submarine ships to act as sentinels over the ironclads, when, of course, there would be battles under water; or strong electric lights might be sunk fathoms deep, so that a vessel that moved under water could not approach without being seen; still, taking all these things into consideration, we cannot help fancying that Mr. Fleuss's invention has sounded the knell of the ironclads.

An American paper writes touchingly as follows upon the troubles which beset those who tread the thorny paths of literature:—"If an editor omits anything he is lazy. If he speaks of things as they are people get angry. If he glosses over or smooths down the rough points he is bribed. If he calls things by their proper names he is unfit for the position of an editor. If he does not furnish readers with jokes he is a mullet. If he does he is a rattle-head, lacking stability. If he condemns the wrong he is a good fellow, but lacks discretion. If he lets wrongs and injuries go unmentioned he is a coward. If he exposes a public man he does it to gratify spite, is the tool of a clique, or belongs to the "outs." If he indulges in personalities he is a blackguard. If he does not his paper is dull and insipid."

One of the oldest ladies in Europe died recently in Gleiwitz, a small town in Prussian Silesia, having retained her memory and the use of all her senses, except that of sight, up to the day of her decease. Judith Singer was born on the 11th of June, 1768, and, although she did not marry until she had completed her twenty-sixth year, was the mother of two children when the present Emperor of Germany came into the world, nearly eighty-three and a half years ago. Of the fifteen sons and daughters she bore to her husband, the verger of the Jewish synagogue at Gleiwitz, but three survive. Mrs. Singer buried her eldest daughter, a venerable dame of eighty-four, last year. On her own 112th birthday, being the fiftieth anniversary of the Emperor's wedding day, she addressed a letter of congratulation to his Majesty, and received an autographic acknowledgment of her communication, enclosing a bank note for one hundred marks, which she forthwith bestowed upon a local charitable institution. Among the remembrances of Mrs. Singer's unmarried girlhood were events which have long since been relegated to the pages of history. Eighteen years of her life were passed under the reign of Frederick the Great, and she had just attained her majority when the great French Revolution broke out. She professed to recollect with perfect clearness the rejoicings celebrated in her native town upon the occasion of the first Partition of Poland, which took place three years before the Declaration of American Independence.

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1880.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Nov. 1st.	Total Treated.
1st .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd .....	—	1	1	—	—	1
3rd .....	5	6	4	—	7	11
4th .....	—	1	1	—	—	1
Charity .....	1	1	1	—	1	3
Total .....	6	9	7	—	8	25

EDWIN WHEELER, M.D.,  
Surgeon-in-Charge.

## ECCLESIASTIC AND MISSIONARY NOTES.

**JAPAN MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.**—This church was called to take part in the work of Missions in this country in a way so remarkable that it would be ingratitude to God not to make mention of the same. On the conclusion of Hon. Townsend Harris' treaty with the Japanese Government in 1858, letters from prominent Clergymen and Missionaries resident in the East, and members of other churches, came to leading members of the Reformed Church in America, urging the appointment of Missionaries from this church to Japan. This call met a prompt response on the part of two laymen and an individual Church in New York City, who volunteered to bear the expense of such an undertaking. The Rev. S. R. Brown and Rev. G. F. Verbeck, with a Missionary Physician, were appointed the first representatives of this Church to Japan. Dr. Brown had spent several years previously as a Missionary teacher in the Robert Morrison School at Hongkong, and at the time of his appointment was engaged in pastoral and educational work at Owasco Outlet, New York. These missionaries with their families set sail from New York City May 13th, 1859, and arrived in their future field of labor in November of the same year. Dr. Verbeck located at Nagasaki, and Dr. Brown at Kanagawa, where Dr. Hepburn, first representative of the American Presbyterian Mission, had arrived a few weeks before him. Rev. J. H. Ballagh joined Dr. Brown at Kanagawa in Nov., 1861. The efforts of the missionaries for several years, owing to the surveillance exercised by the Government, were mostly confined to the acquisition of the language. Dr. Brown for assistance to beginners in the language, published his book of sentences in Colloquial Japanese in 1863, and subsequently, his *Mastery System* of the language. Private instruction of pupils in English was early commenced, and with much benefit to the pupils who became interpreters in official positions, or teachers in the Government institutions. Drs. Brown and Verbeck, with the consent of the Board of Missions, for several years engaged in educational work under the Japanese Government. These labors were carried on at Nagasaki, Niigata, Yokohama, and Tokio. At the latter place Dr. Verbeck was for many years the virtual director of the Kai-Sei-Jio or Dai Gak-Ko, the Imperial University. His labors in the cause of education were rewarded by the bestowment of the Imperial Order of Merit.

In later years, Drs. Brown and Verbeck resumed their connection with the Mission and engaged in Bible Translation or direct missionary work. Dr. Brown's labors with those of Drs. Hepburn and Greene, the Committee on the translation of the New Testament into Japanese, were happily brought to a completion by the publication of the entire New Testament, in Japanese, early in the present year. Dr. Brown's last work on the translation Committee was the preparation of the first draft of the translation of the Book of Revelation, when he was compelled from failing health to return to America, where amid the friends of his youth, and apparently without a pang, he entered into rest at the ripe age of 70.

The early establishment and maintenance of public worship in English at Yokohama, resulting in the establishment of two flourishing Churches composed of foreign residents, owes much to the services of Dr. Brown. Besides conducting the service at H. B. M.'s Legation at Yokohama, he was well-known to take a deep interest in the establishment of the English Church at this place, an interest evincing itself in practical services rendered at the time of the erection of the present Church edifice. Later, the maintenance of the Services of the Foreign Union Church of Yokohama, until a recent period, with the provision of a place of worship for its accommodation and that of the Native Union Church, were largely due to Dr. Brown and other members of the Mission.

The first native converts baptized by members of this mission were at Kanagawa in October, 1864, and at Nagasaki in May, 1866. These Baptisms were administered in private, no one except members of the converts' own families being present. The first baptisms publicly administered were in May, 1868, at Yokohama. The first organization of the native Church of Christ was at Yokohama, on March 10th, 1872. It consisted of eleven persons, two of whom had been baptized previously, one by a member of the American Presbyterian Mission, and the other by a member of the English Church Mission at Nagasaki, and nine persons baptized that day. The number of organized Churches under care of the mission with date of their organization is as follows:

Yokohama, 1872; Uyeda, Shinshiu, 1876; Nagasaki, 1876; Tokio, Kojimachi, 1877; Wadamura, Musashi 1878; Tokio, Shitaya, 1878. Two of these churches are self supporting, and all except one contribute part of their support, and with one exception all have native pastors. There are 314 Adult members in the Churches, 178 scholars in Sunday Schools and 29 candidates for baptism.

The Churches of this Mission are united with those under the care of the American Presbyterian, and the Scotch United Presbyterian Missions in Japan, into a *Middle Assembly* or *Chu Kwei*, of "the United Church of Christ in Japan." This

body holds its sessions semi-annually, and reported 21 Churches, with 1405 members, under its care at its last meeting. Members of this Mission are engaged also with representatives of the above two Missions in a Union School of Theology at Tankiji, Tokio, where a Seminary building, with library and reading room attached, has been erected at the conjoint expense of these Missions. A Council of these Missions, consisting of all the Missionaries, is held annually, at which common measures concerning their united work are agreed upon.

The Evangelistic work of this Mission is carried on at Kanagawa, Hakone, Mishima, Numadzu, Yoshiwara, Koyama, and the region around Fujiyama. At Nagoya in Owari; at Okazaki in Mikawa; at Kagoshima in Satsuma; at Kogoro, in Shinshiu; and in the city and vicinity of Tokio. In the latter city preaching is maintained in one of the prisons as opportunity offers. The educational work of the Mission, aside of the theological instruction engaged in by Dr. Verbeck and Rev. Mr. Amerman at Tokio, is chiefly confined to the Ferris Seminary, or school for Japanese ladies at Yokohama. This school commenced by Miss M. E. Kidder, now Mrs. E. R. Miles, in 1870, and at present, under the care of Miss E. C. Witbeck, and Miss H. L. Winn, has long been favourably known by parents in official circles, whose daughters have received a good Japanese and English education based on Christian principles. Its present numbers of pupils is 26.

The members of the Mission at present, and the date of their joining the Mission are as follows:—

Tokio .....	(Rev. G. F. Verbeck L.L.D. and wife .....	Nov. 1859
	(Rev. J. L. Amerman " " .....	July 1876
	(Rev. J. H. Ballagh " " .....	Nov. 1861
Yokohama ...	(Rev. E. R. Miller " " .....	July 1875
	(Miss E. C. Witbeck .....	Nov. 1874
	(Miss H. L. Winn .....	May 1878
Nagasaki ...	(Rev. Henry Stout and wife .....	March 1869
	(Rev. E. S. Booth " " .....	Oct. 1879

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Tokyo Missionary Conference was held on Tuesday, Nov. 2nd, Rev. G. F. Verbeck, D.D., was chosen President for the ensuing year, and Rev. C. Bishop, Secretary. Rev. H. Waddell addressed the Conference on "The Psychology of the Chinese and Japanese," and will continue his address at the next meeting, Dec. 7th.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY has appointed two Committees to supervise its work in Japan. For the north: J. C. Hepburn, M.D., Rev. Drs. Brown, Verbeck and Williams, and for the south: Rev. Messrs. Davis, Morris, Winn and He-bima. The former Committee, excepting Rev. Dr. Williams, who is unable to accept his appointment, organized on Saturday Oct. 30, electing Rev. Dr. Brown, President and Rev. Dr. Verbeck, Secretary and Treasurer. The Committee also appointed Rev. Jas. L. Amerman its corresponding secretary.

Hitherto the American Tract Society has granted funds to several missions for suitable publications, but now that its work is organized by the appointment of these Committees, we may expect to find it more prominent among our various Christian Agencies. And as the use of tracts in Christian work in this country has largely increased during the past two years, there will be abundant room both for the work of this Society and that of the London Religious Tract Society already organized.

**JAPAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION.**—The Japan Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A. was commenced in 1873. The missionaries appointed to commence the Mission were the Rev. Messrs. R. S. Maclay, J. C. Davison, Julius Soper, M. C. Harris and I. H. Correll. Rev. Mr. Maclay, with his family, arrived in Yokohama, June 11th, 1873; Rev. Messrs. Davison, and Soper, accompanied by their families, arrived August 8th, 1873; Rev. Mr. Harris and Mrs. Harris arrived December 14th, 1873; Rev. Mr. Correll and Mrs. Correll, under appointment to the Methodist Mission in Foochow, China, arrived in Yokohama, June 30th, 1873, and being unable to proceed on their passage, in consequence of the serious illness of Mrs. Correll, they were detached July 22nd, 1873, from the Foochow Mission and appointed to the Japan Mission. It is an interesting and perhaps a noteworthy circumstance that all the above-mentioned missionaries and missionary ladies who were attached to the Mission at its initiation have, with only one exception (Mrs. Maclay who died in Yokohama, July 28th, 1879) continued to the present time in connection with it. Since the commencement of the Mission its corps of laborers has been increased by the appointment of the missionaries whose names we now proceed to give, viz: the Rev. W. C. Davison who, accompanied by Mrs. Davison, arrived in Yokohama, Nov. 8th, 1877; the Rev. Messrs. Charles Bishop and Milton S. Vail, who reached Yokohama, Sept. 13th, 1879; the Rev. Messrs. G. F. Draper, and C. S. Long who, accompanied by their families, reached Yokohama, March 19th, 1880; and Miss Jennie S. Vail, who arrived May 25th, 1880. The Rev. John Iug, a missionary of our church returning to the United States from the mission in Kiukiang, China, in September, 1874, was detained, with his family, in Yokohama for a few weeks, during which time he accepted an engagement as teacher in the school at Hiroaki, in the Awomori Ken. He remained in Hiroaki till March, 1878; and for a period of somewhat over a year,

toward the close of his engagement with the school, he was a member of the Japan Mission of our church. The woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has established a Mission in Japan, the first missionary having arrived in Yokohama, October 28th, 1874, but as a sketch of the Society's work in Japan will be prepared by another hand, the names of the Missionaries are not given here.

The stations in Japan where the Methodist Episcopal Mission has resident foreign missionaries are Yokohama, Tokio, Nagasaki, and Hakodati. In Yokohama it has four foreign missionaries and one foreign lady teacher; in Tokio it has three foreign missionaries; in Nagasaki it has two, and in Hakodati one. In addition to these four central stations, our Mission, either alone or in conjunction with other Protestant Missions, has a goodly number of stations in the interior of the country under the direct charge of native pastors or evangelists, to which the foreign missionary makes visits as circumstances may require. The stations it occupies in conjunction with other Protestant Missions are Nagoya city, occupied in conjunction with the Union Church of Christ in Japan; Sapporo, the capital of Yesso, occupied in conjunction with the Church (of England) Mission; and Kagoshima, the capital of the Satsuma country, occupied in conjunction with the American Reformed Mission and the Church (of England) Mission. The more important of the stations, where our mission is the only Protestant evangelistic agent, are Matsumai, in Yesso; Hirotsaki, Awamori, Kuroishi and Yamagata, in North Hondu; Hachioji, Joze, Matsumoto, Matsushiro, Atsumi, Iida and Nishiwo in central Hondu; together with Hakata, Kujiki and other places in Kiushiu.

The educational department of the Mission comprises a Theological School, a system of day-schools of a somewhat advanced grade connected with all the central, and some of the other stations, together with Sunday schools, which are conducted at nearly all our stations. The Theological School is in Yokohama. The school-buildings are eligibly situated on the Bluff, and comprise residence for the President of the school, four lecture-rooms, and dormitories for the students. The corps of instructors includes five foreign and two Japanese teachers. Thirty-two students are now in attendance, of whom eight are theological. The students (with the exception of six who are supported in part or wholly by the Mission) pay all their expenses, including tuition-fees and other school charges. The school is not self-supporting; at the same time every effort is put forth to develop manliness and self-reliance in the character of the students, and financial aid is afforded only in those cases where there is every reason to believe it will tend to promote the best interests of all concerned. Day-schools, in which the foreign missionaries give personal attention to the work of instruction, are conducted in Tokio, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hakodati, and Kagoshima, while at some of the other stations there are schools under the supervision of the native pastors. There are over five hundred children in these schools, nearly all of whom attend also the Sunday schools of the Mission. The publication department of the Mission, the funds for which are supplied by the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, aims to do something towards providing a Christian literature for the Christian church of Japan. During the past year four thousand copies of tracts, making a total of 181,400 pages, have been published. The church in the United States, represented in Japan by our Mission, being a contributor to the funds of the American Bible Society procures from that Society, in accordance with its rules, all the copies of the Sacred Scriptures required by its Missions for the prosecution of evangelical efforts in foreign countries: hence in the publication department of our Mission in Japan, we do not trench upon the work which appropriately falls to, and is so efficiently performed by, the American Bible Society.

The property of the Mission consists of five church-edifices, seven parsonages, and five school-buildings, the total estimated value of which is \$29,500.00. Of this property, three parsonages, two school-buildings and one church-edifice are in Yokohama; two parsonages and one church-edifice are in Tokio; one church-edifice and one parsonage are in Nagasaki; one church-edifice, one parsonage and one school-building are in Hakodati; and one church-edifice, a portion of which is used for school purposes, is in Kagoshima.

The entire working force of the Mission as at present constituted includes ten foreign missionaries and one foreign lady teacher, one ordained native preacher, fifteen unordained native preachers, and twenty helpers. There are now about five hundred members, one hundred and sixty candidates for baptism and sixty-two baptized children connected with the churches under the care of the Mission. During the past year the native church has contributed the sum of \$263.30 toward the support of evangelistic work in Japan. In accordance with our plan of church government, the places in Japan occupied by our Mission have been arranged in twenty circuits, each circuit being placed under the care of a native preacher. These twenty circuits are grouped in six districts, each district being for the present in charge of one member of the Mission, who supervises its interests and is responsible for its adminis-

tration. Meetings, attended by the official members of the churches, are held quarterly for the transaction of all business connected with the circuit or circuits represented in the meetings; and once a year a general meeting of all the foreign missionaries, native preachers and helpers, of all grades, is held for the discussion and adjudication of all matters affecting the churches and work under the care of the Mission.

A reference to the dates given in the opening paragraph of this paper will show that it is only a little over seven years since the Japan Methodist Episcopal Mission was commenced. During this comparatively brief period, the members of the Mission have acquired a knowledge of the Japanese language sufficient to enable them to use it with at least a moderate degree of accuracy and fluency; they have procured all the property and other material appliances necessary for the efficient prosecution of their work; have translated and published some of the text-books used in training inquirers after Christian truth, and in the course of study for schools under their care; and have given a large portion of their time to efforts connected with the public preaching of the truth, the instruction of candidates for baptism, and the organization and training of Christian churches. Bearing in mind the difficulties to be overcome in the initiation of every important enterprise, and especially the obstacles confronting those who seek to change the religious faith and practices of a great nation, it must be evident we think to any thoughtful observer that the exhibit of work performed and results already tabulated, which is presented in this paper, indicates at once an ample return for the outlay involved, and a substantial basis for hopefulness and courage in the energetic prosecution of the work of Christian Missions in Japan. It is not claimed that, as compared with the work of other Protestant Missions in Japan, there is anything exceptionally favorable in the exhibit just presented: it affords us sincere pleasure to state that, in proportion to the resources and appliances used, the success of every other Protestant Mission in Japan is, at least, equal to that indicated by the exhibit of the Mission to which we have referred in this brief sketch.

OKAYAMA PROVINCE has its first Christian Church. The Council convened at Okayama, on October 12th, and did its work of organization and ordination of Mr. P. M. Kanamori, in two days. The first membership numbers thirty-two, five of whom came by letter from other churches. A new building has been rented in the centre of the city, where a Bible bookstore and Reading room will be opened, besides service preaching and a Sabbath School. A new work has just commenced in the large Pottery where Okayama-ware is made. The proprietor believes that the observance of the Sabbath will be a good business investment, and he has requested religious services for the benefit of the operatives.

IT WAS OUR duty to attend, on the 23rd of October, the impressive Christian burial services of a young graduate of Sapporo Agricultural College, who died in a Tokio Government Hospital, a little more than three months after the close of his College-life. We note this fact because the promising young man thus cut down at the beginning of his career formed one of ten in the first graduating class of thirteen, who are earnest converts to Christianity, and whose desire for the true progress of their country attests the genuineness of their Christian faith.

## PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, September 11th, 1880.

A section of the republican press insists upon public meetings being held to protest against the participation of France in the united naval demonstration against Turkish obstinacy and fatalism. The holders of these views stated several weeks ago, that the country must keep aloof from the Oriental Pandora's Box, where even Hope does not appear to be at the bottom. Beyond doubt, at that epoch ministers allowed it to be understood that they would bow to the expressed wish. Judge then of the surprise, when the public learned that three French war-ships were ordered to join the European navies, which in their way, will recall the French monarch, who marched his army up a hill, and then—marched it down again. It is as great a deception, as the speech of M. de Freycinet on the "Decrees," promised to be applied to all non-legal religious confraternities, as well as the Jesuits, and then—deferred to the Greek Kalends.

All this will be made clear when the Chambers meet, and their convocation is instantly demanded. However, legislators cannot be asked to leave the superintendence of their vineyards, the organization of factories for winter work, or to return from Alpine climbing and lowland shooting. If the Minister has erred, his day of reckoning will not be the less certain, nor

his punishment the less summary, if he merit it. But it is incomprehensible, that Frenchmen claim ever for their country a prominent place in the Council Board of Europe, while at the same time repudiating its obligations. It was hitherto considered something like a crime on the part of England to stand aloof from European questions; now France adopts the same selfish diplomacy.

It is on M. Gambetta's shoulders—happily they are broad,—that falls the whole accusation of driving France into the Turkish difficulty. He alone of all the mighty men of Israel remains in Paris, while at this important juncture, when the destinies of the Republic may become jeopardized, M. Grevy is accused of potting at rabbits on his private estate, and the prime minister of drinking mineral waters at their spring to keep his liver orthodox. It is M. Gambetta that reigns—at once anonymous and irresponsible.

There is another functionary who is down for removal at an early date—M. Andreux, the Prefect de Police, who is accused of doing as he pleases, because counting on the high protection of M. Gambetta. M. Andreux was in his day a journalist: it was the press wrote him up, and it is the press that is now writing him down. He is accused of having only smiling eyes for the opposition papers. He is now at some cure station, while Paris is becoming pestiferous, from the stenches of her unflushable sewers. It was said that the world envied France her Judicial Bench—this was before the Coup d'Etat, and some added, the capital system of sewerage. Cities in process of undertaking a new plan of drainage, would do well to pause till they have the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the failure of the sewers of Paris to work during an unusually dry summer—the period when their efficacy is most required. Too much street mud and refuse is allowed to pass into the drains: the scavengers make such serve as carts. But then the filth when it accumulates is brought up by means of buckets through the man holes. This rubbish has accumulated beyond all expectations, and hence why Paris resembles a certain city on the Rhine, with its "two and seventy stenches, all well-defined, and several stinks." The night soil too is not farmed in every case, as many believe; but the house communicates with the street drain. It is at Clichy that the discharge of the *maxima cloaca* occurs; this season the inhabitants in that quarter have nothing to complain of—as Paris consumes all its own odors, as it does its own smoke. The river too is said to be better stocked with fish, as no impurities can enter the Seine—for the moment.

Menesclou has just been executed, and the post-mortem examination just held on his body, that is to say, his head, demonstrates that he was a lunatic; not only was the brain unusually below the standard of the average of Parisian brains, but it was adhering to the sides of the skull—a diagnosis indicative of insanity. Then again his mother and uncles are more than touched. His crime did not show him to be in his senses; he enticed a little girl aged four, into his bed room, violated and strangled her, cut up the body into fifty fragments, and was occupied burning them in a stove when discovered by the mother, who found the two hands of her child in the ruffian's pocket. His execution is the quickest on record. At four o'clock the guillotine arrived, and by five was erected, after which the executioner and his assistants partook of refreshments. In the meantime the prisoner, who was in a leaden sleep, was roused up, at five; was dressed, confessed, and supplied with wine, in fifteen minutes; in two more he was tied, three minutes were occupied in the procession, and three more to strap him against the plank, run the board out into the half moon where his neck lay, and on the opposite side was an assistant holding down the head, till the knife and its back of 112 lbs. of lead did its work. The ceremony of the last toilette has been mercifully abolished; that is performed after the prisoner leaves the Court condemned to death as a "sanitary" regulation of the prison, and consists in clipping the hair off the back of the head and removing the shirt collar, so that the knife can do its duty. The ordinary crowd can see nothing of the execution, and only a privileged few are permitted to the inner circle. The Republic is the rendezvous for ex-presidents, as for ex-kings; one of the former, dating from Bolivia, was present with his wife; the executioner ordered her into the

back-ground, which she said was ungallant, but after the ceremony she trotted back to see the blood, and the knife being run up. She and her John Anderson assisted at the post mortem examination, and declared the electrical wriggings of the corpse, &c., constituted a beautiful experiment. The real experiment failed—as the body having arrived late, was cold. It consisted in pouring the blood of newly killed dogs into the bloodless head, with the view of testing the working of the transfusion theory, and deciding at the same time, if the head, as some allege, is conscious of its widowhood.

The Republic has commenced devouring a first kingdom—Tutiti; let old Europe be on its guard. The French would be more enthusiastic over their new acquisition if they exactly knew where it was: by-and-bye a journal will be specially brought out to enlighten them, just as the Marquis de Bays has done for his New Broton—only in the latter case it is impossible to conclude, whether it is the Marquis or his Crusoe island, that the end is to advertize.

The Bonapartists appear to have made an important political discovery; they accept now the Republic as a fact, and only demand, that in the election of all future Presidents, such ought to take place by a popular, direct vote—a plebiscite in fact, instead of as at present, by the united two Chambers. This dodge it is expected would allow Pion Pion to become a candidate, to follow in the wake of Napoleon III—president, perjury, coup d'Etat, Sedan. The Count de Chambord, bleak as his prospects are, is superior to this: he waits for heaven to restore him, and in the interim invites all his followers to banquet royally on Michaelmas day—that Saint being the patron of Henri V.

On the re-meeting of parliament, the question of the repeal of the Concordat will be placed on the order of the day for discussion: this is the preliminary battle for the separation of Church from State. A few journals have special writers for this subject, whose articles are printed separately and distributed broadcast. The total annual amount voted for the clergy is 51 million francs: the Archbishop of Paris has fr. 45,000—far below that other poor descendant of the Apostles—the Archbishop of Canterbury. There are 16 archbishops with an income of fr. 15,000 each, a salary that many government clerks would despise; there are 69 bishops with an income of fr. 10,000 each; the extras are very modest. A vicar-general's salary is fr. 4,500, and the other deans in proportion: the assistant clergy have but fr. 1,000 or £40, like Goldsmith's Vicar, and so are passing rich. It is intended to apply the church endowments to the erection of schools, and also to tax all monasteries and convents like secular properties—a step that will bring in 60 or 70 millions to the local taxation of the country.

Signs of the coming season are evident; the tropical heats are over, and all we want is a week's steady rain to wash away the summer's dust out of all nooks and crannies and drown the flies. Has it been remarked this year, as in France, the small number of blue bottle flies? The butcher's shops have nothing to complain of; on the other hand, the fruiterer's are in hysterics over the invasion of a new species of fly, very black, long, slender, and as obstinate as a mule.

The game season has set in, but the supply in the markets is poor and dear. Germany and England are the two countries that stock the Paris Market in this commodity; quails are very plentiful: partridge is a *rara avis*, but already hotels provide you with all that is necessary and without augmentation of price: the same with last year's vintage; it was one-fourth short, yet the citizens had neither to go on short commons, nor to pay one sous higher in price. *Vive la Seine!*

The grandson of the Countess d'Argout, Daniel Stern, has been married. His grandmother was one of the most celebrated beauties, and most remarkable wits of her day; she had a passion for Lizst which was proverbial, and she is the Arabella, in George Sand's "Letters of a Traveller." Towards the end of her life the Countess had an admirer, the brother of a senator, who assured her, her "friendship was for him, a glory!" On her death, he came daily to talk of the departed to her waiting maid, and both indulged in tears, which resulted in matrimony, as he could find none so ready to speak about the virtues of the

Countess. The couple were among the most prominent guests at the wedding in question.

Paris may be without President, or Ministers, but never does she lack some royal princes, who, true to their mission, run to and fro. The Grand Duchess Vladimir is within our walls, and is to be met with everywhere, shopping. The winter Palace will hardly contain all her purchases, and her commands will keep many firms busy for some time.

Marshal McMahon has been heard of: he has opened the sporting season on his magnificent estate, at Montargis. At six o'clock in the morning, he, his household, and his guests, assembled in front of the castle, when slices of bread and jam were served, along with wine, to drink to the health of St. Hubert. After that, the bugles sounded "Good Morning," and then to work.

"We were five, at the reading of Monsieur X's five act drama, and we concluded, that an act ought to be suppressed—each of us indicating a different one."

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that a rumour is current to the effect that Mr. Makimura, Governor of Kioto, is to be transferred to the Senate and will be replaced by Mr. Kagoteda, the present Governor of the prefecture of Shiga, whose office is to be filled by Mr. Secretary Toninori of the Daijo Kwan.

The *Chuga Shinbun* states that the ex-king of Loochoo, who has never yet received an audience with His Majesty the Emperor, was presented on the 3rd instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that from the 5th to the 10th instant, the gardens of the Aoyama Palace will be open to the Imperial Princes, the Prime Ministers, Privy Councillors, and officials of the 1st to the 7th grade, to enable them to inspect the chrysanthemums now in bloom. To-day the 6th instant there is to be a theatrical performance in the palace itself before Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

The same paper states that it is intended to establish a new office in the Imperial Household Department, which will be styled the "Private Official Meeting Room."

We read in another paper that the branch office of the Agricultural Bureau, established at the Bonin Islands, was handed over to the authorities of the city of Tokio on the 30th ultimo. Mr. Takeda, a sakan of the first class in the Home Department, who was in charge of this branch office, will shortly return to Tokio. The expenditure of the office has been greatly reduced and is estimated as 2,654 yen.

We learn from the *Hochi Shinbun* that His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Ishimaru, Superintendent of the Osaka Mint, left Tokio on the 30th ultimo on an official visit of inspection to the Shimosa farm. During the absence of the Minister of Finance, His Excellency Yoshiwara will act for him.

On the subject of the expected arrival of Admiral Les-offaky in command of the Russian fleet, the *Mainichi Shinbun* says that the following report has become very current, but does not guarantee its accuracy:—"On receipt of information that the Japanese Government intended to receive the Russian Admiral with very great hospitality, His Excellency Ho Ju Chang, the Chinese Minister, reported it to his own Government. They replied that Japan was a near neighbour of China and that up to the present day a warm friendship had existed between the two countries, and that should such a disaster occur as that war should break out between China and Russia, Japan would undoubtedly remain neutral. The only reason for Japan awarding the Russian Admiral a special reception could be that he is her distinguished guest. The Minister was also instructed to direct his full attention to the movements of the Admiral and on no account to neglect to forward periodical reports on them."

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that having recovered from his recent indisposition, His Majesty the Emperor has recommenced taking horse exercise.

From a native paper we take the report that their Excellencies Sugi and Hijikata, Assistant and Vice Assistant Ministers of the Imperial Household Department, are shortly to receive the decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun.

Mr. Under Secretary Obana, of the Home Department, left, according to a native journal, for the Bonin Islands on the 1st instant.

Mr. Wadagaki Kenzo and two other officials of the National Debt Office in the Finance Department, left for France in the M. M. Co.'s steamer *Mentaleh*, on the 31st ultimo.

We notice in another vernacular journal that His Excellency Sugi, Assistant Minister of the Imperial Household Department, left on the 1st instant on a tour of inspection into the condition of the people of the Northern provinces.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has some laudatory remarks on the conduct of Mr. Nabeshima, the ex-Governor of Tochi-gi, for having refused to accept a seat in the senate, privately offered to him by the Government on the recent occasion of his resigning his office.

On the 3rd instant, His Majesty left the palace at 8.30 a.m., and proceeded to the Hibiya parade ground, where he witnessed a Military review. H. I. H. Prince Higashi-Fushimi was in command. His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, the Prime Ministers, the Privy Councillors, the Ministers of the all Government Departments, and the Foreign Representatives accompanied the Emperor. At 10.40 a.m. His Majesty returned to the palace.

The new Post Office in Hakodate is to be opened next January.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* reports that H. E. Oki, Privy Councillor, who has recently been indisposed, resumed his seat in the Cabinet on the 4th inst.

The same paper states that H. E. General Oyama, Minister of War, paid an official visit to the Agricultural School at Komaba, on the 3rd inst.

According to a native journal Mr. Fuji-i Benzo, ex-Governor of the Hiroshima prefecture, has been ordered up to Tokio, where it is said he will be appointed a Secretary of the Imperial Household Department.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* informs its readers that Mr. Fuji-kawa, Secretary of the prefecture of Tochi-gi, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Nabeshima as Governor of that prefecture.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that the Tokio garrison and its barracks are shortly to be inspected.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun* a review of all the forces composing the Imperial Guard is to hold about the middle of next month.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, in consequence of the increase of Japanese residents at Gensan, the man-of-war formerly stationed at Fusan will in future spend one month alternately at these two ports for the protection of Japanese residents.

From the same source we learn that Mr. Kokuni, one of the military cadets studying in France, has passed his examination for the commission of a Lieutenant. He will, it is said, shortly return to Japan, when he will be appointed Instructor on the Staff of the Military College.

A number of officers are to be despatched from the Staff Office, at the commencement of next month, for the purpose of surveying the rivers and creeks throughout the whole country.

A regiment of cavalry, which composed part of the forces recently at the Narashino plains, returned to Tokio on the 3rd instant.

#### TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND FINANCE.

We take the following extracts from the *Mainichi Shinbun*:—"Mr. Kawamura Yei-no-suke, President of the Kawajiri Company of Akita, who went to Italy last June, has established a branch office of his company, at No. 31, Mitchisar Street, Turin, and commenced direct transactions with the Italian merchants on the 2nd of July. The Company has already established itself in the confidence of the mercantile community, and the average price of the cartons already contracted for ranges from 4.50 to 4.60 yen per card. The general condition of the European silk crop is considered good, and the Japanese

eggs have proved most successful, and also the silkworms that were crossed with Italian worms. The "brilliant golden eggs" of France turned out very badly. In consequence of these results the company has gained an excellent business status. The way is now thoroughly paved for direct trade which, it is hoped, will take some of the profit out of the hands of foreigners. Two subordinates of the company have also entered the silkworm-breeding school at Turin: they are studying Italian in addition to matters connected with the trade, which will all tend to the benefit of the said company."

A native paper publishes the following statistics of Exports and Imports during the month of September last, as supplied by the Custom House Bureau:—

Imports .....	Yen 3,569,998.68
Exports .....	Yen 2,197,768.32

Excess of imports .....	Yen 1,372,230.36
Custom House revenues .....	Yen 238,956.51
Export of specie and bullion .....	Yen 483,451.73
Import " " " " .....	Yen 40,437.00

Excess of exports .....	Yen 443,014.73
-------------------------	----------------

Another native journal states that the Government loan which was raised some time ago and advanced to the Shizoku to assist them in their various industrial undertakings, amounted in all to over 2,000,000 yen. It should not be long before all the waste land in the country is brought under cultivation and industries greatly encouraged in consequence.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes on the subject of Trade in Corea:—"Trade at Gensan is greatly improving, and a large amount of gold dust arrives daily. There is a constant enquiry for all kind of Japanese goods and supplies are inadequate to meet the demand. In consequence of this the Japanese merchants have petitioned the Consul General to request the higher authorities to increase the number of mail steamers running between the countries, and their petition has been forwarded.

We make the following extract from the *Hochi Shimizu*:—"The public is well aware that tea, silk, and silkworm's eggs are the three most important items in our list of exports, but yet we have been content, up to the present time, to sit at our ease waiting for buyers to come, so that prices rose and fell at the whim of foreigners, and we not only failed to obtain a fair price but lost considerably. However, Mr. Shimamura, of Jushiu, and an equally well-known gentleman in Ooshu, who are both connected with the cotton trade, have come to the determination to send no goods to Yokohama, but to ship direct to France and Italy. It will be indeed a matter of the greatest congratulation if our merchants have really become filled with such a spirit of enterprise."

The *Akebono Shinbun* writes as follows on the subject of the financial crisis:—"Many expedients are recommended just now as remedies for the present crisis. In the Cabinet the proposal to reduce the expenditure of all the Government Departments has met with approval. We have not received official intimation as to what sum is expected to be saved annually, but we hear that it is only about 3,000,000 yen, which is a very small amount. By the revision of the *maké* tax, however, the revenue will receive an augmentation of over 5,000,000 yen yearly; the tax on tobacco and the reduction of the expenditure connected with Government buildings, adds a sum of over 2,000,000 yen. Thus the Government will have a sum of over 10,000,000 yen at their disposal which be applied towards remedying the present unsatisfactory state of financial matters.

"If we try to discover the causes of the present condition of affairs, we find them so many as to be beyond enumeration. The two principal reasons, however, are beyond doubt the following:—First. We had maintained for many years a policy of isolation, and were consequently unacquainted with the ordinary details of trade. We had no merchants who dared to go abroad and consequently trade was completely in the hands of foreigners, who bought whatever produce we brought in at just such prices as suited themselves and, in fact, had complete control of the market. This resulted in a constant drain upon our specie. The second reason is, that owing to the enormous issue of paper money by the Government, the people have lost confidence in it.

"The remedy for the first cause given above would seem to be to encourage our merchants by every possible means to carry on trade direct with foreign countries. If they export goods let them establish themselves in those places to which the goods are sent, and sell them direct to the consumers; and let them adopt a similar method with respect to imports, and purchase them direct from the manufacturers. Thus they would recover their commercial influence and prevent the foreign merchants from making enormous profits when acting as agents only. As regards the second question, the amount of paper money now in circulation should be reduced without delay, in order to re-establish public confidence and stop depreciation."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* contains the half-yearly return of all exports and imports at the open ports of Japan, from January to June, 1880:—

Imports .....	Yen 18,034,531.99
Exports .....	Yen 10,048,186.62

Excess of imports .....	Yen 7,986,345.27
Custom's revenue .....	Yen 1,203,401.88
Export of specie and bullion .....	Yen 9,030,071.56
Import " " " " .....	Yen 3,357,302.60

Excess of import .....	Yen 5,672,768.96
------------------------	------------------

The same journal also publishes a report on the exports and imports at Fusau, Corea, for the same period:—

Exports .....	Yen 466,543.48
Imports .....	" 329,745.66

Excess of export .....	yen 137,797.82
------------------------	----------------

Of the imports, the Japanese produce cost 31,891.07 yen, while the goods of foreign manufacture re-exported from Japan, are valued at 297,854.59 yen.

One of the native journals states that it has been informed that the matches manufactured at the Shin-uis-sha Match Manufactory at Honjo, Tokio, are now being exported to China, and that dealers in foreign-made matches, finding themselves unable to compete with the Japan match merchants, have closed their shops.

Another paper writes:—"In the prefecture of Akita the Kencho authorities have for some years passed rendered great assistance to those engaged in the breeding of horses and cattle. The people have also been competing against one another which has brought about a great improvement in the animals. For instance, the horses are now worth from five to ten per cent. more than they were formerly.

According to an advertisement in the *Hochi Shinbun*, a native Life Assurance Company has been opened at No. 11, Nichome Hamacho, Tokio.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that rice fields to the extent of about 200,000 koku, in the province of Harima, in the prefecture of Hiogo, have recently been carried away by floods. The Government is about to render assistance to the sufferers.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes the following extract of a letter from a Japanese military officer at present pursuing his studies in Paris:—"When I happen to meet with a member of the French Military Mission who was formerly in Japan he always remarks to me, 'Japan is indeed a pleasant country; since my return to France I feel as if I had left Paradise for a world of sin. You are so bountifully endowed by nature that I cannot but envy your happiness. I hear too, that there are now many people in Japan striving to obtain the establishment of representative institutions; if this excellent idea can be carried out Japan will be the most favoured and happiest of nations.'"

We see in a native paper that the *Iconai Maru*, which was recently under construction at the Yokosuka Dockyard for the Colonization Commission has been completed, and left on the 28th ultimo for a trial trip. Her engines were found to be in perfect order and she will shortly proceed to Yesso.

According to a native contemporary a new periodical has appeared under the title of the *Hokugo Zasshi*, in Tokio. Another journal called the *Hokuyetsu Shinbun*, will be published in Nagaoka, in the province of Echigo, on and after the 4th of January next.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"About the month of July or August last, a Korean came to Japan and devoted himself to the study of our literature, and to disguise his nationality he assumed the Japanese name of Asano. On the recent occasion of the visit of the Korean Ambassadors he had an interview with them, and by his careful explanation of the affairs of Japan and other different countries, he made them comprehend many matters about the outside world. Wishing to awake the Korean nation from its present obstinate sleep, he left Japan and returned to Corea in the *Tagonoura Maru*, on the 22nd of September last. He resumed his native dress and went to the Capital where he held a long interview with the reputed head of the party of progress, and explained fully the general state of affairs abroad, and entered deeply into the subject of the future of Corea. Mr. Asano is expected to return shortly to Japan."

Another paper says that an American of the name of Wagner, and a native of India, have applied to the authorities for permission to reside on the Bonin Islands.

The following passenger steamer statistics are taken from a native source:—During the past month, no less than 13,403 persons travelled by the Yokohama-Yokosuka steamboats. Another steamer, running between Tokio and Yokohama during the same month, had 450 passengers.

There is to be a great festival at the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan, Tokio, for the next three days.

The Shintomiza Theatre will be re-opened to-day.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 31st October, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,774.40
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,260.58

Total .....	" 10,034.98
-------------	-------------

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,675.43
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,200.98

Total .....	" 8,876.41
-------------	------------

Miles open, 18.

##### Kobe and Ootzu Section.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 31st October, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 13,279.64
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,773.37

Total .....	Yen 16,053.01
-------------	---------------

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 11,283.73
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,184.91

Total .....	Yen 13,468.64
-------------	---------------

Miles open 47.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

London, October 3rd.—The Great Powers await the proposal of the Porte for the pacific solution of the Montenegrin question. The *Hecla*, Royal Naval Torpedo depot ship, has started with torpedo boats and 150 torpedoes to Corfu.

One thousand pounds reward is offered for the apprehension of the murderers of Lord Mountnorres at Clonbur.

Constantinople, October 3rd.—The Porte has communicated to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers a general scheme for the settlement of all pending questions between them and Turkey. Further details regarding it are awaited.

The British Squadron has sailed to the Gulf of Cattaro, and Admiral Seymour is proceeding to Cetinje.

London, October 4th.—Numerous land meetings were held yesterday in different towns in Ireland. The largest were in Cork and Kilkenny, where Mr. Parnell made violent speeches.

The troopship *Scrapis* sailed to-day for Bombay.

Genoa, October 4th.—General Garibaldi arrived here to-day, and was welcomed enthusiastically.

London, October 5th.—Sir Bartle Frere has arrived in England.

The Cabinet has discussed the scheme of the Porte, but the result of its deliberations has not transpired.

Prince Nikita has urged the Great Powers to consent to an immediate attack on Dulcigno, which he will commence if assisted, as the lateness of the season forbids delay.

The *Daily News* in a leading article to-day, announces that the Turkish scheme is neither a reasonable nor a practicable proposal. The proposition is that the Porte will undertake to surrender Dulcigno upon condition that the Naval demonstration be henceforward abandoned; and further, it promises afterwards to deal promptly with the Greek frontier and Armenian questions.

London, October 6th.—Offenbach, the celebrated musical composer, is dead.

All the London press condemn the scheme of the Porte as an insult to Europe. The proposal comprises the following offers:—That the Greek frontier shall be extended to and include south Janina and Larissa; that reforms in the administration of Asia Minor and Armenia shall be organized within three months, that reforms in European Turkey shall also be carried out, compatible with the maintenance of the integrity of Turkish rule and independence, and that endeavours will be made to persuade the Albanians to surrender Dulcigno. All these proposals are, however, conditional upon the abandonment of the naval demonstration. The allied fleet is now at Cattaro. It is in contemplation to extend the naval demonstration to the Bosphorus.

October 7th.—Obituary: General Sir Henry Dalrymple White, Colonel of the 6th Dragoons.

It is in contemplation to present General Roberts with the freedom of the city of London and a sword.

The majority of the European Press are indignant at the German Press treating the demonstration in the East as a huge joke. The French Press are now urging prompt action.

The Great Powers are desirous to maintain the European concert, and they await the proposal of England. A blockade is suggested.

The Czar's new yacht *Livadia* has sailed for the Baltic. Rangoon, September 28th.—Two Burmese prisoners out of the three who escaped from Engsein on Friday, have been recaptured by the police, together with the Government rifle and ammunition. The other prisoner is still at large.

Rangoon, October 1st.—The Bassein correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* writes that a severe earthquake was felt at Bassein on Thursday, about 4 o'clock in the morning. The Suntoo Pagoda fell, scattering the jewels on the Htee. The municipal bazaar and public buildings were somewhat injured. The same shock was felt at Rangoon, but was comparatively light here.

Rangoon, October 2nd.—The British ship *Melpomene*, from Liverpool to Rangoon with salt, was wrecked on a sunken reef on the 24th September, 60 miles east of the Andamans. After several attempts to stop the leak had proved unsuccessful, the vessel was abandoned and the Captain and 26 crew took to boats. They tried to make the Andamans, but owing to high sea were unsuccessful, and made for Torres Island after four days, as the supply of water was getting finished. The steamer *Kileva* picked them up, and conveyed them to Moulmein, whence they arrived here on Friday last.

Naini Tal, 22nd Sept.—In the list of killed or injured by the great landslip at Naini Tal, the following were injured:—Messrs. R. (?) Macleod, J. Walker, A. Draw, and Mrs. Grey; altogether four persons. All the rest were killed.

Lahore, 23rd Sept.—The full details of the disaster at Naini Tal have not been received here, but it appears that between one and two o'clock on Saturday afternoon the hill at the back of the Victoria Hotel gave way, destroying the hotel and other buildings, and killing forty Europeans and many natives. The landslip was caused by the heavy rains of two nights and days before. The hills rise abruptly near the houses of the residents, and are of such nature that a slip at any time is rendered liable. Quite a panic prevailed among the remaining residents, most of whom have left for the plains.

The latest news from Naini Tal is that the bodies of Mr. Drew and about twenty natives have been recovered and, as there is little hope of any more being found, a solemn service for the dead was held on Wednesday, by the Revd. B. T. Atlay, near the spot, where the unrecovered bodies are supposed to be. A sum of about Rs. 7,000 was subscribed at the meeting held at Naini Tal to raise funds for the widows and orphans of the sufferers.

Allahabad, 22nd.—The following is an account of the Naini Tal landslip. Rain which had been threatening for some time began to fall heavily and on the evening of the 16th, showers had foreshadowed what the weather-wise believed to be the final burst of the monsoon. Friday passed, Saturday dawned, but still the sky was leaden, mists hung thickly over the mountain and rain poured steadily on in uninterrupted flow. Early on Saturday forenoon, the gauge showed that the fall had aggregated 25 inches in 40 hours. The effect of this enormous mass of water pouring down on the confined area of the settlement, which is simply a basin formed by a circle of more or less precipitous hills, was apparent. Every road was cut to pieces, the steeper ones on the hill side being reduced to the condition of huge drains down which poured floods of discolored water. On Saturday forenoon rumours of the dangerous state of the Victoria Hotel were noised abroad. A landslip, slight in itself but ominous of what might follow, had occurred in the spur behind at about 10 o'clock in the morning, resulting in the collapse of the whole upper line of out-houses and a portion of the back premises. The alarm was at once given, and visitors who had been staying at the hotel lost no time in leaving it and taking shelter elsewhere. The place was soon empty, but the main building remained standing apparently uninjured. The energies of the authorities were at once directed to the removal of the debris and the extrication of the injured and dead. Although the slip had not been of any great extent it was found that some 20 or 30 natives connected with the hotel, and one European child, had been buried in the ruins. The Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Leonard Taylor, in charge of Naini Tal, was promptly on the spot with a few of the local police and a band of labourers. Finding the task more arduous than he had expected Mr. Taylor sent for assistance to the military depot and he was speedily joined by a working party under the command of Captain Balderstone. At one o'clock all seemed well, the working party were busy at their task at the bottom of the precipitous ascent which overhung the hotel, the dead were being carried off and the wounded cared for. About half past one Naini Tal was startled by a sudden and sullen roar louder than the simultaneous crash of heavy guns, followed by prolonged rumbling as of distant thunder and then came an ominous silence. Vast clouds of dust rose heavenwards through the murky atmosphere, enveloping in one dense shroud the tract of ground from the hotel onwards to the Assembly Rooms, and the whole place shook as though an earthquake had passed over it. The waters of the lake rose in a moment far above their usual limit and swept in massive waves towards the Weir; then all was still. Never was havoc more sudden, more awful, or more complete. Down came with one fell swoop the enormous landslip, hurrying the hotel and the gallant band behind, engulfing the road and gardens, orderly room and a shop, assembly rooms and library, with almost every living soul they contained.

The following is the list of persons killed and injured. Killed. Leonard Taylor, Assistant Commissioner; G. H. Noad, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police; Rev. Mr. Robinson, Chaplain; Mr. Morgan, road overseer; Major Mr. Morphy 40th Regiment; Mrs. Morphy; Mr. Tüebull; Captain Good-ridd, 35th N. I. Surgeon Major T. B. Haimah; Captain Haines, R. E.; Captain A. Balderstone, 34th Regt.; Station Staff Officer Lieut. T. E. H. Sullivan, 73rd Regt. 2nd Lieut. T. B. Carmichael, 33rd Regt. Sergeants Major Rogers. Sergeant Instructor McEwan Sergeants Grover, 33rd Regt. Lance Corporal Trister 125th Regt. Regiment Privates Hilmouth, 26th, Hayes 33rd, Gillan, 33rd, Turner, H. Brown, Chisholm, Kleinwray, of the 73rd Regiments, Farrace, 13th Hussars; J. Bart, 39th Regiment, Driver Colman, R. H. A. Mr. Bell junior, merchant; Mr. Noss, assistant to Mr. Bell, Mrs. James Drew, Ditto, Mr. Knight ditto, Mr. Tucker clerk Morgan, clerk; Mr. Shiels, resident of Naini Tal, Mr. Shiels, brother of the above. Injured, Mr. E. Macleod, clerk, slightly, Mr. T. Walker

clerk, slightly; Mr. A. Drew, Mrs. Gray, Assistant to Mr. Bell.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

### THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

(Translated from the *Akebono Shinbun*.)

To-day, if we wish to purchase the sum of one hundred yen in silver, we must pay over one hundred and seventy-eight yen in kinsatsu for it. What a change from former years! Everyone is saying let us remedy this, and let us restore paper to its previous value, but no one can suggest any practical method by which this is to be brought about. The public cannot help wondering why specie should have risen so much of late, but it is plain that this is due to the action of the Finance Department in stopping sales of specie from its Treasury. As we have frequently explained before, kinsatsu remained steady at a discount of between thirty and forty per cent in consequence of these sales, but as silver began to rise, and the authorities found it impossible to check it, they stopped all further sales and the price immediately jumped up. The rise, therefore, is nothing sudden, but would have been effected gradually, had it not been for the check afforded by the Government sales of specie. If, however, the movements of kinsatsu are of an elastic nature, specie would in time be restored to its former rate, but there seems to be no hope for that and it may not be long before the existing discount of seventy-eight per cent goes as far as one hundred per cent; in other words, paper money will cost only half as much as specie. At such a crisis it is no wonder that we hear remedies suggested on all sides.

With the paper currency at such a discount, how is it possible for general commodities of life not to be affected? On one side we find that rice, salt and all kinds of vegetables have gone up in price, while on the other hand we find that the public loan bonds are depreciated. For instance, a bond bearing the nominal value of one hundred yen will not fetch more than about 64.40 yen, and we cannot say how much lower they will fall. Now the price of a public loan bond, as described therein, is to be paid in kinsatsu and its current value to be settled accordingly, so that there is no reason why it should be affected by a rise in specie and a fall in kinsatsu. Yet, however, we find this actually to be the case. It seems natural enough that bonds, the price of which depends on the value of the paper currency should depreciate more than the latter, but can we assert that this depreciation is due to a loss of confidence in the Government?

We have been informed that some months ago the Presidents of the National Banks in Tokio, held a meeting to discuss the state of financial matters, at which they gave the following as their opinion:—"It is far beyond our power to prevent the depreciation of kinsatsu, but we are able to restore the price of the public loan bonds to their proper level." A petition was then forwarded to the Government couched in the following words:—"We shall ask for a loan of one million yen from the Finance Department, which will be employed in buying up loan bonds, and if this sum proves insufficient many banks will combine, and by buying up quantities of these bonds will restore them to their proper price." This proposal has met with the approval of several of the officers of the Department, but the Minister of Finance has not as yet given a reply.

At first sight the suggestion may seem reasonable, but we look upon it with suspicion. When over one million paper money is put into circulation in order to buy up public loan bonds for the same amount, the demand for these latter will send up their price. On the other hand, an increase of one million yen to the amount of the paper currency now in circulation would of necessity tend to a further depreciation. Some one may say that as there are already several millions of yen out, the addition of one more can make only a trifling alteration. We might answer him with his own argument; if the public loan bonds, which amount to several millions of yen, are reduced by one million of yen what good would so trifling a diminution effect? So that the *pros* and *cons* of this proposal balance each other, and the only persons who would benefit by the scheme would be the buyers and sellers. We cannot there-

fore compliment Mr. Sano, Minister of Finance, too highly for not having adopted the proposition.

Some one else has asserted to us that although specie has risen in a most extraordinary manner of late, yet paper-money is greatly wanted, and the circulation of money in the city becomes worse every day. Interest is getting higher and higher, and it is impossible to tell whether business may not be brought to a standstill; and that it would be better for the Government to issue several millions of yen to remedy the present crisis in financial matters. This would be indeed a most short-sighted policy, but as there might be found some people to approve it, it is necessary to show the cause of the crisis. It is, that the people in the interior are at present in a wealthy condition, while the inhabitants of the cities, being in a state of poverty, look at the matter in a one-sided manner. Space forbidding us to explain fully the reasons for this, we reserve our further remarks for another article.

#### LAW REPORT.

##### IN H. I. R. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. PELIKAN, Esq., Consul and Judge.

Messrs. S. CARCANO and REYNAUD, Assessors.

*Saturday, the 30th day of October, 1880.*

JAN DE BOER v. S. SEREBRENIKOFF, agent for the owners of the Russian steamer *Nordenskjöld*.

This was a claim to recover the sum of \$8,992.70 salvage expenses, &c., and \$1,283 commission on the value salvaged. The defendant admitted his indebtedness to the extent of \$2,189.49 salvage, but disputed the commission claimed and left that to be settled by the Court.

Mr. Kirkwood again appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dallas for the defendant.

On the re-assembling of the Court, Mr. Dallas called Per Person, a Swede, 50 years of age, Lutheran, not related to any of the parties to the suit, but employed on board the *Nordenskjöld* as ship's carpenter, who was sworn, and said:—I have already five times previously worked in salvaging operations on stranded ships. Jan de Boer did not exhibit the necessary zeal and capacity in his salvaging operations. The floating of the *Nordenskjöld* did not, considering the nature of the coast, the position of the ship, and the hole in the vessel, present any particular difficulties as the vessel lay on the sandy beach. It was difficult to reach the hole in the stern. If the hole had been in the bottom it would have been more difficult to reach. I left with Mr. Jan de Boer in *Otomi*. I have been at sea since I was 28 years of age. I have repeatedly passed round the northern coast of Norway. I have seen worse weather and more cold there than I met when in the *Otomi*. In my opinion there was no necessity for turning the *Otomi* back. When she was turned back the weather was not worse than it had been before.

By the Court:—My own countrymen would have resisted the cold better than did the Japanese crew of the *Otomi*. I spoke Danish with the Captain and chief mate of the *Otomi*, who were both Danes. I have had no conversation with Jan de Boer, because we do not understand each other, nor with the Japanese crew.

The deposition having been read to the witness, he demanded, before signing it to correct the statement "that it was difficult to get to the hole in the stern, the fact being that that hole was easy to get at, and he had understood the question to refer to small leaks subsequently discovered.

The court then adjourned until Thursday, the 4th November.

*Thursday, the 4th day of November, 1880.*

On the court reopening Mr. Kirkwood called:—

Isikawa, a Japanese subject thirty seven years of age, warned, stated:—I was engaged by the plaintiff on the 4th of May last. Since that date the plaintiff has paid me up to the 30th of June. After that date I was not on board. On the 23rd of July I went on board the *Nordenskjöld*. I went to Hakodate and Nemoro with the plaintiff. Eight workmen were engaged there by the plaintiff, six of whom left him at Nemoro. They did so because they wanted an increase of wages, which plaintiff declined to give. After this

he engaged ten labourers and two carpenters. These men left because they only received 50 or 56 sen a day from Fujiyabe, the Japanese stevedore who hired them out. He received one yen per head from the plaintiff and kept the balance of it after paying the coolies about fifty sen. This was the only reason for which they left, and not on account of any ill-treatment. I know of no occasion on which the plaintiff ill-treated them. My wages were fifteen yen a month and board. At the scene of the salvage operations the plaintiff and Mr. Gland gave all the orders. I was always in the stern of the vessel and don't know what the captain did. The orders to lay the anchors in their positions were given by the plaintiff when I was with him in a small boat.

A discussion here took place as to whether the witness, who seemed to be particularly obtuse, could be expected to understand whether the plaintiff was actually in charge, or whether he was simply interpreting for the captain. In reply to a question, however, as to whether even in the absence of the captain the plaintiff gave orders, the witness gave a reply in the affirmative.

Mr. Kirkwood:—If the witness always received orders through the plaintiff he would not conclude that the captain was in charge. But if he heard the plaintiff giving orders, when he had not spoken to the captain, he would certainly understand that the operations were under the control of the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dallas:—I could not understand what the captain and the plaintiff said when they conversed together. Of the eight coolies engaged by Fujiyabe, only six left in consequence of not being paid. After that happened the captain engaged ten others through the medium of Fujiyabe. They were willing to stop.

By the Court:—The plaintiff paid his coolies by the month. He had paid those who went with him to Hakodate. He advanced them 10 yen each. The six who left him had been with him twenty days. I don't know if Fujiyabe had paid them up or not. When these men went away from him, the plaintiff lodged a complaint against them at the Nemoro police station for breach of contract. The police inspector ordered them on board, but they refused to go. I went to Hannasaki in the schooner with the plaintiff and Mr. Gland. I was in charge of the machinery on board.

A discussion here took place as to what Mr. Dallas intended to prove. He said it was that Jan de Boer arrived at Hannasaki without adequate means; that he was unable to obtain assistance from the Japanese authorities, and that had it not been for the good services of Captain Serebrenikoff, he could not have got on at all.

Mr. Kirkwood denied this.

A letter was put in from plaintiff to defendant asking for his assistance with the authorities, but saying that no other orders but plaintiff's would be obeyed.

Mr. Dallas said he had not received the answer he wished for. He wanted to ask if the machinery had been transported to the scene of the wreck, owing to the intermediation of Captain Serebrenikoff.

Mr. Kirkwood said he declined to answer as it was already set forth in the petition. If the defendant had assisted, it would not transfer the authority to him from the plaintiff.

Witness in reply to Mr. Dallas:—If there had not been a small steam launch obtained the plaintiff could have got two junks which were there.

The Court then adjourned until 2 p.m.

On the Court re-assembling a witness was called.

When Mr. Dallas wished it noted that the man was one who had been dismissed from the *Nordenskjöld* in consequence of a suspicion of theft (though not actually proved) and was consequently somewhat likely to be prejudiced against the owners of the vessel.

The Court decided to hear the evidence.

Kuris, warned, stated:—I was engaged by the plaintiff, he engaged me in May through Fujiyabe at Nemoro. I don't remember the date. I did not leave the plaintiff but stayed with him all the time. I have left his service now. The plaintiff paid me fourteen yen and some sundries through Fujiyabe. I began with him on the 4th or 6th May. During the time I was on the *Nordenskjöld* I never saw the plaintiff ill-treat any of the coolies, though I have heard him scold them. The plaintiff gave the orders

on the *Nordenskjöld* and no one else. I consider that he directed every operation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dallas:—I did not understand anything that passed between the plaintiff and the captain. Fujiyabe engaged me on behalf of the plaintiff, I conclude, because the plaintiff came and counted the coolies. This was at Nemoro. I left that place on the 30th of May. Until we reached Yokosuka the plaintiff gave all the orders, but after that the captain took charge. At the scene of the operations I went every morning to the plaintiff for orders. I was sent away from the *Nordenskjöld* because I was charged with having stolen some piping, on the 5th of October.

Oanki, twenty-two years old, warned, stated:—I am a coolie. I was first employed by the plaintiff at Nemoro through Fujiyabe. I was with him over fifty days. I was engaged with six other men and during the fifty days I left him once. At the same time the others left also. I was engaged for fifty sen a day, without food, which Fujiyabe supplied, but he actually gave us only half the pay which he received from the plaintiff. The plaintiff did not ill-treat me. I never saw him kick or beat the other coolies.

The usual discussion here occurred as to what the evidence tended to prove. Mr. Kirkwood explained that it was to prove that the allegation of ill-treatment of the Japanese coolies by the plaintiff was untrue.

Witness:—When I resumed work I was promised seventeen yen a month, which I received from the plaintiff. He gave all the orders when we were on board the *Nordenskjöld*. The plaintiff did not know why I quitted him on the first occasion.

Mr. Dallas asked no questions.

Mr. Kirkwood now asked permission to put in a plan of the position of the ship during the operations of getting the vessel off, to be examined by an expert.

Mr. Dallas objected, and

The Court said it could not accept a plan drawn up by the plaintiff as evidence.

Mr. Kirkwood:—But in his evidence the captain said that at one critical moment the conduct of the plaintiff jeopardised the safety of the ship, and I wish to prove this was not the case.

The Court:—But if the other side declines to have the plan admitted, why do you insist upon it?

Mr. Kirkwood:—The plaintiff would like to make a further statement in explanation.

The Court:—You do not seem to understand the working of the Court. Nothing is of any use to us unless it is proved. A mere explanation is useless.

Upon further representations the Court retired to consult on the matter, and on returning said that the explanation could not be heard, the Court had already listened to several explanations which really had no bearing on the case.

Mr. Dallas had no more witnesses, but wished to hand in certain documents viz: an inventory of the articles put on board the *Otomi* by the plaintiff; a letter from the head official at Nemuro to Mr. Jan der Boer. (When the plaintiff read it, said Mr. Dallas, he crumpled it up and dashed it on the ground, but Mr. Serebrenikoff picked it up.) Also a letter from the latter to the Japanese official in question.

Mr. Kirkwood:—At the next meeting I will put in a copy of the list of the machinery, made by Mr. Gland.

The Court:—Mr. Kirkwood, as the proofs are very voluminous, will you accept such extracts from the log book as you may require to be translated by the interpreter of the court?

Mr. Kirkwood agreed.

In reply to the Court, the plaintiff said that he wished to make a declaration to prove that the Captain was a liar.

The court said that such expressions could not be allowed.

Plaintiff:—Well, sir, he is a despicable character and has tried to do me harm. Before I made the contract, I had made my plans to see if I could get the ship off; had I been unable I should not have accepted the contract, and would certainly not have gone under the orders of Captain Johannsen. When I got to Hakodate, I found great difficulty in obtaining boats. I enquired about the locality and was told to go to Hanasaki as the nearest place. I

went first to Hanamuka, and went at once to the leading official who told me it would be more convenient to go to Hanasaki. I sent my men in the boat and went myself overland to see the position of the ship. I found her in a very bad position. I returned to Hanamuka after taking a sketch of the ship's position. I offered the captain of the sloop 150 yen more to take me up to the ship but he refused, saying that the harbour was unknown and he wouldn't do it for \$1,000. I was therefore obliged to land everything at Hanasaki and went down to Nemuro. There I asked the officials to give me a boat. They promised, but did nothing in two days; meantime, I went back to the steamer, and gave orders to put the sails into the godown. I dried them as well as I could. I took up some sheet iron to build a house, as the nearest one was two miles off and the snow was on the ground. After the two days had expired I visited Nemuro, and again asked for a boat. The Nemuro-cho was closed. I had just returned to my house when some one told me that a European had arrived who wished to see me; I went and met Mr. Serebrenikoff. He said "you must excuse me; but Captain Johannsen has spoken of you badly; but we will work hand in hand, and I will render you every assistance I can." I replied "I am very glad you are up here, Mr. Serebrenikoff, you are the owner of the vessel, and can see if I am doing right." We went to my house and an official brought in a letter which I was about to send to Hakodate to telegraph to Yokohama asking if I was the proper man or not. The defendant said he had all the papers to shew, and could obtain everything needful from the officials without this telegram and told me to set about the work. When I heard this, I gave him a letter, a copy of which has been entered. I then commenced operations. When the difficulties arose with the workmen Mr. Serebrenikoff suggested that they should work for Captain Johannsen, who was to be under my orders. I objected saying I had had no trouble, but that the men had been cheated and had not received the full pay which I had given to the middleman, who had kept back half of it himself. Every order was given by me. One day when I gave orders to bend sails Mr. Serebrenikoff and the captain were ashore washing coats and I told them to come on board and help. When I made the contract I suggested I should send a telegram to Hakodate to find out if there was any one there who knew the position of the vessel, but was recommended by a captain not to, as it was not likely. The old captain of the *Nordenskjöld*, Captain Sangster, told me that the time and season were very favourable. I knew that the ship, lying as she was on a sandy beach, was very likely to break up, and wished to get there as soon as possible. The captain's statement asserting that I transported the goods is incorrect. I gave him orders to go down to Nemuro for the steam-launch and the boat to fetch the machinery. I went next day to Hanasaki reaching there at noon, and the Captain arrived with the steam-launch, towing another boat, which I took charge of. The next day it was stormy, and I signalled to the captain to run in to Ogishi. He came down the next day, but before he did I had put half my goods into the boats. I ordered him to tow me to Ogishi. Next day I took the remaining machinery to Ogishi. I told him not to go to the wreck, whither I went myself, and laid the first anchor. Here the witness, at great length, explained the working of the operations, with the assistance of a plan, to the Court.

Continued:—After I got to Nemuro I engaged six men through a middleman; I could not make out why they would not work, but at last I found out that this man took fifty cents out of the one yen a day I paid them. It is very difficult to engage people there. I consider Mr. Gland was thoroughly competent. After all his work, he took only three days to clean his engine; he was always in the engine room. I never saw him drunk. He was always there when there was work to be done. The proof of his being a good engineer is that the engineer of the ship had made two unsuccessful attempts to get her off when she was empty, while I got her off with a big hole in her, and when she was full of sand and water, with Mr. Gland's assistance. The captain says that he worked with the suction hose reversed: I should like to ask how on earth this could be done. I engaged Mr. Gland because I did not like to take the risk with the engineer of the *Nordenskjöld*, because he had no certificates.

The court here adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

*Friday, the 5th day of November, 1880.*

On the Court reopening, Mr. Kirkwood said it was unnecessary for Mr. Jan der Boer to go on with his full explanation. There were certain extracts which he would read with the permission of the Court, asking the plaintiff to explain anything that he (counsel) did not quite understand. He would put in the list made by Mr. Gland of the various stores, machinery, &c., that he put on board the *Otomi*.

The list was put in and read by one of the Assessors.

Mr. Dallas said that it differed from the list that his client had in several items, and he could not accept it.

Mr. Kirkwood next put in the certificates of competency belonging to Mr. Gland, and a letter addressed by himself to Mr. Serebrenikoff.

Mr. Dallas said he would ask the Court to hear him in reply to some of the statements made yesterday by the plaintiff; there was one particular proof he wished to have produced, namely a letter which passed between the plaintiff and Captain Carst; he would ask the Court to order it to be produced.

Mr. Kirkwood said that he had never seen it.

The Court, at the request of Mr. Dallas, said that it could be proved by the evidence of Captain Carst.

Mr. Dallas said that if the existence of the letter was denied he would like to call Captain Carst, and it was agreed that this witness should be called later on.

Mr. Kirkwood then addressed the Court as follows:—Although the proceedings had been very lengthy, it was unavoidable, owing to the numerous witnesses; the points actually contested were few, being in fact as follows:—

1st. As regards the steam-pump, whether the full amount claimed, \$2,200, should be paid up, or if not, how much per month for the use of the pump?

2nd. As regards the engagement of the engineer Gland; whether the expenses of this were to be defrayed by the ship?

3rd. The voyage of the *Otomi*: was the ship to sustain the expenses of this or not?

4th. For what length of time could hire be claimed for the use of the diving gear and pump?

5th. As regards the bonus due to the plaintiff according to the contract.

The other minor items could be decided when the Court verifies the accounts. Now as regards the first question. In the contract the price of the pump is given, among other items, as \$2,200, and the paragraph states that in the event of all or any of these items being damaged in the operations, the *Nordenskjöld* shall pay their value as specified therein.

The Court said that a translation of the contract was necessary.

Mr. Kirkwood said that it would be extremely difficult even for an expert to make one; the mere words "at the salvage" on which his arguments greatly depended admitted of more than one translation in French.

It was decided to obtain a translation and

Mr. Kirkwood continued:—The question is what constituted the pump. Several pieces have been mentioned, but the price evidently shews it to mean the steam-pump, boiler, and centrifugal pump. Although the defendants had tried to prove that the pump was very old, that did not affect the question; it was in excellent working order. The contracting parties themselves agreed about the price, and if it is too high they have only themselves to blame for it. The court has only to decide on the subject of the damage, if the pump was damaged. By the expression "damaged" I mean that the machine when it returned was not in the same state as when it left. Mr. Whitfield, an expert, pronounced it undoubtedly damaged and added that for such an undertaking the damage was slight, and not due to any negligence. If it could return as it did, it had had clever handling. The only question for the Court to decide was, is the machine broken or not? which the evidence of Mr. Whitfield answers plainly. Next, was this breakage due to the plaintiff's negligence? The depositions of Messrs. Nielsen, Gland and Whitfield all contradict this. In such work it is easy enough, after an accident, to say what should have been done. It appears to me that the accident was the result of work, risk, and bad weather. If the steam-pump includes the three machines, if it was damaged,

and if the damage was not due to negligence, the plaintiff can decidedly claim its price.

Next as to the 2nd question—the employment of Mr. Gland. The defendants, while admitting the importance of employing a foreign engineer, claim that it should have been mentioned in the contract. My client has explained that the engineer of the *Nordenskjöld* declined to accompany him, and that as the second engineer of the vessel had no certificate he did not care to take the risk on himself without the aid of a competent engineer and consequently engaged Mr. Gland. It was stated in evidence that two engineers were indispensable as the engines were going night and day. If the employment of Mr. Gland was justifiable the ship ought to pay for it. Paragraph I. of the contract says that all expenses of the salvage are to be defrayed by the *Nordenskjöld*. Mr. Gland's competence is amply proved by his certificates, as is also his good character, and he is now employed as an engineer on board one of the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamers. If the court considers that Mr. Gland was required, and that he did his work well, they must also consider that the plaintiff can claim his wages. The only thing urged against him by the defence was that on one or two occasions he neglected to have sufficient water in the boiler. But he had full charge of the engines of the *Nordenskjöld*, he kept the engine-room log-book, and after the arrival of Captain Johannsen he was still employed on board the ship. The Court must consider the nature of the contract. It depends upon the result of the salvage. My client wanted to agree to so much a month but the Russian Consul did not approve of this arrangement, and the present contract was accordingly drawn up which left my client in the position that whatever expense he incurred he had only the ship as security. In fact, he risked all to gain nothing. He trusted to recoup Gland also from the ship.

3rd.—As to the voyage of the *Otomi*. It appears to me that the reasons given as applying to the employment of Mr. Gland, can apply equally to this question. As set out in the plaint, my client was afraid of losing time, and as the cold season was approaching, of finding workmen, especially natives, who would and could work in the cold water. Captain Sangster assured him there was no fear of being frozen in and that the cold would not be as intense as he expected, and in consequence of these representations he made the contract. It may be said that the contract was not made with the captain, but still he was an employé of the owners of the vessel, and coming as he had from the scene of the wreck every word of his carried weight. Now I do not quite understand in what capacity the Consul acted in this affair. When the contract was to be made my client, although not a Russian, took the advice of the Russian Consul, who, in charge of the interests of a Russian subject, made the contract which my client looked upon as as valid as if he had made it with the proprietors of the *Nordenskjöld*. He then said that in everything he had to do in arranging to execute the contract, he would go to the Consul for advice and assistance. We know from the plaint that the Consul did render material assistance in trying to get a man-of-war, a Mitsu Bishi steamer, and the *Courier*. These efforts being unsuccessful it was at last arranged to charter Mr. Snow's schooner the *Otomi*, and on the representations of Captain Sangster, and the request of the Consul, the plaintiff left for the scene of the shipwreck as quickly as possible. The only question here for the Court is whether the plaintiff acted reasonably or not, and whether he did not, on seeing he had a chance of reaching the ship, get the schooner and start at once.

4th.—As to the question how many month's hire is due for the use of these appliances. The contract says so much per month during the time that these instruments are necessary. I ask for loss of time of the proprietor, and for the use of the machines. The proprietor has received nothing for the time he has lost. Considering that \$50 a day is paid for a steam pump in Yokohama, \$200 per month, at the scene of salvage operations, is a ridiculous amount to offer. I assert that from the moment that the machinery was put into the plaintiff's hands, until their return to Yokohama, they were employed in the salvage operations, just as much when travelling on board the various steamers as when they were actually on the *Nordenskjöld*.

5th.—As to the bonus due to the plaintiff. We have

heard a great deal about his neglect of work, and ill-treatment of the Japanese. But the native witnesses themselves deny this, and their only complaint is that the native stove-dore did not give them half the wages handed to him by the plaintiff. As regards the extracts from Captain Johannsen's log book no one who reads these can doubt that they were all written with the deliberate intention of injuring, as much as possible, my client and Mr. Gland. [Counsel here read a long extract, written in a badly imitative style of a three-volume novel, and commented upon the singularity of the fact that a man who was busily engaged in salving operations could find time to write all this trash in an official log.]

The Court then adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

#### INQUEST.

Before by R. RICE Esq., U.S. Vice-Consul and Coroner.

C. D. HARMAN } Jurors.  
F. C. SPOONER }

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Thomas Seon, an American citizen, from the effect of a gunshot wound on the morning of yesterday, the 5th inst.

Dr. Eldridge, sworn, stated:—I was called yesterday at about twelve o'clock to see Mr. Seon. On arriving at his house I found him dying, on the ground. All possible measures were used by myself and Dr. Buckle, who came in shortly afterwards. Mr. Seon, however, never rallied and died within three-quarters of an hour. The cause of death was a double shot wound, which was apparently inflicted by a double-barrelled gun bulkily loaded. The first charge had penetrated the left thigh, and ranging upwards had gone near the bladder. The second had entered the groin and passed out through the buttock; this severed the femoral artery, which was the immediate cause of death.

By the Court:—the barrels of the gun were shewn me by a boy in the shop. Mr. Seon was lying right by his furnace. He could not have moved on account of his injuries. Both thighs were injured. The wounds were evidently from the excessive charges of the gun. I picked some shot out of the door, which were evidently recently discharged. They appeared to me to be duck shot. The deceased rather rallied under an injection of brandy, but he only made a motion to me not to disturb him.

W. R. Bennett, sworn, stated:—About a few minutes to twelve o'clock I was passing along the side street by Mr. Seon's shop and saw a lady in great distress in the road. Before I had pulled up a gentleman beckoned to me. He was in an alley. I entered the workshop from the alley and found deceased lying on his back gasping. He seemed to be conscious but he could not speak. Mrs. Seon then came in with Mr. Johnson. I requested him to take her away and I went off to get a doctor. By the time I got back Dr. Eldridge had arrived. I did not see the gun.

James Johnson, sworn, stated:—I had occasion to call at Mr. Kildoy's place a few minutes before twelve o'clock. A lady came in and asked some one to go to the assistance of her husband who had met with an accident. Mr. Kildoy just then came into his own place and some one suggested that he should go for a doctor. I then went with the lady to Mr. Seon's workshop and asked her to remain in the store. I myself went round to the back; just as I got to the door I met Mr. Bennett. Mrs. Seon had followed me. He said "Please take the lady away," and I took her back to the house. Mr. Seon was then lying beside the forge. I afterwards saw him while the doctor was present, still alive, but unconscious. I saw the gun afterwards; it was a double-barrelled muzzle loading gun.

E. Kildoy, sworn, stated:—I have heard the evidence given. Mrs. Seon came running into my place. She was very excited and said "Seon has shot himself; run for Dr. Eldridge!" I went for and returned with him. I did not go into the blacksmith shop and have not seen deceased.

Nagashima Seikichi, warned, stated:—I am a workman and was in the employ of the deceased. About half-past eleven o'clock this morning I was working in the shop. My master was heating a gun, the stock of which had been removed. Suddenly the gun went off whilst in the fire. The gun when I saw it afterwards was lying on the stand

of the forge. I heard two reports, almost simultaneously. I saw the gun for the first time to-day. I do not know who brought it to the shop.

The Court here adjourned without giving any finding.

#### NEWS FROM GENSANSHIN, COREA.

[Hiogo News translation from the *Kobe Shimpō*.]

(Communicated by a certain officer of the *M.B.M.S.S. Tagomura-maru*.)

At 11 p.m. on the 18th September the *S.S. Tagomura-maru* left Kobe, arriving at Bukwan (Shimonoseki) at 10.50 p.m. on the next day. Leaving there at 2.40 a.m. on the 20th, she arrived at Nagasaki at 7 p.m. that day. She left Nagasaki at 3 a.m. on the 22nd, for Corea direct, and reached Fusan at 7.30 p.m. The voyage was a very pleasant one, the weather having been exceptionally fine, the Genkai-nada belying its name and being very calm; consequently there was not one person on board troubled with seasickness.

Things were very quiet at Fusan. I heard that four Corean officials had bought from an Osaka merchant a schooner of about 100 tons, which was built at Nagasaki at a cost of 6,000 yen, and it is said they are to buy four other vessels. When the Corean sailors have found out the way to handle these vessels, they will be put under the control of the Navy. Japanese have been employed as instructors for a term of fifteen days, and the above-mentioned schooner is being worked in and out of the port. Though I am not convinced that the Coreans can thoroughly master the art of navigation, I could but admire the rapidity with which they are picking up the first rudiments of the art. It is said that the Coreans intend to establish a glass manufactory near Fusan, employing a Japanese as teacher, and they are now looking out for a suitable site.

The weather was fine on the 23rd, but there was a violent gale on the 24th, which lasted till the 26th, at 2 p.m. on which day the steamer left for Gensanshin. As there was still a strong wind, the waves were high; and the passengers were all sick. This part of the voyage was very different from that to Fusan, but no lives were lost nor was the cargo damaged. On the 27th the sea became as smooth as if oil had had been poured on it. To the left of us were high mountains, thickly wooded, while to the right there was not even a rock to break the monotony of the view of the sea. At 11 p.m. the engines were slowed down, and I expected to have a sight of Gensanshin very soon. Early on the next morning I looked out and saw a port like Gensanshin.

On a nearer approach it was ascertained to be Gensanshin. In the distance a man-of-war and white walls were seen. The man-of-war was the *Amaki-kan*, and the white walls were the buildings of our settlers. At noon our steamer anchored in five fathoms, between the island of Chotoku and the *Amaki-kan*, at a distance of 15 cho from the Settlement. The settlers were very glad to see us. The port is situated in Lat. 39 N., Long. 127.32 E. The west, south and north-west sides of the port are surrounded by high mountains, the north and east sides facing the sea. The harbour is large enough, and the natives say that the sea between the island of Chotoku and the port is covered with thin ice during the cold season. Therefore I believe the sea is very calm in winter. The thermometer has stood at about 61 deg. at 8 a.m., 71 deg. at noon, and 72 deg. at 4 p.m., on an average during five days.

There was a violent east wind, accompanied with rain, on the 2nd instant, which interfered with the discharge of the steamer.

Our Settlement is over 15 cho to the north-east of the native town, and contains 100,000 tsubo, the bench being over 1,000 ken long. The Corean Government is building a sea-wall, and a wharf 30 ken long and 6 ken wide is being constructed in a north-easterly direction. At the request of the Corean Government, this latter work has been contracted for by our Government, who have given the work to a certain Bank and the Okura-gumi. The cost will be 8,000 yen, 80 natives being employed. There are about 350 settlers, one-fourth of whom are officials and police, one-fourth merchants, and the remainder artisans. The consulates, officials' residences, hospital, museum, Honganji temple, branches of the First National Bank, of

the Okura-Gumi, the M.B.M.S.S. Co., Sumitomo, Kioto Shosha, &c., are nearly finished. The merchants are emulating each other in trade, and competing with each other in the grandeur of their houses. I expect business will be flourishing. The drinking water is not very good. It is good in the shallow wells, but the supply from these is small, and the water from the deep wells is brackish, as at Yokohama.

The town of Gensanshin is about 2 ri from Tokugen-Fu, to the north-east. The region is very fertile, and vegetables grow as well as in the best fields of Japan, without manure or dressing. Beasts and birds are abundant. The natives are very fat and tall, and as they have nothing to do, they are idle. However, they are often stealing, and many robbers are prowling round our Settlement. Okura-gumi, Sumitomo and others have been visited by them, and every person is consequently very careful. On the night of the 2nd September, three thieves visited the Kioto Kaisha, where there were men on watch. One of these appearing before the brigands with a drawn sword, they quickly fled. One of them, however, stumbled and fell, and one of the watchmen gave him a stroke. On a light being brought it was discovered that the thieves were Coreans. Though search was made for the other robbers, they could not be found. The wounded robber was sent to hospital, after a report was made to the police, and on the next day he died. Since this event the robbers have very much decreased, but it is said that the settlers have not been able to obtain a sufficient number of coolies, owing to a rumour becoming current among the Coreans that the Japanese killed them without cause, and they have been afraid to work for the Japanese. However, the Coreans have lately discovered that the Japanese are not so cruel as reported, and they are now working in the Settlement.

One night a policeman returned to the station after going his rounds, when he heard a noise outside the door of his room. On peeping out he saw a tiger slowly entering the police station. The policeman was very much frightened, but, after sniffing under the table, the tiger left. I heard this from Mr. Kato, at the police station, but cannot vouch for its truth.

There are over 1,000 houses in the native town. They are very dirty, being built in the same style as those of the Yezo people. The roofs of the houses of the upper classes are tiled, and these are superior to the other houses. The Coreans do not use bed-clothes in summer and winter, but there are fireplaces under the floors, in which fires are put in the cold weather and the beds warmed. They are similar to our charcoal furnaces. In comparison to their houses, their food is not inferior. They always have *kayu* (soft boiled rice), rice cakes and potatoes, and they drink *dakushin*. Besides which they have wheat, beans, radishes, egg-plants, and other vegetables. The principal fruits are pears, peaches, kaki, &c. Mushrooms are abundant. Beef, pork, venison, fowls, and eggs are also plentiful. The chief fish are *tai*, *suzuki*, *shake* (salmon), *dojo*, *ita-woo*, &c. The *shochu* (spirit), *dakushin* and *shoyu* (soy) stink, and the taste being bad, the Japanese cannot use them. The salt is good, and the oil in general use is that of Yezo, which is superior to that of Japan. The paper oiled with this oil is similar to that varnished with guni in Europe; and the oiled paper and cloth are made into tobacco pouches, &c. The plant called *Chosen matsu* is very good eating when boiled. There are many other products, but I have not time to mention them; however, I will notice two or three. The principal products are gold-dust, tiger skins, bones and hides of oxen, silk thread, cotton, flax, ginseng, *kiri*, &c.; of these the hides and bones of oxen and flax are the most plentiful. The flax is of good quality, and some has been exported to Osaka by this steamer. If it is suitable for use in Japan, it will be the principal article of export. Trade in rice and beans is not allowed publicly, and the export is now prohibited. Consequently our settlers are buying through the hands of the Corean officials. However, I have heard we can buy it under the pretence that we want it for our own use. In connection with this, it is said our Government is continually requiring the Corean Government to permit the export of rice, and therefore the trade will shortly be allowed without restraint. Fairs are held in this town six times a month; they are like the fairs in country villages in Japan. Stalls are erected on the streets, some of which are devoted to the sale of dry goods,

some to the sale of fine wares, some caps, some tobacco pipes, some shoes, some pork, fowls, fish, &c., some boiled food, some liquors, &c. The streets are crowded with people, who sing, laugh, quarrel, &c., under the influence of drink. The Corean cash has often fluctuated in value, but one cash is worth between 24 and 27 *mon*.

There is a wide line drawn between the officials and the common people. The private people are oppressed by the officials, like slaves, and are quite obedient to the orders of the officials. Sometimes the officials inspect the treasury of the people at Tokugen-Fu, Gensanshin, and other places, and when the sum in the treasury is over 5 *kyoanmon*, the excess is appropriated by the authorities, and it is said no one ever resists this proceeding. I do not know whether this is done by the Government, or whether it is a private business of the officials. Indeed the Government is most despotic, or I should say, tyrannic.

It appears that bribery prevails. I will give an instance. When a person reports that another has committed a certain offence, the officer (similar to a policeman in Japan) arrests the accused, and when the officer wears the cap of the accused the latter understands that he is to be whipped. Then the accused takes off his clothes till he is naked to the waist, and stoops down. The officer then appears to inflict blows sufficient to cause death, but if the accused shows his fingers he whips slightly, according to the number of fingers shown, which represent the sum to be paid as a bribe. When the officer has received the bribe the accused is free, and he is not troubled to go to prison. It is frequently discovered, after the receipt of the bribe, that the person arrested was innocent, but this does not trouble the officer, who merely smiles.

It is said that the people of this place are brave and superior to those of Fusan. Consequently the Corean Government trusts them, but is cautious. When the steamer arrived three Corean officials (like those of the Customs in Japan) came on board, accompanied by an interpreter, and they enquired from what port the steamer came, the captain's name, the number of passengers, how many women, officials, merchants, &c., and what was the cargo; and then went on shore. It excited my admiration to see that the Coreans managed as well as if they were officials of a celebrated treaty port in a civilized country. I believe this has been taught them by us.

Some time ago a British man-of-war called here and stopped one day, and an Italian man-of-war also called, staying two days. When they were in harbour they made frequent communications with our Consulate. They appear to be anxious to open trade. In closing this letter I add that this steamer remained seven days at Gensanshin, leaving at 5 a.m. on the 5th instant. On that day the weather was so cold that the thermometer went down to 48 degrees.

#### CLAUDE GUEUX.\*

FROM THE FRANCH OF VICTOR HUGO.

Seven or eight years ago there lived in Paris a man whose name was Claude Gueux. He was a poor workman; and he lived with a girl, his mistress, by whom he had a child. I state these things just as they were, leaving it to my reader to deduce the moral from them as the facts develop themselves. This workman was clever, skilful, intelligent, well endowed by nature, evil-entreated by education; he did not know how to read, but he did know how to think. There came a winter when work slackened, then it stopped. No fire in the garret stove; no bread in the garret cupboard; the man, the girl, and the child were cold and hungry. The man stole. I do not know what he stole, or where he committed the theft; I only know that the result of the deed was three days' food and firing for the girl and the child, and five years' imprisonment for the man.

Claude Gueux was sent to work out his time in the Maison Centrale at Clairvaux, a former abbey turned into a prison, whose altar of other days is a pillory in ours. When we talk of progress certain folk understand and put our thoughts into action thus.

But to proceed. At Clairvaux, the man was put into a prison-cell by night and into a workshop by day. I find no fault with the workshop.

Claude Gueux, once an honest workman, henceforth a thief, was of a grave and respectable presence. He had a high forehead, deeply-lined already, although he was still young; and many gray hairs among his thick black curly locks; calm steadfast eyes, deeply set under well-marked brows; open nostrils; a firm prominent chin; and a disdainful mouth. His was a fine head; we shall see presently what society did with it. His words were sparing; his gestures were few; there was something imperious about him which compelled obedience; his demeanour conveyed an

\* This story was published in 1,834.

impression of thoughtfulness and seriousness rather than suffering. Nevertheless he had suffered a great deal.

In the prison in which Claude Gueux was confined there was a 'Director of the Workshops.' This functionary, proper to prisons, is a combination of gaoler and shopkeeper, who utters simultaneously an order to the workman and a threat to the prisoner; who puts a tool into his hands and fetters on his feet. The particular specimen of this combination employed at Clairvaux was a stern, curt-spoken, tyrannical man, of fixed ideas, which he carried out rigidly; always tenacious of his authority, but otherwise, and on occasion, very good company, a pleasant fellow, jovial even, and capable of jest: hard rather than firm. He never reasoned with anybody, not even with himself, he was a good father—doubtless a good husband—such goodness is duty and not virtue. In a word, he was not ill-natured, but bad. He was one of those men in whom there is neither vibration nor elasticity: who are composed of inert molecules: who do not respond to the fillip of any idea or the contact of any sentiment: who are capable of cold anger, of dull hate, of unemotional wrath; who take fire without becoming heated; men who seem as if they were made of wood, flaming at one end and cold at the other. The chief, the diagonal line of the character of this man was obstinacy. He was proud of being obstinate, and likened himself to Napoleon. This is an optical delusion; many people are its dupes, and will, at a certain distance, take obstinacy for strength of will, and a caudle for a star. When this man had once for all fixed what he called his will on an absurd object, he went on, with his head up, through the thickest of thickets, to his end. Obstinacy without intelligence is folly added on at the other end of stupidity, serving as its double thong, and it hits far and hard. When a public or private catastrophe has fallen upon us, if we examine the ruins which lie scattered around—ruins of whatever fabric they may be—we almost always find that it has been blindly built by an obstinate and commonplace man, who believed in and admired himself. There are in the world many of these petty headstrong fabricators of Fate, who regard themselves as agents of Providence.

Such, then, was the 'Director of the Workshops' at the Clairvaux Central Prison. Of such quality was the steel with which society struck its prisoners every day of their lives in order to get sparks out of them. The sparks elicited by steel of this temper from flints of this kind are of the kind which produce conflagrations.

On his arrival at Clairvaux, a number in the workshop was assigned to Claude Gueux, and a fixed task was set him. The Director made acquaintance with him, recognised him as a good workman, and treated him well. One day, indeed, being in particularly good-humour, and seeing Claude Gueux very downcast—for the man was always thinking of her whom he called his 'wife'—he told him, in pure joviality, and as an agreeable pastime, that the unfortunate girl had gone on the streets. Claude asked coldly what had become of the child. Nobody knew.

After a few months Claude became acclimatised to the prison atmosphere, and seemed to think no more of the past. A certain grave serenity, characteristic of him, had resumed its sway. At the end of that time also, Claude had acquired a singular ascendancy over all his companions. As if by a sort of tacit agreement—and although no one, not even himself, knew why—all these men consulted him, listened to him, admired him, and imitated him, which last is the ultimate expression of admiration. It was no small distinction to be obeyed by those essentially insubordinate natures, and rule had come to Claude, unbidden and undreamt of. Its origin was to be found in the look in the man's eyes. The eye is a window through which the thoughts that come and go in a man's head may be seen.

Place a man who has ideas among men who have none, and, at the end of a given time, by an irresistible law of attraction, all the dull empty heads will humbly and adoringly gravitate around that full and luminous head. There are men who are iron, and men who are leadstone. Claude was leadstone. In less than three months he had become soul, law, and order to the workshop. All those hands revolved on his dial. At times he must have doubted, his own very self, whether he was a king or a prisoner. By a perfectly natural reaction—one which produces its effect on every scale of being—he was as detested by the gaolers as beloved by the prisoners. This is always so. There is no popularity without disfavour: to be loved by slaves is to be hated by their masters.

Claude Gueux was a great eater. This was a peculiarity of his organisation, which was such that he needed as much food for his day's nourishment as any two ordinary men. M. de Cotadilla had an appetite of this kind, and he jested at it: but that which is a good joke to a duke and grandee of Spain, who owns five thousand sheep, is a burden to a workman and a misfortune to a prisoner. Claude Gueux, a free man in his garret, worked all day, earned his four-pound loaf, and ate it. Claude Gueux, a convict in his prison, worked all day, and for his pains received invariably one pound and a half of bread and four ounces of meat. The prison allowance is inexorable, and Claude was habitually hungry. He was hungry, and that was all about it. He said nothing of his hunger; such silence was in his nature.

One day Claude had just devoured his meagre pittance, and resumed his task, thinking to cheat his hunger by toil. The other prisoners were eating gaily. A pale, slight, feeble-looking young man placed himself beside Claude, and remained standing, with the hesitating manner of one who wished to speak, but dared not. In one hand was his untouched ration, in the other a knife. The man with his bread and meat worried Claude.

'What do you want?' said he, at length, roughly.

'I want you to do me a service,' said the young man timidly.

'What service?'

'Help me to eat this, I have too much.'

A tear glittered in Claude's proud eye. He divided the young man's ration into two equal parts, took one, and began to eat.

'Thank you,' said the young man. 'If you like, we will share every day.'

'What is your name?' asked Claude Gueux.

'Alban.'

'What are you here for?'

'I stole.'

'So did I.'

Thenceforward they did share, after that fashion, every day. Claude Gueux was thirty-six years old: but there were times when he looked fifty, so grave was his habitual mood. Alban was twenty, but he looked no more than seventeen, so much innocence still lingered in the face of this thief. A strong close friendship grew up between the two men, the affection of father and son rather than that of brother and brother. Alban was still almost a child; Claude was already almost an old man.

They worked in the same workshop, they slept in the same dormitory, they exercised in the same yard, they ate of the same loaf. Each of the friends constituted the universe for the other. They were actually happy.

The Director of the Workshops, whom the prisoners hated, was often obliged, in order to get himself obeyed by them, to have recourse to Claude Gueux, whom they loved. On more than one occasion, when a rebellion or a tumult had to be prevented, the unauthorised authority of Claude Gueux had come to the support of the official authority of the Director. Indeed, ten words from Claude Gueux were of as much avail, for the control of the prisoners, as ten gendarmes. Claude had many times rendered valuable service to the Director, who detested him cordially in consequence. He was jealous of the thief, and he cherished a secret envious, implacable hatred of Claude, the hate of a rightful towards an actual sovereign, the hate of temporal power. Such hatreds are the worst of all.

Claude loved Alban profoundly, and thought about the Director not at all.

One morning, at the hour at which the warders march the prisoners two and two from the dormitories to the workshops, a turnkey called Alban, who was at Claude's side, and told him he was to go to the Director.

'What does he want you for?' said Claude.

'I do not know,' said Alban, and he went away with the turnkey.

The morning passed: Alban did not come to the workshop. When feeding-time arrived Claude thought he should find Alban in the yard. Alban was not in the yard. The prisoners returned to the workshop, but Alban did not reappear there. Thus the day wore through. In the evening, when the prisoners were taken back to their dormitory, Claude looked about for Alban, but did not see him. He must have been suffering much at that moment, for he addressed a turnkey, a thing which ordinarily he never did.

'Is Alban ill?' said he.

'No,' replied the turnkey.

'Then why,' asked Claude, 'has he not been with us to-day?'

'O,' said the turnkey carelessly, 'because his billet has been changed.'

The witnesses who afterwards deposed to these facts remarked that the hand in which Claude held a lighted candle trembled slightly at this answer. He resumed calmly,

'Who gave that order?'

'Monsieur D.'

Monsieur D. was the Director of the Workshops.

The following day passed, like the preceding, without Alban. In the evening, when working hours were over, the Director came to the workshop, making his daily round. So soon as Claude saw him he doffed his coarse woollen cap, buttoned his gray vest, the sordid livery of Clairvaux—for it is an article of faith in prison that a respectfully buttoned vest propitiates superiors—and stood upright, cap in hand, at the top of his bench, waiting until the Director should pass along it. The Director passed.

'Sir!' said Claude.

The Director stopped, and made a half turn towards him.

'Sir, is it true that Alban has been removed to another part of the prison?'

'Yes,' answered the Director.

'Sir,' persisted Claude, 'I need Alban in order to live.'

Then he went on:

'You know that I have not enough to eat, with the prison ration only, and that Alban shared his bread with me.'

'That was his own business,' said the Director.

'Sir, is there no means of replacing Alban in the same quarter with me?'

'Impossible. The matter has been settled.'

'By whom?'

'By me.'

'Monsieur D.,' said Claude, 'this is life or death to me, and it depends upon you.'

'I never alter my decisions.'

'Sir, have I ever done anything to offend you?'

'Nothing.'

'In that case,' urged Claude, 'why do you separate me from Alban?'

'Because,' said the Director.

And with this explanation Monsieur D. dismissed the subject.

Claude bowed his head and made no reply. Poor lion, bereaved of his dog!

It must be admitted that the grief of this separation did not in any degree diminish the somewhat unhealthy voracity of the prisoner. Indeed, there was no material change perceptible in him. He did not speak of Alban to any of his fellow-prisoners. He walked alone in the yard at recreation-time and he was hungry:—nothing more. Nevertheless, those who knew him well remarked that something dark and sinister spread itself over his face more and more perceptibly day by day. But he was milder and gentler than

ever. Several of his comrades offered to share their rations with him: he smilingly refused.

Each evening since that on which the Director had given him the 'Explanation' already recorded he did a foolish sort of thing, which was quite surprising on the part of so grave and serious a man. At the moment when the Director, making his rounds, passed before Claude, the prisoner would raise his eyes, and, looking at him fixedly, utter in a tone in which there was menace as well as entreaty, these two words:

'And Alban!'

The Director, affecting not to hear them, would pass on, with a shrug of his shoulders.

The man did wrong to shrug his shoulders, for it was plain to all the spectators of those strange scenes that Claude Guenx had come within himself to some determination.

All the prison company awaited with suppressed excitement the result of this struggle between the obstinacy of the one man and the resolution of the other.

It appeared afterwards in evidence, that on one occasion Claude said to the Director,

'Listen to me, sir: restore my comrade to me. You will do well, I assure you. Observe that I say this to you.'

Again, one Sunday, when he had been sitting for hours on a stone in the yard in the same attitude, with his elbows on his knees and his forehead resting in the palms of his hands, one Faillète, a prisoner, approached him, and said, laughing,

'What the devil are you doing there, Claude?'

Claude lifted up his grave face, and answered,

'I am trying some one.'

At last, one evening—it was the 25th October, 1831—just as the Director was going round, Claude crushed under his heel the glass of a watch he had found in the corridor that morning. The Director inquired whence came the noise.

'It is nothing,' said Claude. 'It is I, Monsieur Director, restore my comrade to me.'

'Impossible,' said the master.

'It must be so, nevertheless,' said Claude, in a firm low voice. And then he added, looking the Director straight in the face: 'Reflect. This is the 25th of October. I give you until the 4th of November.'

A wailer called the attention of the Director to the fact that Claude was threatening him, and that it was a case of dark cell.

'No, no dark cell,' said the Director, with a scornful smile. 'One must be good-natured with fellows like these.'

The next day the prisoner Pernot accosted Claude, as he was walking to and fro, silent and alone, while the other convicts were disporting themselves in a little patch of sunshine at the further end of the yard.

'Hallo, Claude!' he said. 'What are you thinking about? You seem to be down in the mouth.'

'I am afraid,' said Claude, 'that, before long, some misfortune will befall this good Monsieur D.'

Nine clear days lay between the 25th of October and the 4th of November. Claude did not allow one of these days to pass without his gravely informing the Director of the increasing pain of the condition to which the disappearance of Alban was reducing him. The Director, weary of this, sent him to the dark cell, because his supplication had too much the tone of a demand. That was all Claude got by his methodical petition.

The 4th of November came. On that morning Claude awoke with a serene look upon his face, such as it had not worn since the day on which the 'decision' of Monsieur D. had separated him from his friend. He rose, and turning over the few trifles which made the sum of his possessions, and which were contained in a deal box at the foot of his bed, he took out a pair of scissors, of the kind used by dressmakers. These, with a tattered volume of *Emile*, were all that remained to him of the woman whom he had loved, of the mother of his child, of the happy poor little home of former days. Both were useless to Claude: the scissors could serve a woman's purpose only, the book that of an educated person. Claude could neither sew nor read.

Crossing the ancient cloister—so desecrated now—that it is used in winter as an exercising ground, he approached a prisoner, one Ferrari, who was gazing earnestly at the massive iron bars of a window. In his hand Claude held the little pair of scissors, and he showed them to Ferrari, saying,

'This evening I will cut those bars with these scissors.'

Ferrari, being incredulous, laughed, and Claude laughed also.

All that morning he worked with more than his ordinary zeal: never had his task been done so quickly or so well. He seemed bent on finishing, during the forenoon, the plaiting of a straw hat for which he had been paid in advance by M. Bressier, a worthy citizen of Troyes.

A little before twelve o'clock he went down, under some pretext, to the carpenters' workshop, which was on the ground-floor, just underneath that on which the strawplaiters' workshop was situated. Claude was much liked there as well as elsewhere, but he seldom entered the place, so that he was now greeted noisily.

'Hallo! here's Claude!' the prisoners exclaimed, and he was immediately surrounded. His visit was a festival occasion. He glanced rapidly round the workshop. Not one of the prisoner officials was there.

'Who has an axe to lend me?' said he.

'What are you going to do with it?' he was asked: and he answered, with perfect composure:

'To kill the Director of the Workshops this evening.'

They brought him several axes. He selected the smallest, which was very sharp, concealed it in his loose trousers, and went away. There were twenty-seven prisoners in the carpenters' workshop: he had not enjoined secrecy upon them, but they all observed it.

They did not even talk of the matter among themselves. On both sides there was merely the expectation of what was about to

happen. The matter was plain, terrible, and simple. No complication was possible. Claude could neither be advised nor denounced. An hour later he accosted a young prisoner, a boy of sixteen years old, who was yawning in the exercise yard, and advised him to learn to read. At the same moment, Faillète came up and said:

'What the devil is that you are hiding in your clothes, Claude?'

'It is an axe,' answered Claude, 'and I mean to kill Monsieur D. with it this evening. Does it show?'

The remainder of the day passed just as usual. At seven o'clock in the evening the prisoners were locked up, each gang in the workshop assigned to them, and the overseers left the workrooms, which it is, it seems, the custom, not to return to until the Director should have made his rounds.

Claude Guenx was, of course, shut up like the others in the workshop assigned to his 'trade.'

Then a scene of an extraordinary nature was enacted there: a scene which lacked neither terrible nor majestic attributes, the only one of the kind on record.

In the judicial 'instruction' which subsequently took place, it was stated that there were eighty-two thieves in that workshop, including Claude. When the overseers had withdrawn, Claude stood up on his bench, and announced to all present that he had something to say. There was an immediate silence.

Then Claude spoke, in a clear steady voice, as follows:

'You all know that Alban was my brother. With the allowance that I am given here, I have not enough to eat. Even by buying bread with the little that I earn, I have not enough. Alban shared his ration with me. I loved him at first because he fed me, and afterwards because he loved me. The Director, Monsieur D., separated us. It did him no harm that we should be together; but he is a bad man, who loves to inflict torment. I asked him to give me back Alban, but, as you know, for you have seen it, he would not. I then gave him until the 4th of November to restore Alban to me. He put me in the dark cell for having said that. While I was there, I tried him and condemned him to death.\* This is the 4th of November. In two hours he will be coming to make his rounds. I give you notice that I mean to kill him. Have you anything to say to that?'

No man spoke.

Claude resumed. It seems that he spoke with a strange eloquence, which was, indeed, natural to him. He declared that he well knew he was about to commit a deed of violence, but, as he believed, not of wrong. He took the consciences of the eighty-one thieves who heard him to witness:

'That he was in a desperate strait:

'That the necessity of doing oneself justice is a no-throughfare in which any man is liable to find himself:

'That he had maturely reflected on this matter for two months:

'That he believed he had not allowed himself to be led away by resentment; but that in case he was so led away, he entreated his hearers to make it plain to him:

'That he frankly submitted his reasons to the just men whom he was addressing:

'That he was therefore about to kill Monsieur D.: but that, if any one among them had an objection to make, he was ready to listen to it.

One voice only was raised, to urge that, before killing the Director, Claude should try, for the last time, to speak to him, and induce him to yield.

'That is just,' said Claude, 'and I will do it.'

The great clock struck eight. At nine the Director would arrive. So soon as this strange Court of Appeal had, so to speak, ratified the sentence he had pronounced, Claude resumed his accustomed serenity. He placed on a table such linen and clothes as he possessed, the scanty store of a poor prisoner, and calling to him one by one those of his companions whom he liked best after Alban, he distributed the whole among them. He kept back nothing except the little pair of scissors.

Then he embraced them all. Some of the men wept, and on those he smiled.

In the course of that last hour there were many minutes when he talked so quietly, and even gaily, that several of his comrades hoped, as they afterwards declared, he might perhaps abandon his resolution. He even amused himself by blowing out one of the few candles which lighted the workshop with the breath from his nostrils, for certain bad habits, which too often injured his natural dignity, had grown up with him. Nothing could hinder the former street-boy from smelling now and then of the Paris gutter.

Claude observed that one youthful prisoner, who looked at him with fixed eyes, was pale and trembling, no doubt at the idea of what he was about to see.

'Come, come, young man, take courage,' said Claude to him very gently: it will all be over in a moment.'

When he had distributed all his poor possessions, made all his adieux, shaken hands with all his fellow-prisoners, he checked some uneasy whisperings which were going on in the dark corners of the workshop, and directed the men to resume their work. They all obeyed him in silence.

The workshop was an oblong hall, a long parallelogram with windows on its two sides, and doors facing each other at its two extremities. The work-frames were ranged on each side near the windows, the benches touching the wall at a right angle, and the space which remained free between the two rows of work-frames formed a path which led by a straight line across the hall, from one of the two doors to the other. Along this narrow way the Director had to pass in making his inspection. He was in the habit of entering by the south, and going out by the north door, after he had inspected the workers on the right and left, and he generally did this quickly, and in silence.

\* Literally true.

Claude had re-seated himself on his bench, and resumed his work. Everybody was waiting. The moment approached. Presently a stroke of the bell was heard. Claude said, 'There goes the last quarter.'

Then he rose, walked gravely across a portion of the hall, and placed himself in a leaning attitude, with his elbow on the edge of the first work-frame on the left, close to the entrance-door. His face was perfectly calm and mild in expression.

Nine o'clock struck. The door opened, and the Director entered the workshop, in which a deathlike silence reigned. The prisoners were like so many statues. The Director was, as usual, alone.

He came in with his jovial, satisfied, inexorable face, did not see Claude, who was standing on the left of the door, his right hand hidden in the waistband of his trousers, and passed rapidly before the first frame, nodding his head, and casting a casual glance here and there, without perceiving that the eyes by which he was surrounded were fixed on a terrible idea.

All of a sudden he turned sharply round on hearing a step behind him.

It was that of Claude, who had been following him.

'What are you doing there?' said the Director. 'Why are you not in your place?'

Claude Gueux made answer respectfully, 'Because I have to speak to you, sir.'

'Of what?'

'Of Alban.'

'Again!' said the Director.

'Always!' said Claude.

'O, indeed!' said the Director, as he moved on. 'Have not you had enough of the dark cell, then?'

'Sir,' said Claude, in a voice which might have softened the devil himself, 'I implore you to put Alban back again with me; you shall see whether I will work well or not. To you, who are free, it is all one—you do not know what a friend means; but I—I have nothing but the four walls of my prison. You can come and go as you will; I have nothing but Alban. Give him back to me! Alban fed me; you know that, well. What I ask will cost you only the trouble of saying "Yes." What does it matter to you that there should be in the same workshop one man who is called Claude Gueux and another who is called Alban? For the thing is as simple as that. Monsieur D., my good Monsieur D., I really implore you, in the name of Heaven!'

Never before had Claude spoken so much at one time to a gaoler. After this effort he waited, exhausted.

The Director replied, with an impatient shrug, 'Impossible! the thing is settled. Look here, don't you speak to me about this again. I'm tired of it.'

And, being in a hurry, he quickened his pace. Claude did likewise. While speaking, they had come close to the door by which the Director was to go out of the workshop; and the eighty-one thieves were looking on and listening breathlessly.

Claude touched the Director's arm gently: 'Let me, at least, know for what I am condemned to death? Tell me why you have taken him away from me?'

'I have told you already,' said the Director; 'because—'

He turned his back on Claude and put out his hand towards the latch of the door.

At the words of the Director, Claude had drawn back one step. The eighty-one statues who were there saw his right hand, with the axe in it, emerge from his clothing. That hand was raised, and before the Director could have uttered a cry three terrific strokes of the axe, all dealt in the same cleft, had split his skull open. As he fell over on his back, a fourth stroke gashed his face; and then, as fury yielded to cannot be suddenly checked, Claude Gueux dealt him a fifth, but needless, blow. The Director was dead.

Then Claude flung down the axe and cried, 'Now for the other!' The other was himself. He was seen to take from his vest the little scissors which had belonged to his 'wife,' and, without any one present dreaming of hindering him, to plunge them into his breast. The blades were short; his chest was deep; he struck at least twenty blows, crying, 'Ah, damned heart, shall I never find you?' and at last he fell, bathed in his blood and senseless, upon the dead man's body.

Which of these two was the victim of the other?

When Claude came to himself, he was in a bed. His wounds had been carefully bandaged, and the utmost care was lavished upon him. By his bedside were good Sisters of Charity, and a 'Judge of Instruction,' ready to take notes. This gentleman said to him, with lively interest, 'How do you find yourself?'

He had lost a great deal of blood, but the scissors, which a touching superstition had led him to use, had not done their work. He was in no danger from their shallow stabs. The only wounds that were mortal for him were those he had dealt to Monsieur D.

The interrogatory began. He was asked if it was he who had killed the Director of the Workshops at Clairvaux; and he replied, 'Yes.' He was asked, 'Why?' He answered, 'Because.'

Then there came a moment when his wounds grew angry and inflamed, and he was attacked with a terrible fever, which all but killed him. Nevertheless he lived through that also.

November, December, and January passed away in tending of the sick man, and in the preliminaries of justice. Physicians and judges were busy about Claude. The former were healing his wounds; the latter were erecting his scaffold.

It was on the 16th of March, 1832, that, being then perfectly cured, he was brought before the Court of Assize at Troyes. As much of a crowd as the town could muster was there.

Claude made a good appearance before the Court. He had had himself carefully shaved, he was bareheaded, and he wore the dismal dress of the prisoners of Clairvaux—a particoloured garb of two kinds of gray.

The State Prosecutor (Procureur du Roi) had collected all the bayonets of the district in the court-house, 'in order,' he explained

to the audience, 'to keep down the scoundrels who were to figure as witnesses in this affair.'

When the proceedings were opened, a singular difficulty prevented itself. Not one of the witnesses of the events of the 4th of November would give evidence against Claude. The President of the Tribunal threatened them with his discretionary powers, but all in vain. Claude then commanded them to make their depositions. Every tongue was loosed, and they told what they had seen.

Claude listened to them with profound attention, and when one of the number, either from forgetfulness or affection for Claude, omitted facts which told against the accused, Claude restated them.

Witness after witness deposed to the series of circumstances which we have related, and the whole story was unfolded before the court.

At one moment during the trial the women who were present wept. The convict Alban was called; it was his turn to give testimony. He entered, sobbing, and staggering on his feet. The gendarmes could not restrain him from falling into Claude's arms. Claude held him up, and said with a smile to the State Prosecutor, 'This is a scoundrel who shares his bread with those who hunger!'

Then he kissed Alban's hand.

When the list of witnesses was exhausted, the State Prosecutor rose and began his speech as follows: 'Gentlemen of the jury, society would be shaken to its foundations if the just retribution of the laws did not reach great criminals, such as this one, who, &c.'

After this memorable discourse, Claude's advocate spoke. The pleadings for and against were, each in its turn, such evolutions as are commonly made in that sort of circus performance which is called a criminal trial.

Claude held that all had not been said. He rose in his turn, and spoke after such a fashion that an intelligent person who was present at the trial left the court struck with astonishment.

For, it appeared, there was in this poor workman an orator, rather than an assassin. Standing upright, he spoke with a piercing and well-managed voice, a clear, resolute, and honest eye, with a gesture which was always the same, but full of authority. He related the facts as they were, simply, without addition or diminution, accepted everything, looked article 236 of the Code in the face, and laid down his head beneath it. There were passages in his discourse of true and lofty eloquence, which caused a movement in the crowd, and the listeners repeated to one another in a whisper what he had just said, so that there was a general murmur when Claude, regarding the spectators with a proud look, paused to take breath.

At some moments, this man, who did not know how to read, was gentle, polished, choice of phrase like a lettered person; and again, at others, modest, measured, attentive, treading step by step the irritating path of the discussion, and full of goodwill towards his judges.

Once only he gave way to a burst of anger. The State Prosecutor had set forth in his discourse that Claude Gueux had assassinated the Director of the Workshops without any overt act, or any violence on the part of the Director, consequently 'without provocation.'

'What!' cried Claude, 'I was not provoked! Ah, yes, truly, that is all right. I understand you. A drunken man gives me a blow with his fist; I kill him; I have been provoked; you spare my life, you send me to the galleys. But a man who is not drunk, a man in full possession of his senses, squeezes my heart in his hand for four years, humiliates me for four years; pricks me every day, every hour, every minute with a pin-point in some unexpected place for four years. A woman belonged to me, and I stole for her: he tortures me with that woman. I had a child, and I stole for it: he tortures me with that child. I had not sufficient bread: a friend gave me his; he takes from me my friend and my bread. I ask for my friend and my bread again, he puts me in the dark cell. I tell him that I suffer; he tells me that I weary him. What, then, would you have me to do? I kill him. Very well, I am a monster; I have killed this man, I have had no provocation, you cut my head off. Do it!'

The President then proceeded to an impartial and enlightened summing-up of the case. It resulted in this: an evil life, monstrous indeed; for Claude Gueux had begun by living in concubinage with a prostitute; afterwards he had committed theft, and subsequently murder. All this was true.

When the jury were about to retire to their room to consider their verdict, the President asked the accused whether he had anything to say respecting the form in which the questions should be put.

'Not much,' answered Claude; 'but yet something. I am a thief and an assassin; I have stolen and killed. But why have I stolen, why have I killed? Put those two questions by the side of the others, gentlemen of the jury.'

After a quarter of an hour's deliberation, the jury found Claude Gueux guilty, and he was condemned to death.

His sentence was read to Claude; and he contented himself with saying, 'That is well. But why did this man steal? why did this man kill? These two questions they have not answered.'

Being brought back to his prison, he ate his supper gaily, and said, 'Thirty-six years' time served!'

He did not wish to make the customary appeal to the Court of Cassation; but being entreated to do so by one of the Sisters who had tended him, and who implored him with tears, he yielded, that he might gratify her. It seems that he had resisted up to the last instant: for the legal delay of three days was within a few minutes of expiring when he made his mark in signature of his appeal in the register at the prison-lodge. The sister of charity in her gratitude gave the condemned man five francs. He took the money and thanked her.

While his appeal was pending, the prisoners at Troyes offered to secure his escape. The whole of their number were ready to devote

themselves to the task. Claude refused. They contrived to throw into his cell, through the grating, a nail, a piece of wire, and the handle of a pail. Any of these three tools would have served, in the hands of so clever a workman as Claude, to file through his irons. He gave up the nail, the wire, and the pail-handle to the Turnkey.

On the 8th June, 1832, seven months and four days after the deed, expiation arrived. *pois vint*. On that day, at seven o'clock in the morning, the Clerk of the Tribunal entered Claude's cell, and announced to him that he had only an hour to live.

He appeal had been rejected.

'Very well,' said Claude calmly. 'I have slept soundly this night, not knowing that I should sleep still more soundly the next.'

The priest arrived, and then the executioner. Claude was humble with the priest, gentle with the other. He refused neither his soul nor his body.

He preserved perfect liberty of spirit. While his hair was being cut, some one in a corner of the cell mentioned that Trojes was just then threatened with cholera.

'As for me,' said Claude, with a smile, 'I am not afraid of cholera.'

He listened to the priest with the utmost attention, making his confession with humility, and regretting that he had never been instructed in religion.

At his request the scissors with which he wounded himself were restored to him. One blade was wanting. It had been broken off in his breast. He begged the goaler to have these scissors conveyed to Alben from him, and he desired the ration of bread which he should have eaten on that day to be added to the legacy.

He begged the assistant of the executioner, when binding his arms, to place in the right hand the five-franc piece which the Sister of Charity had given him—his sole last possession.

At a quarter to eight o'clock he came out of the prison with all the customary lugubrious escort of the condemned. He walked with a firm tread; his face was pale, and his eyes were fixed upon the crucifix in the hands of the priest.

It was market-day, and there was a crowd to see him pass by to his death, and to note his demennour. He mounted the scaffold gravely; his eyes never wandered from the gibbet of Christ. He wished to embrace both the priest and the executioner, thanking the one and pardoning the other. One report stated that the executioner gently repulsed him. When the assistant was in the act of strapping him down on the plank of the hideous machine, Claude made a sign to the priest to take the five-franc piece out of his right hand, and said to him:

'For the poor!'

Eight o'clock was being rung out from the belfry, and the deep tinner of the bell overpowered his voice. The priest answered that he could not hear him. Claude waited for the interval between the strokes of the bell, and repeated,

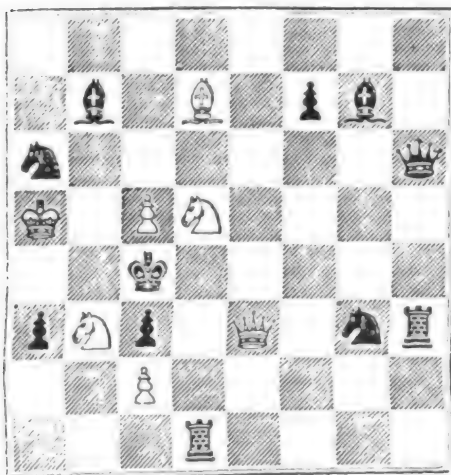
'For the poor!'

Before the eighth stroke sounded his head had fallen.

### CHESS PROBLEM,

By DR. GOLD, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF OCT. 30TH. FROM THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

White:

1.—Q. to Q. Kt. 8.

2.—Q. to K. 8.

3.—Q. mates.

Black:

1.—P. to Kt. 6.

2.—Any.

Or 1.—Kt. takes P.

2.—K. moves.

2.—Kt. to B. 5 ch.

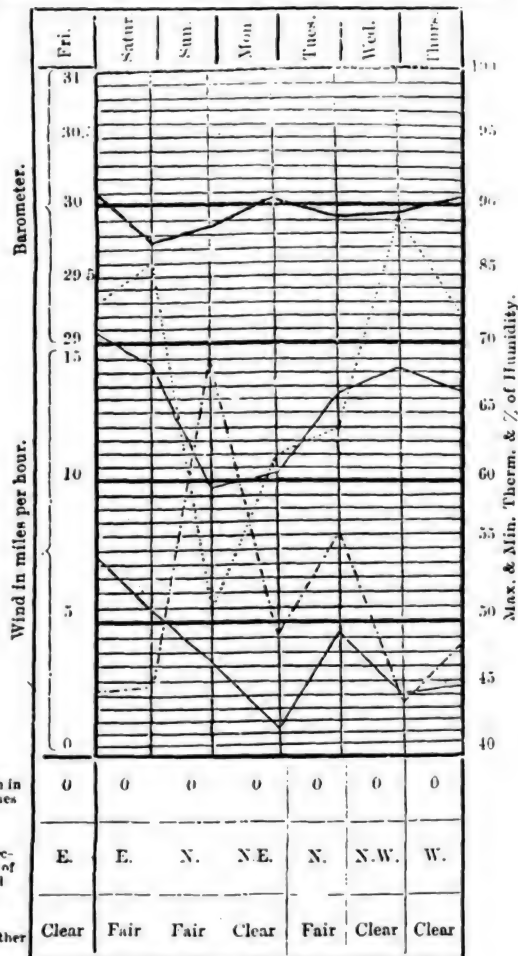
3.—Q. mate.

Correct solution received from Q. W. H. S. and V. d. P.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29TH 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

..... represents velocity of wind.

..... percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 30 miles per hour on Sunday 3 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.105 inches on Friday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.677 inches on Saturday, at 10 p.m. The highest temperature of the week was 70.9° on Friday, and the lowest was 42.4° on Monday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year being 66° and 41° respectively. No rain fell during the week and the same was true for the corresponding week of last year.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### INWARDS.

- Oct. 30, German barque *Lasker*, Kamena, 701, from Whampoa, coolies for Honolulu, put in for stores, &c., to Captain.
- Oct. 31, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
- Oct. 31, German schooner *Helena*, Ewalt, 60, from the Kurile Islands, Otter and Seal pelts, to Captain.
- Nov. 3, Russian schooner *Oruga*, Isaacsen, 46, from Kurile Islands, Otter and Seal-skins, to H. Cook.
- Nov. 3, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Nov. 3, American schooner *Alexander*, Carson, 52, from Kurile Islands, Skins, to J. E. Collyer.
- Nov. 3, Japanese steamer *Wakamura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Nov. 4, Russian steamer *Courier*, Cooper, 496, from Kobe, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
- Nov. 5, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- Nov. 4, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Nov. 4, Japanese steamer *Kinshin Maru*, Davidson, 690, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Nov. 5, American barque *F. P. Litchfield*, Spalding, 1,063, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Nov. 6, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 6, British steamer *Anchises*, Jackson, 1,314, from London via Hongkong, General, to Butterfield and Swire.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Gracinto, Cheyner and J. H. Malmann in cabin and 3 Chinese.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru* from Kobe:—Messrs. J. Wood and T. Bingham, and 40 Japanese in steerage.  
 Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Rampal, Sister Dania, Mr. Couil and four Japanese in cabin.  
 Per American steamer *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—Mr. Chas. Katz and servant, Mr. J. McGregor and servant, and Mr. F. da Roza. For San Francisco:—Miss K. Wilson, Dr. J. F. Elmore and Mr. W. S. Hutchison in cabin; 6 Europeans and 166 Chinese in steerage.  
 Per British steamer *Anchises* from London via Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Bunting, and Mr. Jacobs.

## OUTWARDS.

Oct. 31, French steamer *Menzelsh*, Homery, 1,273, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Nov. 2, British barque *Star Queen*, Brookes, 263, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by J. E. Collyer.  
 Nov. 2, Japanese steamer *Sunioyo Maru*, Frahm, 853, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 3, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 5, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343 for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 5, German barque *Black Diamond*, Baade, 460, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by P. Bohm.  
 Nov. 6, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Menzelsh* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Iceland, Miss Anna Nègre, Miss Augustine Nègre, Mrs. Amory, Barou Benoist Mechniu and servant, Count de Mailly Chalons, Messrs. R. Conrad, John Pitman, Nasailieff, 2 Chinese, and four Japanese in cabin.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* for Shanghai & way ports:—Mrs. Harlow, Mrs. Beauman, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Messrs. F. A. Levittiff, J. Creagh, Rodgers, McCutchen, S. B. Ladd, and 12 Japanese in cabin.  
 Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Messrs. J. Denny, G. Worsfold, T. Bingham, I. Wood, W. B. Walter, and C. Van Bose in cabin; 2 Chinese and 1 Indian in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Menzelsh* for Hongkong:—  
 Silk, for France ... .. 300 bales.  
 " " London ... .. 391 "  
 Total ... .. 691 bales.  
 Silkworm eggs ... .. 40 cases.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* for Shanghai, and ports:—  
 Treasure ... .. \$8,200.00  
 Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong:—  
 Silk for London ... .. 147 bales.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Anchises* reports having experienced bad weather for three days in the Formosa Channel.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 6th November, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Sats.			Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....Nov.	1 76½	76½	76½	—	—	—	—
Tuesday....."	2 76	75½	74½	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....."	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thursday....."	4 73	72½	73	—	—	—	—
Friday....."	5 73½	75	76	—	—	—	—
Saturday....."	6 76	73½	73½	—	—	—	—

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	Nov. 10th*
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	Nov. 18th
HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	Nov. 13th
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 8th
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	Nov. 7th

\* Left San Francisco, 19th October, City of Peking.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	Nov. 8th
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	Nov. 6th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	Nov. 14th
HAKODATE.....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 8th
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 13th
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	Nov. 11th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## S A I L E D.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 15	Athelstan	LONDON	Yoko. & Hio
Aug. 14	Mikado	"	" "
" 27	Devonshire (s.s.)	"	" "
Sept. 3	Anchises (s.s.)	"	" "
" 11	Breconshire (s.s.)	"	" "
" 14	Remonstrant	"	" "
May 23	Zoila	NEW YORK	" "
June 26	Goodell	"	" "
July 23	Furness Abbey	"	Hio
Aug. 3	Graudoe	"	Yokohama
May 13	Polynesian	SHIELDS	" & N'saki
June 26	Clan Mc. Leod	ANTWERP	" "
July 5	Foutenaye	TEES	" "
Aug. 12	George Bewley	" & ANT'P	" "
" 25	Eller Bank	MID' SBOROUGH	" "
June 10	S. F. Hersey	NEWPORT	" "
July 2	Buston Vale	LIVERPOOL	" "
June 25	Guy C. Goss	PHILADELPHIA	" "
July 17	Ste. Lucie	"	" "
" 11	Auguste	SWANSEA	Nagasaki
" 21	Eildenhope	CARDIFF	Yokohama
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	" "
" 22	Caroline	"	" "

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Sept. 15	Hector (s.s.)	LONDON	Yoko. & Hio
" 17	Hoikow (s.s.)	"	" "
" 17	Radnorshire	GLASGOW	" "
" 17	Propontis	"	" "

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.0	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.20	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.0	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
A. E. Nordenskjöld	Johannsen	Russian steamer	179	Shinagawa	Oct. 24	J. Ph. von Hemert
Anchises	Jackson	British steamer	1,314	London via Hongkong	Nov. 6	Butterfield & Swire
City of Tokio.	Mauray	American steamer	5,079	Hongkong	Nov. 5	P. M. Co.
Courier	Cooper	Russian steamer	496	Kobe	Nov. 4	Walsh, Hall & Co.
John P. Best	Heyden	British steamer	1,125	Shanghai	Oct. 28	C. Illies & Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Niigata Maru	Walker	Japanese steamer	1,603	Hongkong via Kobe	Oct. 27	M. B. Co.
Tsunaie	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Oct. 21	M. M. Co.
Velga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Nov. 5	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Alexander	Carson	American schooner	52	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	J. E. Collyer
Eme	Green	British barque	775	London	Oct. 22	Malcolm & Co.
F. P. Litchfield	Spalding	American barque	1,063	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Nov. 5	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Helena	Ewalt	German schooner	60	Kurile Islands	Oct. 31	Captain
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Islands	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Mary C. Bohm	Petersen	German schooner	55	Kurile Islands	Oct. 24	P. Bohm
Otomi	Hardy	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain
Otago	Isaacsen	Russian schooner	46	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	H. Cook
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Samar	Miller	American ship	1,111	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 15	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	750	Put in dismasted	Oct. 10	Malcolm & Co.
Stella	Werner	American schooner	30	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Richmond...	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Benham
Swatara	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Comus	14	2,383	2,300	Corvette	Kobe	Captain East
PORTUGUESE—Mendovi	3	414	—	Gunboat	Kobe	Captain C. Vianna

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	Nov. 14th
Hongkong	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	Nov. 29th
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 13th, at 4 P.M.
London	A. E. Nordenskjöld	J. Ph. Von Hemert	Quick despatch
New York via Kobe & China ports	John P. Best	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Nov. 7th
New York via Kobe	Samar	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About Nov. 10th
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About Nov. 8th
Shanghai and way-ports	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 11th, at 4 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—Business still continues very dull. Native merchants still hold aloof and make but few purchases. *Yarn.*—Some enquiry for 16/24, more especially to arrive; other counts neglected. *Shirtings*, moderate demand for 9lbs, other weights dull. *Woolens* quiet and prices lower.

**COTTON YARNS.**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium	per picul	\$28.00 to 31.00
" " " " " " " "	"	\$31.50 to 32.75
Bombay, No. 20 do.	"	\$29.00 to 30.50
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " " " " " " "	"	\$36.00 to 36.50
" 38 to 42 " " " " " "	"	\$40.00 to 41.50

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece	28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " " " " " " "	38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " " " " " " "	9 lb. " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " " " "	24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.57
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " "	30 in. " "	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " " "	44 in. " "	\$1.60 to 1.70
Prints:—Assorted " " " "	24 " 30 in. " "	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black	32 in. " "	\$0.10 to 0.15½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds.	30 in. " "	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " "	30 in. " "	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. .... " 24 " "	30 in. " "	\$1.80 to 1.90

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black	...35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns	...12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.68 to 0.70
Taffachelars:—	...12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90
<b>WOOLLENS:—</b>		
Plain Orleans	... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ....	4.50 to 6.00
Figured Orleans	... 29-30 " 31 " ....	3.50 to 4.25
Castings	... 29-30 " 31 " ....	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth	... 30 " 32 " ....	0.22 to 0.31
Camlet Cords	... 29-30 " 22 " ....	4.50 to 5.75
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape	24 yds. 30 in. ....	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime	24 " 30 " ....	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen	24 " 30 " ....	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in. ....	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots	... 54 " to 56 " ....	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents	... 54 " to 56 " ....	0.60 to 0.65
Union	... 54 " to 56 " ....	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs.	... per lb. ....	0.39 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—Small sales have been made at quotations. Stock 56,000 bags.

**SAIGON RICE.**—Still unsaleable. Stocks in godown 40,000 piculs.

**KEROSENE.**—Some 30,000 cases have gone into consumption at a fraction under quotations, leaving a stock of 420,000 cases, which is ample for requirements.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	\$4.20	Japan Rice	per picul	\$2.78 to 3.30
Taiwanfoo in bag	"	\$4.17½	Japan Wheat	"	\$2.00
Ching-pak and Ke-pak	"	\$7.50 to \$8.00	Saigon Rice [cargo]	"	\$1.60
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah	"	\$6.00 to \$8.00	Kerosene Oil	case	\$2.05

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—During the past week our Silk market has been rather quiet, the news from home having been very discouraging. In all only about 300 shipping bales have been sold and even some of these may yet be rejected. Prices for Filatures of full sizes are rather lower and re-reels have declined about \$10 per picul. Hanks, however, cannot yet be bought at any marked reduction, so far we can only say that the tendency is downward.

Stock in Yokohama 10,500 Japanese bales.

Shipments to date 5,961 bales against 6,481 bales last season.

The following are to-day's quotations.

		Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.60
New Silks	Hanks.—No. 1 & 2	\$515 to \$520 = 17.5 to 17.6	= fcs. 48.20 to fcs. 48.60
	" " 2	\$505 to \$500 = 16.11 to 17.1	= " 47.40 to " 47.80
	" " 2½	\$480 to \$490 = 16.1 to 16.6	= " 46.00 to " 46.60
	" " 3 & 4	\$450 to \$470 = 15.3 to 15.11	= " 42.40 to " 44.20
Old Silks	Filatures.—Extra	\$640 to \$650 = 21. to 21.4	= " 59.00 to " 59.80
	" " 1	\$600 to \$620 = 19.9 to 20.4	= " 55.40 to " 57.20
	" " 2 & 3	\$570 to \$590 = 18.9 to 19.7	= " 52.80 to " 54.50
	Kakeda.—Medium to Best	\$550 to \$600 = 18. to 19.9	= " 51.20 to " 55.40

**TEA.**—Business has been about on a par with that of the previous week, settlements reaching 3,800 piculs. Prices have ruled steady at quotations. Supplies latterly have been arriving freely and there is a good selection on offer.

Common	{	... ..	{	\$13 to \$15	Fine	... ..	\$23 to \$24
Good Common	{	... ..	{	\$16 to \$18	Finest	... ..	\$26 to \$27
Medium	...	... ..		\$20 to \$21	Choice	... ..	\$29 to \$30
Good Medium	...	... ..			Choicest	... ..	\$35 to \$36

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72½
" " Bank Bills on demand	3/8½	" " Private 10 days' sight	73
" " Private 4 months' sight	3/9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" " " " " " " "	3/9½	" " Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.71	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" " Private 6 months' sight	8.81	" " Private 30 days' sight	92
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	½ % prem.	KINSAITZ	76 dis.
" " Private 10 days' sight	½ % disc.	GOLD YEN	350 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The *F. P. Litchfield* is in with coals from Newcastle, and with the addition of the *Eme* represents the disengaged vessels in port. The *Star Queen* and *Black Diamond* have gone to Nagasaki for coals.

## INSURANCE.

**L O N D O N  
A S S U R A N C E  
C O R P O R A T I O N .**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL  
CHARTER.  
A. D. 1720.

**T**HE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance **AGAINST FIRE** at the following rates :—

rates :—			
GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....	12 Months.....	1	per Cent
"	"	6	"
"	"	3	"
"	"	1	"
"	"	10 Days.....	"
"	"	4	"
DWELLING HOUSES ( FIRST-CLASS P. A .....2) per Cent.			
in the Settlement ) SECOND-CLASS .. .....3 "			
DWELLING HOUSES ( FIRST-CLASS P. A. ....1) per Cent			
on the Bluff ..... ) SECOND-CLASS " .....2 "			

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.  
*Agents.*

Yokohama, January 29, 1879.

The Staffordshire  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

**I**N consequence of the extension of this Company's business, by an increased capital and the formation of a London Directorate, the business will, from this date, be carried on under the title of

THE

**London and Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company (Limited).**

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for this Company under full Power of Attorney, is prepared to issue POLICIES AT CURRENT RATES on property in Yokohama and Tokio.

All Policies and other Contracts entered into by the "Staffordshire" will be maintained in force and hold good by the

**"London and Staffordshire."**

**W. J. S. SHAND,**  
General Agent for Japan.

Yokohama, 7th September 1880.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,  
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

**I**NSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of  
Property at the current rates of premium.  
Total Sum insured in 1879, £262,492,461.  
Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with  
promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 10th June, 1880.

INSTRANCE.

THE  
LANCASHIRE  
INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

**CAPITAL  
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.**

**CHIEF OFFICES:**

Exchange Street, St. Ann's Square,  
MANCHESTER.

With Branch Offices at 14, King William Street, E.C.  
London; Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, Bristol,  
Leeds, and Newcastle.

**T**HE undersigned having, by ample Power of Attorney been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates.

**CORNES & Co.,**  
No. 25.

Yokohama, March 10, 1879.

THE  
MERCHANTS  
MARINE INSURANCE CO.,  
LONDON.

**H**AVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on **MARINE RISKS.** at the current rates.

**MALCOLM & Co.**  
No. 78.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

**NOTE.**—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

**STAR**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

**THE UNDERSIGNED** having been appointed Agent for the above Society, is now prepared to receive proposals for **LIFE ASSURANCE**, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. J. STROME,  
*Agent for Japan.*

Yokohama, 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1880.

**SUN FIRE OFFICE.**

**THE UNDERSIGNED** are prepared to accept **RISKS**  
**AGAINST FIRE** for periods

Not exceeding Ten days at.....	18th,
" " Four days at.....	16th,

of the annual rate.

WILKIN & ROBISON,  
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1879

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

**W.** & **A. GILBEY** have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of **W. & A. Gilbey's** purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 **W. & A. Gilbey** paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by **W. & A. Gilbey**, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

**W. & A. Gilbey** have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing **W. & A. Gilbey's** seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.  
Agents for Japan.

## MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

### BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	1.50 yen per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates, for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,  
KIGA,  
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

Alex. Campbell,  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
No. 33, TSUKIJI, TOKYO.  
Tokio, 26th June, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST

## WONDER OF MODERN TIMES HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

In his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mathomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

## SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pear, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock." Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1878.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER, and BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

**OAKEY'S**  
**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKEY'S**  
**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**  
(NON-MERCURIAL).  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

**OAKEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**  
In SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 18. BOXES.

**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS-PAPER, &c.  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
July, 1879.

H. MacARTHUR,  
SHIP-BROKER AND CUSTOMS  
AGENT,  
NO. 70, Yokohama,  
(Opposite the Old British Post Office).  
Yokohama, 4th May, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***First Prize Medal, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & Co.,**

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,

ENGLAND.

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,***CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following***EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevoli, Magnolia, Jasmine,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**

A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

**ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine Cream,

And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers.

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

**CAUTION.**—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed in seven colours.

**ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

**CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**  
**WILDEN WORKS.**

STOURPORT ENGLAND.

**SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane. London, E.C.

April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

**GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,**  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... .. \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—ALEX. MCIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Conroy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.

E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.

Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

## SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 46.]

Yokohama, November 13, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

Agriculture in Japan, II.....	1,461
Bonds <i>versus</i> Satsu .....	1,464
Editorial Notes .....	1,464
Review .....	1,466
Correspondence .....	1,467
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,467
Notes of the Week .....	1,468
Japanese Songs .....	1,470
Ecclesiastic and Missionary Notes .....	1,471
Shanghai Letter .....	1,471
Paris Letter .....	1,473
The Yokohama Amateur Athletic Association .....	1,474
Japanese News .....	1,475
Telegraphic News.....	1,477
The Japanese Press .....	1,481
Law Report .....	1,482
Chipe, the Carpenter .....	1,483
Meteorological Report .....	1,485
Chess Problem .....	1,485
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,485
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,488
Advertisements .....	1,489

## AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN.

### II.

IN an article on this subject published last week we glanced slightly at the historical side of the subject and gave a passing notice of a few improvements made in late years in the art of agriculture as practised in Japan. To this latter part of the subject, and to certain improvements *in posse*, we will now return and consider at greater length.

The total area of the Japanese empire, excluding the Kuriles, Riu Kiu and some other smaller islands would appear to be, in round numbers, but little short of 100,000,000 acres. The exact area is unknown and different estimates vary considerably, but including all the islands the above cannot be far from the truth. Of this about eleven million acres only would seem to be cultivated, of course excluding woods; viz., about six millions as paddy land and the remainder by dry culture. This cultivated land, with the produce of the seas and rivers and with a small amount of food products from the woods and rough grass land, supports a population of upwards of thirty-three millions. This fact in itself is sufficient to show that the state of agriculture has arrived at a point of considerable perfection, and this has been the case for several hundred years, for there is reason to believe that the population of Japan has not varied greatly for a long period. That the Japanese public has a deep and vital interest in improvement in this art, if the nation is to continue to advance in the steps of civilisation as it is known in the West, needs no argument to prove, and that the government feels this interest is also evident by the attention and money it devotes to the object. But if the

public feels the interest which it *has*, it fails to express it in any very appreciable form to the outsider. In the native press, which must be taken as the expounder of public opinion, on at all events non-political subjects, we find more attention paid to the private affairs of ministers and other officials than to subjects of far higher importance and interest.

The soil of Japan apparently is largely derived from igneous rocks rich in silica, such as trachytes, granites &c., and is not chemically of a high standard of excellence. The soils in the valleys and plains are largely alluvial and some of them formed by aerial deposition; most of this is of fair quality and is in very excellent physical condition. For some definite information on the composition of certain rocks and soils of Japan we are indebted to a paper recently published by the Asiatic Society of Japan, —and noticed in another part of this issue,—which also has furnished us with information and hints on other points connected with the subject in hand. The temperate climate of this country and its abundant supply of rain has been of the greatest assistance to its cultivators, the summer heat and moistures favouring an abundant and luxuriant vegetation. Still the different parts of the empire are favoured with very different meteorological conditions even when they are situated in the same longitude, witness the difference in temperature and amount of moisture on the east and west coasts of the main island, caused for the main part by the influence of Kuro-siwo. These different climatic conditions have necessarily caused variations in the methods of culture employed, though their effect seems to have been hardly as great as might have been expected. The traveller from India to Japan is greatly struck with the enormous difference in the practises in the two countries. In India, at least in Southern India where the ryotwari system of tenure largely prevails, a spoliation system of cultivation is the bane of the country, and valuable manures are destroyed and wasted on all sides. In Japan, on the other hand, nearly every available manurial matter is turned to good account. Here the farmer is free from all feudal and ecclesiastical impediments and the state imposts in the way of land and local taxes are comparatively light and therefore the farmer applies himself with diligence to the culture of the soil. The land-tax, formerly collected in kind but now in money, is two and a half per cent. on the nominal value of the land as assessed by Government officers. The value of rice land, which itself varies much according to the facilities with which it can be irrigated, is placed at a far higher figure than the dry land and woods which were, until recently, free from tax. Both irrigated and dry lands are divided into four main divisions and these again into sub-divisions according to the amount of produce they are supposed to be capable of producing on an average. According to the category in which the land is placed, the amount of land-tax is assessed being

reckoned at from three to six-tenths of the produce. The average value of paddy land is taken at about 120 yen per acre and of *katake* about 80 yen per acre. The whole question of the land tax and of the holding of land is, however, very complicated, and though the government is the nominal owner of the land the real holders are quick to resent any interference with their customary rights. Of late years the tax collected in money has borne very lightly on the farmer, owing to the increased price of the produce.

With the use and application of manures the Japanese farmer has been long acquainted; he has many centuries ago found out by experience, what in other nations has been but lately appreciated, that unless the soil has returned to it the ingredients which are taken from it by crops and are not supplied by the air it will quickly become unprofitable to cultivate it. It is probable that he never followed to any degree a system approaching the deplorable spoliation system which has been the custom in so many of the States of North America and which has resulted in vast tracts being thrown out of cultivation for many years and in the decreased fertility of others for many decades to come, or if so he has long ago left it off. Nearly all animal manures have been utilised to their full extent for ages, except, as we before mentioned, bones, which are now eagerly sought after. It is of course against the filthy and degrading system of ordure carriage that other countries have striven by their expensive sewage system, but there can be no doubt that the utilisation of these matters is the only rational plan and that the European sewage system will have to be modified in some way and rendered less wasteful in the coming years. Of vegetable manures also all kinds are made use of and generally to good effect. In the use of mineral manures our farmer is not so strong; though acquainted with the use of lime it is but little used, but this is partly owing to the cost of burning it and still more to the cost of transport; to these latter points we must refer again later on. There are many deposits of shells to be met with in different parts of the country which might be utilised for supplying agricultural lime, always remembering that this must be used with caution, for if in excessive quantity, it "enriches the father and beggars the son." Gypsum is a mineral occurring here which might be used with advantage, especially on the leguminous plants. Common salt is a substance which might in all probability be used with the greatest advantage as manure on many Japanese soils, but its high price at present prohibits its use. With a few improvements in the process of production and with the utilization of the salts of the mother liquors of the evaporation, it might surely be produced at a much lower price. In the northern isles, where large quantities of salt are required for curing fish, might not the plan of concentration of sea water by freezing be advantageously adopted? the winters are said to be cold enough and long enough. Potash felspar, another mineral occurring in quantity in some places, might be applied with good effect to many soils which are poor in potash.

Facts full of instruction to the thoughtful observer are that the Japanese farmer never breaks up a piece of land for cultivation unless he has or can procure a stock of manure, and that if he allows a plot of land to go out of cultivation for any length of time it may be diverted from him.

One direction in which Japanese agriculture will in certain districts undergo a revolution is in the rearing of

larger quantities and better qualities of live stock. There are many reasons why this must occur, and indications of its commencement. Thus horses will come more into use in agriculture proper and besides this with the increase in domestic and foreign trade, and consequent improvement in the roads and conveyances of the country, continually more and more horses will be used. A demand for wool exists which can be supplied by the country itself, and lastly, the nation is becoming more and more a flesh-eating nation and larger supplies of beef are demanded. For this production of a larger amount of live stock an improvement in the pasture of the country is required, and new fodder crops must be introduced and properly cultivated. The improvement of pasture is a point requiring great attention and considerable time and capital, but does not present insuperable difficulties; although good and nutritious grasses are difficult to get, well rooted clover, lucerne and other high class fodder plants are readily grown and produce excellent crops. There are also several oil residues and waste products from manufactures which may be used in the feeding of stock and which now seem to be only used as manure, such as rape cake, cotton cake and rice cleanings. In the breeding of stock and in the careful selection of the animals for propagation everything remains to be done by the agriculturalist of Japan. The good which was done by the introduction of a strain of better blood into the Nambu horses a century ago and the half-bred horses and cattle of the present day should be sufficient encouragement for much greater efforts in this way, and throughout the country for the improvement of the native stock by selection of sires and dams. The improvements in live stock in the west date from the latter half of the eighteenth century, when the first and most successful efforts to improve the breed of sheep were made by Robert Bakewell, in Leicestershire; he commenced his experiments about 1755, and so careful and painstaking was he in the selection and rearing of his stock, that the improvement in the breed was marvellous. Some idea of the value attached to the rams of his flock may be gained from the fact that in 1789 he received twelve hundred guineas for the hiring of three which had been born at one birth. Bakewell also greatly improved the long-horned cattle which were then the prevailing breed in the midland countries; this breed has now been entirely superseded by the Durham or short-horn breed, and this is entirely owing to the application of Bakewell's own principles by the brothers Colling to the breeding of this race. These principles of selection have been carried down to the present time by Messrs. Booth and Botes and their followers, with the magnificent results and high prices known to all. Bakewell's influence spread also to the north of England and beyond the Tweed through the agency of his pupils the Messrs. Cully and Mr. Dawson; the latter, a large and enterprising farmer of Roxburghshire who hired himself as a ploughman to the Leicestershire farmer, and on his return home—his master would fain have retained so good a labourer longer—introduced the improvements he had practically learnt to his own farm and neighbourhood. The improvement of the English horse is of somewhat earlier date, its foundation being laid at about the time of the Restoration, but it was not until much later that any considerable progress was made. In the more careful selection of seeds of cereals and other crops the farmer here has also much to learn and he must find out that it is little use introducing fine and high class well-bred seeds into poor land in low condition, as it is worse than useless to introduce high class pure bred stock where they receive inferior food and are badly tended.

High class stock, whether animal or vegetable, must have high class food and attention. The farmer should also be strongly impressed with the advantage of exchanging the seed between different districts and not keeping the same seed to the same farm or village continually. In the application of mechanical laws to improving agricultural implements and machinery this nation is much behind-hand, and with the small holdings of each farmer but little can be expected to occur in this direction unless the farmers in a district can be induced to band together for the purchase and use of some of the simpler and most effective of the labour saving machines for agricultural processes such as for threshing, winnowing &c. The opposition with which all such machinery has been met and the slowness with which it has been introduced in other lands renders it certain that it will not be quickly adopted here, and besides only the simpler forms are adapted for use in this country. Such a co-operation among the farmers of a district would be much to their interests not only for purposes connected with the use of implements but for the production of certain of their wares on a factory system, such for instance as sugar, cotton or tobacco, which might be prepared far better and more economically on such a plan than when each man or family attends to its own little lot. Not the least advantage of such a factory system would be the introduction of business habits into the members of the community and the teaching them habits of book-keeping and of economy, without which permanent benefit can scarcely be looked for. Giving a little attention now to crops grown, and especially those which are of importance as furnishing materials for export or which will tend to diminish imports, it is evident that silk is and will probably long continue the principal export and as such attention should be given to its production and preparation; at this time we cannot enter on this subject. The two next crops in present importance in the export markets are tea and tobacco, both of which are in their nature very exhausting crops and require the application of large quantities of manure; should their cultivation be largely extended the question of the importation of manures, such as guano and bones, will have to be seriously considered. Excluding from consideration for the present the main food supplies, viz., rice, the cereals and leguminous crops, although the former might in favourable seasons furnish a considerable export could the cost of transport from the interior be reduced, cotton and sugar are the next important crops. Both cotton and sugar are now largely imported, thus of the 70,000,000 lbs. of cotton required by Japan, 40,000,000 lbs. are imported, and of the 90,000,000 lbs. of sugar used in this country less than one-third is produced here. Both of these crops, when cultivated as a Japanese farmer could and would cultivate them, are not exhausting in their nature and should therefore receive every encouragement. Cotton, besides producing the fibre so largely needed, furnishes in its seed a valuable oil and the residue after expressing the oil forms a cake useful for cattle feeding, or if it cannot be so utilised its use as manure returns to the soil all the important ingredients removed by the cotton plant. The trial of new seed to improve the staple of Japanese cotton might be made with prospects of success, especially of Egyptian, or the better kinds of Indian cotton; the former spreads considerably over the ground but produces large bolls and a long and silky fibre which has the advantage of being easily separated from the seed. As the best cotton is produced in Kawachi and Harima, near the districts where most cattle are now reared, this is an additional inducement

to utilise the cotton cake for feeding purposes. For the production of sugar the sorghum seems the most suitable plant in the northern portions of the country, and possesses the additional advantages of being an excellent fodder plant and also of producing seeds which furnish a flour that can be made into capital cakes, or the seeds can be used directly for cattle or horse food. We have notes on other minor crops but have not space now to notice them, and must conclude this sketch with a reminder of the great benefits that would be derived by the farmers were they to form themselves into Societies, having for their object the improvement and furtherance of their art. If such Societies were to collect, publish, and distribute information relating to agriculture and hold meetings, discussions and, where possible, occasional shows, a spirit of emulation and love of literature and experiment would be aroused in the farmer and a most important educational work set on foot. Taking Great Britain and Ireland for an example, we find that the first agricultural society was formed in Scotland in 1723, under the title of the "Society of Improvers in the knowledge of agriculture in Scotland." One of its most active members was the earl of Stair, who is said also to have been the first cultivator of turnips in Scotland. This Society very soon numbered three hundred members, but it was before its time and lived but twenty years. In a volume of its "Select Transactions," published at its death, is the first mention of a threshing machine. This was invented and patented by Mr. Michael Menzies and worked by water power; the Society strongly recommended it as enabling one man to do the work of six. In 1737, the Royal Dublin Society was founded, having for one of its objects the encouragement of agriculture; it still holds an annual cattle show and grants an order of Associate in Agriculture. In 1777 the Bath and West of England Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts &c. came into existence, and has ever since continued to do most excellent work. Seven years later the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland was instituted, and it has been the means of the accomplishment of many valuable results notwithstanding the bad feature it has of allowing politics to enter largely into its proceedings.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England was not founded until 1836, but it now numbers on its rolls nearly eight thousand of the leading agriculturists of Great Britain, banded together under the motto "Practice with Science," and the good it has done in advancing agriculture by means of the emulation fostered at its shows and by diffusing information by its journals and in other ways is incalculable. Five years after the foundation of this society the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland was started and the next year a body of tenant farmers of the Lothians started an "Agricultural Chemistry Association" for the purpose of conducting field experiments. After a few years this became merged in the Highland Society. In 1843 the Central Farmers' Club, with its head-quarters in London, started into life and the idea quickly spread so that now each country and each important agricultural borough and district has its Farmer's Club or Chamber of Agriculture. The importance of similar institutions in this country is patent to all and the good effect they would produce on the internal trade, and thence on the foreign trade, needs no exposition.

## BONDS VERSUS SATSU.

THE notification substituting interest-bearing bonds for a certain amount of satsu is important as it shows that the Government is anxious to deal with the depreciation of the paper currency. This measure, however, can hardly be attended with such success that any appreciable rise in the value of satsu will be the result. In truth, however, the terms are very tempting. A hundred yen can now be purchased for about sixty-four dollars, and the Government promise to redeem these yen in silver before the expiration of fifteen years, with interest at the rate of six per cent; that is to say, sixty-four dollars laid out now will become a hundred and ninety dollars in fifteen years—or nearly treble itself. The object of prohibiting the sale of such bonds to foreigners is not very apparent and is a very short sighted policy. The same restriction was applied to the domestic loan a few years ago. The explanation that the Government contemplate the possibility of repudiation seems to us very unsatisfactory. We do not think the Japanese finances will ever get into such a state that repudiation will be resorted to. If the bonds were made payable to bearer, and if foreigners were allowed to hold them, the measure would be much more certain of success. Certainly it would inspire more confidence; and holding these bonds can in no sense be compared to holding property in land or mines. Jealousy of foreign interference has gone too far in this instance;—so far, indeed, as to threaten to defeat the policy of the notification.

The order for the sale of manufactories under the various departments is also no doubt intended to improve the position of affairs, but it is very doubtful whether it will really attain this object. It may be more difficult than it seems to get purchasers for such undertakings as the Senji cloth mill, the various establishments under the Kaitakushi, the Shimosa farm, &c. The success in all these cases has not been such as to encourage private individuals taking them over, and they will all have to be put upon a sound commercial basis, and so worked, before they can yield a good return as an investment.

On the whole, then, we do not anticipate any very great improvement as the result of these steps. The Government, we feel constrained to say, are hardly dealing with this serious question in as broad a spirit as we should like to see. Insufficient and inoperative measures may even aggravate the evil which they propose to remove.

AMONG the iron-works of Japan, those newly erected at Kamaishi stand first in importance. The port of Kamaishi, in the prefecture of Miyagi, is one of the best in Japan. It is perfectly land-locked and the harbour is deep enough to allow ships of large burden to anchor almost within a stone's throw of the shore. A pier is being projected from the terminus of the railway that connects the mines and the coast and runs through the works. The works themselves are of a most extensive kind. There are smelting furnaces capable of turning out some 50 tons a day. There are puddling furnaces and rolling mills, a steam hammer, &c., and in fact all the machinery requisite for producing iron for native use or for exportation. The mines are at a distance of thirteen miles from the furnaces, with which they are connected by a railway, constructed under the direction of an American engineer, in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired. The road is a narrow gauge—2 ft. 9 in.—but very well laid and solid. The iron ore is excellent and equal to that from which Lowmoor iron is manufactured. If it

be found to be unlimited in quantity, and the Government push on the works with vigor, there must be a great future for these mines and the iron industry of Japan. In prospect of the rapid extension of railways in the country, and the development of the coal mines, the Kamaishi works rise in importance. Even if the ore should run out at the Kamaishi mines there is ironstone in other parts of the north, and the situation of the smelting works at Kamaishi may still be availed of for reduction of the ore, being so conveniently situated at that port. The only apparent difficulty is the supply of fuel for working. At present the supply of charcoal is obtained at a place in the neighbourhood, to which a branch railway has been laid. But it is expected that coal will be brought to the mines from Yezo and other ports as soon as the works are in full swing. The Poronai coal mines, and the Iwanai mines of Yezo, may be found to work well in this way as soon as easy transit to the coast is effected. There seem to be as yet few men practically acquainted with blasting and puddling to work the furnaces—which, especially in the case of blast furnaces, require great care and attention as well as experience. But no doubt the authorities will be made aware of the probable losses which will accrue if the works are proceeded with, inefficiently supplied with experienced workmen.

COMPARING the financial position of Japan and of India—an independent and a dependent Oriental country—the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows:—"The summary of the finances of Japan, recently quoted by the *Times* from the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, suggests some interesting reflections:—the population of Japan, as is well known, almost exactly equals the population of the United Kingdom; but a far more just comparison may be instituted with India, as illustrating the distinction between the finances of an independent and a dependent Oriental country. The total revenue of Japan is about 11 millions sterling, being at the rate of 6s. 8d. per head of population. The total gross revenue of British India may be put at 60 millions, or about 6s. 4d. per head. But in Japan the land tax alone yields more than 8 millions, or 75 per cent. of the total; whereas in India the land tax furnishes only 34 per cent. The incidence of taxation proper averages 1s. 2d. per head in Japan, as compared with 1s. 6d. per head in India. An examination of the expenditure is still more instructive. Japan has no exhausting drain for 'home charges,' nor any 'loss by exchange.' Her army costs her only £1,440,000, as compared with nearly 17 millions in India. In Japan, interest on debt is by far the largest item, amounting to more than 4 millions, contrasting unfavourably with about 5 millions in India. But it must be recollected that in Japan there is a heavy annual sinking fund, operating like our own terminable annuities; and that by far the larger portion of the debt (about 95 per cent.) is held in the country. If we may trust the figures given in the *Almanach de Gotha*, the Japanese debt has decreased by about 12 millions sterling during the past three years; whereas we know only too well that the Indian debt has increased by about an equal amount within the same period."

THAT the Chinese claim to the suzerainty of Nepal has not at all times been an empty phrase is shown from a recent article in the *Times* on the Goorkhas, the warlike and hardy race from which some of the best of our native Indian troops are taken. They come from Nepal, and are supposed to have sprung from the alliance of pure-blooded Hindoos with the women of various Mongol tribes. They first settled some centuries ago at the town from which they take their name, some distance west of Khatmandu. In the

14th century the ruler of Afghanistan endeavoured to add Nepal to his dominions, but was utterly discomfited by a Chinese force. Dissensions among the Nepal princes paved the way for the supremacy of the Goorkhas, and in 1750 all Nepal was under their dominion. Their policy then became one of almost Chinese exclusiveness; but in 1791, tempted it is supposed by the wealth of the *Lamasseries*, they invaded Thibet. A Chinese Army set forward to meet them, and pursued them to the capital itself, where they were forced to sign an ignominious treaty, acknowledging themselves vassals of the Emperor of China. Thus prevented from 'exploiting' north of the Himalayas, they turned their attention to the sub-Himalayan region, where their intrigues excited the wrath of the English Government; and in 1816 they were compelled by treaty to renounce all their recent conquests. On this occasion again, the Chinese sent an army to assist their vassals, but it arrived too late on the scene to take any part in the war which the British were waging under Sir David Ochterlony. Under the rule of Sir Jung Bahadur the Goorkhas gave much assistance during the mutiny, and since that time, wherever there has been fighting on the Indian frontiers these hardy troops have rendered us the most valuable service. "Their record of service under our flag is the narrative of untarnished fidelity and unsurpassed valour." Doubtless the Chinese base their recent claim for tribute from Nepal on the conditions of the Treaty of 1791 above-mentioned.

THE following remarks on the "Iron Money of Japan" are taken from the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the organ of the Numismatic Society of London. The writer, Mr. James White, of South Kensington, when in Japan in the summer of 1878, made a collection of Japanese coins, some of which were iron. Mr. Brämsen's new work promises to exhaust the subject as far as Japan is concerned; but meantime, Mr. White's brief essay may be found of interest.

"As requested by our President at the last meeting, I now draw attention to the iron money of the Japanese, specimens of which will be given to the Society, as illustrative of this notice.

"We all know that iron, in bars, was used by the Lacedæmonians and Byzantines as money, probably on account of its abundance in Laconia and on the shores of the Euxine. The inconvenience of iron as a monetary medium in Sparta is obvious, when the value of £20 sterling would require for its conveyance a cart with two oxen to draw it.

"Aristotle mentions iron as a material for money, and adds that the people of Clazomenæ—a city in Ionia—had iron money, and according to Suidas iron money was used in the earliest age of Rome.

"Dufresnoy says iron was so used in Britain, and it would appear from Caesar's Commentaries that the aboriginal currency was circumscribed to rude rods of iron and brass. Caesar's words are, "Utuntur aut ere aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis." (De Bello Gallico, book v., chap. xiii.)

"It may be worth mentioning that some 1800 years after the invasion of Julius Caesar, iron was still used as currency in our land, according to Adam Smith. In his "Wealth of Nations," the fourth chapter, "Of the Origin and Use of Money," he tells us, "There is a village in Scotland where it is not uncommon, I am told, for a workman to carry nails, as money, to the baker's shop and to the alehouse."

"Owing to the rapid oxidization of iron, or mayhap to its ready convertibility into swords and ploughshares, there is, I believe, no survival or specimen extant of the Iron Money of the Ancients.

"It seems to me not unlikely that iron, when used as currency by the Greeks and Romans, was not coined, but simply rings, rods, or bars of a specified weight like those circulated—as Mungo Park tells us—by the Mandingoes, each bar passing as the equivalent of two shillings. If so, to the Japanese would be accorded the credit of having first, mayhap exclusively, utilised iron as a current coin, specimens of which I now submit and present to the Society.

"These iron coins were issued (as I was told when in Japan last year) by a Shogun of the Tokugawa family, vulgarly called a Tycoon, and often incorrectly ranked in Europe as the Secular Emperor of Japan.

"The reverse of these coins, like those of the Chinese—from which they are copied—is blank. The obverse bears the impressed Chinese characters, 'Ching Yung Tung Pau,' which means the current money of Yung the Prosperous.

"A Japanese bronze coin bears a similar inscription. Its form and characters were adopted by the Japanese. It is said to have had its origin in China at the beginning of the Chan dynasty, about 1120 years before the Christian era.

It should be mentioned that the Chinese language is the learned (or classical) language of Japan, Corea, Mongolia Thibet, and adjacent countries—hence used for the superscription of coins in the East as Latin is in the West.

"'Tung tseu' (copper money) with 'Tung Pau' (current money), impressed with the name of the emperor reigning when it is issued, is still officially the only current coin of the Chinese—the Land Tax and other Imperial or Provincial taxes being eligible in that coin.

"This money is said to consist of 8 parts of copper and 4 parts of lead; although zinc and sometimes iron is substituted for lead. Each of these Chinese units of value should be the 384th part of a 'Kin' (Catty)—*id est*, one and one-third of an English pound weight.

"The present low value of these iron coins will be recognised when I add that the twenty pieces now exhibited are equal in value to that of the one bronze coin annexed to them—its newly minted equivalent. It is said to be the smallest modern coin issued. The value of both is one 'Rin'—a mil, or thousandth part of the 'Yen,' or silver dollar of Japan.

"Small as is now the value of these iron coins—each about one hundredth part of a farthing—still, at times, a gherkin, a few pea-nuts, and other articles were, I was told, obtainable in exchange for one piece of this iron money. From my own observation I should infer that these coins are now used, almost exclusively, for the giving of alms and making offerings to the gods.

"In the vicinity of Osaka I found in the gardens of some Buddhist temples a particular tree, generally an exotic, thickly covered at its foot with oxidized masses of these iron coins, the offerings of pious pilgrims and occasional visitors."

IT is pretty generally known that in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, Japanese pirates were the scourge of the China seas, sometimes even extending their depredations as far as the coasts of India. The Jesuits, in their *Mémoires Concernant les Chinois*, inform us that during the sixteenth century the inhabitants of every port in China were kept in constant fear of descents by these pirates, and that at one time nearly the whole province of Fokien was in their possession. It is not so well known, however, that one of the greatest of English navigators, and one of a class which has been called England's forgotten worthies, met his death at their hands. This was Sir John Davis, the arctic traveller. There are two accounts of the occurrence; one, by Mr. Froude, in his "Short Studies on Great Subjects," in which he says:—"In taking out Sir Edward

Mitchellthorne to India, in 1604, he (Sir John Davis) fell in with a crew of Japanese, whose ship had been burnt, drifting at sea, without provisions, in a leaky junk. He supposed them to be pirates, but he did not choose to leave them to so wretched a death, and took them on board, and in a few hours, watching their opportunity, they murdered him." But from a recent publication of the Hakluyt Society, it seems that Sir John Davis's ship was lying in the harbour of Singapore, side by side with a large Japanese junk. The crew of the latter, attracted at first by curiosity and afterwards by cupidity, visited the English ship in large numbers, and ultimately made an attack on the crew. They were beaten off, but in the fight the great English Captain lost his life.

An account of the doings of these freebooters in the Indian and Chinese seas would be full of interest.

#### REVIEW.\*

THIS instalment of the transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan is certainly one of the most valuable that has yet been issued by the Society. Every paper in the number contains sterling and valuable work in its own particular line. After a description of the three languages embraced in the single word "Japanese," Mr. Chamberlain, in his "Japanese rendering of some Psalms" adopts the classical language, "which in the case of the poetical books should, if possible, be in a versified form in order the better to suit the native taste." This version, which is a paraphrase, is accompanied by a strictly literal version, "which would receive its explanation from the paraphrase and conversely, determining the precise sense of the latter." He accordingly furnishes translations of twelve Psalms, as specimens of our sacred books on this principle. To ordinary minds this seems the best method of conveying to the native mind the substance, more especially of the Hebrew poetical scriptures. These are full of references and words, which would be absolutely incomprehensible in a literal translation. Doubtless, however, this subject has received the careful attention of those missionary gentlemen who are responsible for the translation of our Bible into Japanese.

Mr. Satow's contribution on the "*Sepulchral Mounds in Kandzuke*" will be a welcome addition to the valuable materials which are gradually being accumulated on Japanese archaeology. The objects which have been obtained from these mounds, comprising articles in bronze and porcelain, are both numerous and varied. The markings on the porcelain have in many instances a striking resemblance to those on the fragments of porcelain exhumed from some of the shell heaps. In some cases, there is also a resemblance in general shape. This would seem to indicate a possibility of the shell-heaps and these mounds being formed at periods not very remote from each other. From the state of preservation of the articles of bronze and iron which have been found in the mounds, it seems certain that their age cannot be very great. Local tradition, it would appear, identifies one of these mounds as the burial-place of Mimoro-wake. This would assign their date of construction to about the 1st century—a conclusion which is not at all at variance with the supposition that the iron articles are not of a very great age. If the shell-heaps, then, were formed anywhere near the same time, we shall certainly be compelled to abandon the theory of Professor Morse, who, if we wish to see these formations, would ask us to look back through the vista of by-gone ages to some period which he calls pre-Aino. Although we congratulate Mr. Satow on the text of his valuable paper, we can hardly do the same so far as his illustrations are concerned. Many of them lack perspective as much as many of the drawings of the country to which the articles belong.

Mr. Conder's paper on costume appears to be the commencement of a series upon the dress of all classes of the Japanese. When this is completed it will be a useful reference for those who wish to decipher the meanings of the different styles of attire that are depicted in the various

Japanese works of art. It appears from the nature of the robe may be learnt the rank and in many cases the individuality of personages represented. In the matter of distinctiveness of attire the Japanese seem to have been most punctilious and these scrupulous distinctions have been followed even by the lower classes, who were governed by no fixed laws of ceremonial. Differences in dress to denote age seem to us however to be by no means peculiar to the Japanese as we find similar customs among most nations, those forms of costume and toilet which are adopted by the younger members of society being considered "*outré*" when employed by those who are older, and vice versa.

According to the writer there are two points of view from which such a subject may be regarded, namely the historical and the artistic. From an historical standpoint it seems that there is still a great deal to be done in tracing back the origin and derivation of certain forms of dress; and in comparing them with the more ancient shapes such as are to be observed in some very old paintings. China, as in many other things, was no doubt the source from which Japan drew for imitation; but on the matter of costume such a derivation must have taken place long before the forms which have been in use in China ever since the first acquaintance of Europeans with her people. The present costume of the Chinese is, as is well known, entirely distinct from the former styles of this country. Are we on the other hand to give the credit of perfect originality to Japan in so important a matter of Art as that of dress?

Much has been said against the adoption of European costume by the Japanese as one unsuited to their climate and habits. We think that it is a matter of custom and manner of life rather than climate, our western dress being one which is elastic enough to adapt itself to all climates. As a change takes place in the dwellings and daily life of the people, it is only reasonable that the style of dress should change; but such changes will no doubt become popular only gradually, as the bulk of the people alter their tastes and habits.

To the painter and romancer who wish to take Japanese life and history as their theme a thorough acquaintance with matters set forth in Mr. Conder's paper, which he promises shortly to complete, will be invaluable; and it is only to be regretted that such a subject cannot be more fully illustrated. In such a paper each form described requires to be illustrated with a plate in order to render it truly useful. We suppose that such a meagreness of illustration is owing to the parsimony of the society, which we suppose is rendered necessary by the smallness of the funds at their command. But the subscription of membership we think might be well increased without any risk of losing any of those really interested in the proceedings of the Asiatic Society.

*Contributions to the Agricultural Chemistry of Japan*; by Edward Kinch, F.C.S., F.J.C.—The author of this paper seems to have laid under contribution nearly all the writers on the subject of the agriculture of Japan from the times of the earlier missionaries to the present time. Quotations from Kämpfer, Charlevoix, and Thunberg, are given in the quaint language of their age. Siebold's "*Nippon*" and most of the later works are also quoted from, the volume of Charles Fortune being, however, conspicuous by its absence. The earlier writers do not appear to have had a very exalted opinion of the quality of the Japanese soil, their observations being made chiefly in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki; but most of the recent authors noticing Yokohama, Tokio, or their neighbourhoods have loudly extolled its fertility. General Capron, for instance, states that the soil of the main island is one of the richest in the world and that the soil in one of the valleys of Yezo is rich beyond comparison, and so on. We believe that the General considerably modified his views on the fertility of the soil before he left the country, but, if so, it is a pity that he did not put his later views and his reasons for them on permanent record. The author of this paper points out that the word "fertile" is often used in a relative and ambiguous sense and that the word "fruitful" might often be substituted with advantage. The verdure of the country is believed to be more largely due to its climate than to its soil, which is largely derived from acidic rocks. These acidic rocks are generally poorer in phosphoric acid than the corresponding basic rocks, and evidence is brought forward to show that this is the case in the rocks of other countries, though there is no direct proof of a deficiency of phosphoric acid in Japanese

\* Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, Vol VIII., Part III. October, 1880.

rocks. Analyses, most of which were made by Dr. Korschelt, are given of several Japanese rocks, and analyses of nine Japanese soils, which seems to us, speaking from an amateur's point of view, to contain but little of the essential ingredients, lime and potash, as well as of phosphoric acid. All these soils contain magnetic oxide of iron, a point of some interest, for we remember that some years ago a small storm was brewed in the tea-pot, owing to certain teas being said to contain iron filings used as an adulterant, a most improbable substance to be so used: it is possible that the supposed filings were crystals of magnetic oxide derived from adhering soil. The author arrives at the conclusion that the soils of Japan are generally not very fertile but are rendered fruitful by the methods of cultivation employed. The Japanese farmer does not look upon the soil as a bank to be continually drawn against, but as a vehicle in which the plant may take root and be fed with manures. Analyses of twenty different manures of animal, vegetable, and mineral origin, are given and the value of some of the organic refuse for cattle food pointed out and shown in the analyses. Then follow fourteen analyses of the principal vegetable foods of the country and twelve of different sea-weeds, with interesting remarks thereon. It is suggested that the ordinary food of the native may be somewhat deficient in mineral constituents and especially lime, which is also deficient in most of the waters; to this the smallness of the bones and their slowness in healing when injured may be due. Several analyses of alcoholic liquors, waters and miscellaneous products follow, making in all eighty three original analyses. The use of salicylic acid in preserving *saké* from acetification during hot weather is shown, this being one of the many uses to which this valuable antiseptic may be put. The influence of the nature of the water used in winding and reeling silk is mentioned; and some notes are given on the various establishments for rearing salmon in this country, the natural spawning river on the west coast in Echigo being very curious. The discussion which followed the reading of this paper, as given in the society's transactions, seems to have consisted of the remarks of one individual, who, while nobly condescending to thank the author for his work, carps at the meaning given in the paper to the word "fertile" and quotes from Webster's Dictionary in support of his view. If the gentleman had looked a little more carefully into his dictionary he might have learnt that his remarks on this subject were hardly to the point. The discussor also seems to have been unaware that the results he alludes to of experiments carried on at Rothamstead, and which were given at the meeting of the British Association of 1879, by Dr. Gilbert, to an audience of scientific and amateur chemists, have been known for many years to agriculturists and have been acted on practically for some time by advanced farmers in many lands. Doubtless the author of the paper is better posted in these matters than the Professor who thought that "too little importance" was given to them. Possibly he thought that his eulogium of the fertility of the plain at Ochiai in Shinshin, given in Part I. of this same Volume, was attacked and required defence. Mr. Isono, a graduate of the Tokio university, contributes some analyses of Shoyu in different states, which are printed at the end of this paper. Mr. Kinch's contribution is evidently the result of much labour, and as a starting point in this field is of great value. It will be of much assistance to those whom the author calls the "missionaries of science" in this land. We trust that work in agricultural science will be carried on and made public not only by Mr. Kinch but by the staff of the lately established Geological and Agricultural Survey Department, for its use to the nation will be very great. We noticed a rather large proportion of misprints in this paper, some of the most important of which are on page 375, Yedo for Yezo; page 376, assist for await the farmer's plow; page 378, Siberian for Silurian; page 388 Chlumeau should probably be Chlumeau; on the same page in the foot notes *Bielermann's* is spelt three different ways; page 395 fisher's should evidently be barber's shops; and many others of minor importance will be noticed.

So much writing on a weasel as is contained in Dr. Brauns' paper "On the Systematic position of the *Itachi*," might appear at first sight as superfluous as the discussions of the middle ages whether a million angels could dance on the point of a needle. If, however, we look into the sub-

ject, we see that it is by no means so useless as a casual reader might think. This weasel is not only remarkable, as Dr. Brauns says, for its nature and its geographical distribution, but also as shewing us the slight differences on which naturalists have made new species. Dr. Brauns shews that it is similar to the European *noerz*, and unites these two animals into one species. He thus adds a link to the chain which joins the animals of Japan with those of Europe. By a careful examination of other animals may we not possibly further diminish the peculiarities which are supposed to characterise the fauna of Japan? As Eurasian species in this country, we find the fox, otter &c. A complete list of such animals would be found interesting. Dr. Brauns speaks of the grizzly bear being found in Japan as well as in America, and also states that the polar bear is found in northern Japan. We are not prepared to deny the correctness of these statements, but we should like to know on what authority they are made. We would also ask Dr. Brauns whether he draws any distinction between the bears of Yezo and those of Iturup, and if so, which of the two does he call the grizzly.

The whole number, we may add, is very creditably printed, and "turned out," which will seem no easy task when we recollect the large number of illustrations, and the quantity of Chinese and Japanese characters scattered throughout the book.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—In a recent brief communication I expressed my doubt as to the correctness of Mr. Griffin's statement (Mikado's Empire, page 161) that the offer of eternal life would be painful to the "normal Japanese," the announcement of "only a fatal fact;" and I also solicited from your readers any proofs which they might possess of the truth of the statement in question.

Several weeks have passed away and no such proofs have appeared; hence, as the question is certainly worthy of the attention of thoughtful men, it is fair to presume that the proofs solicited do not exist.

There is a kindred question touched upon by the same author on the same page, which I would like to see taken up and treated by a competent hand, viz.; Is the *Nirvana* of the Japanese Buddhists a state of Conscious happiness?

I do not profess to be learned on the subject, but I venture the opinion that our author is again wrong when he says that "to be absorbed in the bosom of holy Buddha" is "really the popular form of Shaka's doctrine;" if he means absorption with loss of consciousness, as the whole tenor of the passage and especially the words "to whom thought is misery" imply.

So far as the belief of the great body of the laity of all the sects, and the belief and teaching of the priests of the popular and powerful Monto Sect are concerned, I feel pretty safe in saying that to Japanese Buddhists, *Nirvana* is neither a state of annihilation, as Professor Max Müller says that of the ancient Buddhists was; nor a state of unconscious absorption in Buddha, as our author implies. It is a state of great and conscious happiness. I make these statements not dogmatically, but largely to draw out from those in position to give it, some clearer information as to the belief of Japanese Buddhists, priests and laity.

M. L. G.

Yokohama, November 1st, 1880.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, October 27th.—The Sultan has ordered the surrender of Dulcigno within five days.

London, Nov. 8th.—Latest advices from the Cape state that General Clarke stormed Molethau's stronghold with an overwhelming force and recaptured Lethoridi's village.

London, 11th November.—Meetings are being held throughout Ireland to protest against the Government prosecution of members of the Irish Land League.

The Basutos threaten Clarke's rear and more reinforcements are being sent to him.

Reinforcements are being sent to Ireland, and the Government have ordered the prosecution of Parnell, Dillon, Kelly, Biggar, Sexton, the two Sullivans, the two O'Connors, officers of the League conspiracy.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 18TH DAY,  
DO-YA-UI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The English mail arrived here by the Mitsui Bishi Company's steamer *Sumida Maru* on the morning of the 8th instant, and the American mails by the Pacific Mail Company's steamship *City of Peking* on the 10th instant. The same Company's steamer *City of Tokio*, left for San Francisco on the 9th instant, and the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tanais* leaves to-morrow morning, with the homeward mail.

The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* left San Francisco for this port on the 4th instant.

We are informed that the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, L.L.D., and Hon. Sec. of the Free Church Mission of Scotland, for many years Dr. Duff's Successor as President of the Free Church College, Calcutta, is expected to preach at the Union Church, No. 167, Yokohama, to-morrow, at 11 a.m.

We notice that a commencement has been made with the repairs of the fence of the cemetery adjoining the Bluff road, portions of which have for some time been in a most disgraceful condition, to the imminent danger of passers by. The cemetery committee have doubtless had great difficulties to contend with in the matter of funds, but the exposure of the entire burial ground, containing revered friends and relatives, is a matter which concerns the entire community.

In other settlements in the East the duty of keeping in order the fences of our burial grounds devolves upon the municipalities, but here we are entirely at the mercy of the Governor of this ken, whose neglect of the interests of foreign residents is proverbial, and little can be expected where the ordinary repairs to the roads are left undone until the very last moment, and where, for every trivial requirement, such as lighting the settlement, watering the roads, etc., special subscription lists are circulated amongst the foreign residents. We must urge our fellow citizens to subscribe liberally to the cemetery fund in memory of those once dear to them, and thus enable the committee to effect in a complete manner a much desired and necessary work.

There was a prolonged shock of earthquake at about 6.40 p.m. on Friday, but the motion was only slight.

When the British barque *Eme*, on her arrival on the 22nd instant, reported having spoken the *Cilurnum* dismasted, and trying to make Yokohama, some surprise and in fact indignation, was expressed that an English man-of-war should lie here idle, and make no effort to go to her assistance. To this succeeded great anxiety, as vessel after vessel arrived without having seen anything of the ill-fated ship; so that a general feeling of relief was experienced when she anchored down the bay on Saturday morning last, sadly knocked about, but yet safe. By the courtesy of Captain Beadle we are enabled to give our readers the following account of her terrible experiences of the typhoon, compiled from the official log-book.

The *Cilurnum*, a fine iron ship of 1,884 tons register, left Hongkong for San Francisco on the 3rd of September, with a full cargo and fair weather. Until the 24th she ex-

perienced light, and moderate breezes. After this the wind increased in force and sail was shortened as considered necessary. At 5 p.m. on the 25th, very violent squalls were experienced, and a sudden gust carried away the foresail, the ship labouring heavily. About an hour after this, the fore topmast staysail blew right away from the boltropes; the gale increased in force, and the vessel shipped seas every minute. The next day the gale moderated, and all hands were occupied in repairing the damage done. Fine weather now ensued until the 30th September, when the wind once more freshened, again necessitating shortening canvas, one sail after another being reefed, and taken in. On the 1st ultimo, the barometer began to fall steadily and registered 29.20, furious squalls blowing and the vessel shipping a great deal of water. The gale increased every hour, and the rain fell in heavy driving showers, which rendered it quite impossible to see a yard in front of one. The main topsail blew clean out of the ropes. The sheet of the fore topsail carried away, and the sail consequently blew to ribbons in an instant. The mizen stay carried away next, splitting the storm staysail. The barometer was now as low as 28.90 and the ship lay under bare poles, her starboard side being completely under water, while the fury of the gale increased every moment. All hands were engaged in lashing, as well as they were able, everything movable to the decks with double fastenings. At about half-past seven on the morning of the 2nd ultimo, the steering gear carried away, smashing the whole of the machinery. The rudder was dashed backwards and forwards against the ship with violence; meantime heavy seas broke over the ship, carrying away spare spars, &c., at every brace. By noon it was evident that the vessel was in the zone of a typhoon. She heeled over more and more, boats, spars, yards, bridge, compass, hencoops and in fact everything moveable being washed overboard. A spare topmast broke adrift and did a great amount of damage to the poop. The barometer now showed 28.20. Every effort was made to secure the topmast but without avail. Shortly afterwards the main hatch burst open and a perfect flood of water poured down into the 'tween decks. All hands attempted to secure the hatch with sails &c., but the sea had complete charge and it was impossible to do anything. The barometrical reading was now 28.08 and continued to fall while the wind and sea rose proportionately. Nothing remained but to relieve the vessel by sacrificing some part of her masts, and accordingly the fore and mizen topmasts were cut away which relieved her greatly, and she righted considerably, thereby freeing herself of some of the water which was flooding the decks. About this time the efforts to secure the main hatch proved successful. Attention was next directed to the wreckage which, with every lurch of the ship, cannoned against the starboard side, seriously endangering her safety, and it was at last cleared away.

At 5.30 p.m. the main-topmast yard carried away, the port yard-arm falling on the deck and breaking a large hole. A hurried inspection of the saloon showed that everything on the starboard side was completely ruined, while the port side had fared little better. The barometer now began to rise. The pumps were hard at work, although the hurricane continued to increase in force. It was discovered that the steward, named Murray, was missing, and it was not until 7.30 a.m. on the 3rd October, that the poor fellow was found, drowned in the saloon, which will give some indication of the perilous state in which the *Cilurnum* was. Murray was buried the same day. Later on, W. Lawson, an A. B., received serious injuries in his right arm while securing the rudder chains, which had got adrift. On the morning of the same day the port yard-arm of the foreyard fell overboard; a splinter struck an A. B. named W. Harding on the head, killing him instantaneously. It was impossible to continue working the pumps owing to heavy seas making a complete breach over the ship every moment. At 10.30 p.m. the main-mast went over the port side, breaking off about eight feet above the deck, and smashing the bulwarks down to the water way; all hands were at once set to work to cut away the wreckage, to ensure the safety of the ship. The barometer, which had actually registered 28.00, now rose steadily, and the fury of the gale at last moderated. The seaman Harding was buried on the morning of the 4th October, after which an inspection show-

ed that the once fine vessel was then really little better than a total wreck. Every effort was used to clear away wreckage and make things as shipshape as possible: the pumps were put in order and kept going with the donkey engine, although the vessel continued to roll so heavily that great difficulty was experienced in keeping the fires alight; the bilge water that came up was full of sugar and almost as thick as molasses. Wednesday, the 6th October, was spent in refitting the steering gear and general repairs, and on the following day shears were rigged, but it was not until the 12th instant that the sea was sufficiently calm to allow of jury masts being rigged. Meanwhile the barque *Eme* spoke the *Cilurnum* on the 8th instant, took from her the wounded man Lawson, gave her one boat, as she had none left, and promised to report her on arrival at Yokohama.

This finishes the *Cilurnum's* actual experience of the typhoon. After the *Eme* left her, the dismasted vessel was driven away south, but managed eventually to reach this port. The ship as she now lies in harbour, presents a pitiable spectacle, with masts, jibboom, bulwarks, boats, and in fact, all that she could lose, gone. We are glad to be able to state, to the honour of our mercantile marine, that the crew, both officers and men, all worked pluckily and boldly, while death in its most hideous aspect stared them in the face: and it is owing to their determination and bravery under such adverse circumstances, that the vessel eventually succeeded in reaching Yokohama.

The Captain of the *Cilurnum* has asked us to afford him sufficient space in our columns to express his thanks to the barque *Eme* for her kindness in help and offers of assistance when she spoke him, and we are only too happy to accede to his request.

Crimes of violence appear to be on the increase about Yokohama and as we have often remarked before, the police seem powerless in these matters. We learn that on Thursday evening last an armed gang stopped some three or four jinrikishas at the top of the well known S hill, just this side of Totsuka, and robbed the occupants of their valuables and clothing. As this was happening one of the Odawara omnibuses came up seeing that there was something wrong the driver whipped up his cattle and tried to escape, but a fallen fir tree, lying across the road, effectually prevented him getting away. The robbers plundered the passengers and actually wounded some of them with knives or swords, maliciously. After this they made good their escape, and their victims reported the affair at the nearest police station.

At about 2 a.m. on Thursday morning, three men armed with naked swords burglariously entered a silk and general drapery store, kept by a Japanese named Tokushimaya, in Nichome, Honmura. The ruffians tied up the unfortunate proprietor and his employés, and proceeded to help themselves to what they could. Having collected nearly eight hundred yen, and all the small portable articles they could lay their hands upon, they left the premises, taking the house lantern with them in order to deceive the police, who, be it remarked, seem to have had no inkling that there was anything wrong although the operations lasted two hours. It is only a short time ago that a robbery by six men was committed in Honmura at the house of a Tokio man named Tokuyemon Odaikan. We think that something ought to be done to improve the present condition of the native police.

The cricket match which was arranged to take place at Tokio to-day between the Tokio Cricket Club and a team from H. M. S. *Comus* has been postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.

The Yokohama Football association held its Annual General Meeting at the Grand Hotel, last Wednesday evening, at half past five. The attendance was very limited. Mr. Hamilton was voted to the chair, and the report of the past season read by the Acting Honorary Secretary.

The Chairman said that it was a matter of much gratification to learn from the report that the club was in a flourishing condition. The report was adopted, and then the following officers were elected to form the Committee for the ensuing season:—Messrs. Dare, Maxwell, and Wood. A discussion

took place on the proposal by Mr. Wood to modify the rule which allows handling the ball as, last season, some of the matches were nothing but a series of dropkicks throughout the game. After the rejection of an amendment proposed by Mr. Dare, that running or drop-kicking should be only allowed in cases of a fair catch, the original proposal that drop-kicks should be allowable from a clean catch, or the first bound of the ball, no handling or knocking on being permissible was carried.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee.

The *Hongkong Daily Press*, commenting on the subject of the American Embassy to Peking, says:—We are inclined to believe, with the Peking correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, that the American Ambassadors to China will experience more difficulty than they anticipate in negotiating a revision of the treaties between the two countries. The mere fact that the Chinese Government have received Mr. Angell favourably and induced that gentleman to think his negotiations will progress satisfactorily is no proof that his course will be smooth and plain in the future. The Chinese will receive his propositions courteously and give him to understand that no difficulty lies in the way of their acceptance, but they will then in their turn present their little contra account, which the United States Minister may find some difficulty in meeting. The United States Government wish to restrict the emigration of Chinese to America; the Chinese Government will be certain to express a desire to curtail the privileges of American citizens in China. The Americans have never exercised any very strong influence at Peking, for they have never like the English, French, and Russians, made a display of force in these waters, nor, like the Germans, have they acquired the fame of being a great military nation. As it is might—represented by soldiers, big guns, and ironclads—that China most respects, and as the United States possess neither, the American Minister is likely to find his negotiations drag tediously along to a perhaps unprofitable conclusion. At all events he has hardly entered the wood, and it is premature to express anything but misgiving until he is fairly in sight of its termination. Mr. Angell has yet to learn through what long and devious paths he has to travel before arriving at an understanding with Chinese officials.

The following were the current rates of freight for vessels on the berth at home on the departure of the last mail, Sept. 24th:—Per Conference steamers.—To Hongkong, £1 10s. weight, and £2 measurement; to Shanghai £1 10s. weight, and £2 measurement; to Hankow or Nagasaki, £2 0s. weight, and £2 10s. measurement; and to Yokohama, £1 15s. weight, and £2 5s. measurement. Per China and Japan Shippers' Association:—To China, £1 15s. weight or measurement; to Yokohama, £2 weight or measurement; to Hiogo, £2 weight or measurement. Per sailing vessels.—To Hongkong, £1 7s. 6d. weight, £1 5s. measurement; to Shanghai, £1 10s. weight, £1 measurement; and to Yokohama, £1 12s. 6d. weight and £1 5s. measurement. The current quotations for coal were as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel.—To Hongkong, £25; to Shanghai £31; to Yokohama, £26.

Writing on the Russo-Chinese question the *Hongkong Daily Press* says that "the latest rumour in connection with the Russo-Chinese imbroglio is certainly not the least astounding. The *Shanghai Courier* is informed that the Russian Government have demanded the confirmation of the Treaty of Livadia, and obligingly intimated that, if the Peking Government are unable to pay the whole of the indemnity for the expenses incurred by Russia in war preparations, the island of Formosa could be accepted in part liquidation thereof. Now it would be very interesting to know on what authority this statement is made. The first portion of it is not new, as it has several times been stated that the Russian Government fully intend to insist upon the provisions of the Treaty of Livadia being adhered to in effect, whatever verbal alterations may be conceded; but the proposition that China should cede Formosa is quite novel, and we venture to think it is a highly improbable one. The Russian Government are not lacking in assurance, and they

would not hesitate to ask for what they wanted if they saw any probability of securing the prize. But they have been checked so frequently that they are not so likely to advance preposterous claims now. It is not to be expected that China, after spending vast sums of money and sacrificing any number of troops, besides running the risk of war with Russia, merely to regain a comparatively valueless strip of territory in Central Asia, would yield up a large and fertile island on her own coasts to her deadliest foe. Nor is it likely that the other Treaty Powers would look calmly on such a transaction. Russia is already sufficiently dangerous in the Pacific, and her acquisition of Southern Saghalien was not at all palatable to any the great European States. The cession of Formosa to Russia would not be tolerated. Another strip of Manchuria might be given to her by the Chinese Government, and little notice would be taken of the circumstance; and the annexation of Corea by Russia would hardly provoke active intervention; but the acquisition of Formosa by this greedy Power would undoubtedly excite energetic remonstrance. The report, however, is so incredible as to scarcely merit discussion. The Chinese Government would, we feel sure, show fight rather than part with so important a dependency as Formosa."

On the 2nd instant, according to the same paper, information having been received by Captain Walker, of the Revenue cruiser *Chien Jui*, the Senior Revenue Officer at Macao, that a number of boats engaged in opium-smuggling had taken shelter in some of the creeks near the neighbouring islands, that officer sent a steam launch manned by a crew of two Europeans and five Chinese to intercept them. When off the island of Mong Chow, about five miles from Macao, the launch suddenly found herself surrounded by five armed boats mustering together about hundred men. No time whatever was lost by either party in paying compliments, but hostilities were at once commenced, both sides firing into each other with considerable effect. The smugglers, in addition to fire-arms, made use of stink-pots and bags of powder, and the engagement, while it lasted, was hot and bloody, the smugglers in the end being compelled to run before the fire of the launch, which was beginning to tell upon them most seriously. They soon found convenient cover behind numerous rocks where the launch was unable to follow them. No capture was made, but the casualties seem to have been heavy for the short time during which the fight lasted. On the launch one Chinese was killed, and both the Europeans and one Chinaman were wounded. The wounded Chinaman and one of the Europeans are now in hospital at Macao, the former suffering from a gunshot wound in the head, and the latter from a similar wound in the arm. The other European, Harry James Fauch, who was in charge, brought the launch on to Hongkong, where he arrived yesterday afternoon, and is now in the Government Civil Hospital here, having been severely, though not dangerously, wounded by a bag of gunpowder which exploded on his right shoulder and scorched him from head to foot. Fauch formerly served in the English Navy, in which service he passed fifteen years, and is considered one of the most useful men in the Revenue Service. On the side of the smugglers it is stated that fifteen dead were counted, but is believed that a greater number was killed, to say nothing of many more wounded.—*Idem.*

The *Hingo News* of the 6th instant contains the following translation from the *Shokio Shinpo*, referring to the state of business in the city of Osaka:—Owing to the rise in the price of specie the circulation of money has stopped, causing trade to be dull. Since the issue of last number the committees of various merchants have met and ascertained as follows:—

The merchants are refraining from purchasing imported goods, and those who have made contracts with foreigners and whose goods have arrived are requesting the foreigners to hold those goods. Though they are desirous of receiving those goods, submitting to the loss caused by the high price of dollars, they have no buyers from the provinces, and they appear to be sorry that there are no buyers for the goods they have for sale. Cotton yarn has many uses, and does not directly suffer from the high price of dollars, and therefore it is saleable, if in small lots. It is thought that kerosine is an article of daily

necessity, but if its price reaches 4 yen there will be no market for it. Its price is now yen 3.80, and there are few buyers. The constant fluctuations in the value of dollars causes the merchants great confusion. The products of the interior (for native use) at one time reached a very high price, owing to the large purchases made by people, who thought it better to hold goods than sell on the value of which they could not depend, but now, although they would like to buy more goods, they are unable to do so for want of funds, and there is a large stock and prices show a tendency to decline. Cotton has already fallen, a drop of about 40 sen having taken place a few days ago. It is because the commission merchants who act as agents between the wholesale merchants and the merchants of the provinces cannot obtain loans enough to hold the goods they have for sale from the wholesale merchants to the merchants in the provinces, who are the buyers, though they offer a high rate of interest, and they are hurrying sales, at small commissions. The (native) goods which have an upward tendency are oil and sugar. These appear to have been excited by the imported sugar and kerosine oil. Japanese metals are also rising in price. Even speculators cannot buy foreign goods, because there is not only no considerable profit, but the value of dollars fluctuates; and therefore the common merchants are sitting folding their hands, and are regretting that though they would like to buy native goods they cannot do so for want of money.

Lately there has been little rice imported, and when stocks became short specie advanced and the retail merchants wished to buy rice, but owing to the latest reports, which state that rice has everywhere lost its upward tendency, they are now refraining from purchasing, while the speculators are still buying. However, it is said that the price of rice in the adjacent provinces has not fallen. There is little new rice on the market; and we shall doubtless see some change in the market in a short time.

## SONGS OF SADNESS.

(From the Japanese.)

### III.

The cold winds beat  
With hurrying feet  
On a lonely grave,  
While they sob and rave  
As they would check my roaming,—  
Who lieth so deep  
Where mosses creep?  
Who lieth so low  
Where chill winds blow?  
Only the Owllet makes reply  
From the ancient pine-boughs grim and high,  
Tuwhit, tuwhoo, tuwhit, tuwhoo!  
Like a ghost in the Autumn gloaming.

### IV.

A reddening reach of sunset sheen  
Struggles athwart the rugged way  
O'er which a passing stranger hastes,  
As lonely as the dying day,—  
Why speed so fast?  
Why speed so far?  
Keen blows the blast  
In wintry war,—  
Swift falls the snow,  
Swift falls the night  
To quench the glow  
Of sunset light.  
Where is thy home, O hapless one,  
Unhoused amid the maze of snow,  
Who bids thy feet, relentlessly,  
To weary wand'rings to and fro?  
I had not sent thee thro' the wild,  
In storm and night, wert thou my child!

F. B. H.

Tokio, 10th November, 1880.

## ECCLESIASTIC AND MISSIONARY NOTES.

ON SUNDAY, the 17th instant, the Rev. Mr. Denning C.M.S. of Hakodate, assisted by Rev. Philip Fyson of Niigata, baptised six Japanese converts to Christianity in Sapporo. Four of them were adults of middle age and two were youths of a promising character. At the same time several candidates gave in their names for baptism next year. A Christian native church has also been established, chiefly through the energy of some students of the Agricultural College who wish to extend their faith among their benighted countrymen.

WRITING on the subject of Bible revision the St. Louis Central Baptist says:—The phraseology of the revised New Testament will not differ materially from the one now in use; only obsolete words and phrases, and those whose meaning has greatly altered will be changed. It may be there is a sort of superstitious reverence in the minds of some for King James' version. It may strike them as strange that the Bible should be changed in any particular. Such should remember that the version of King James is only a translation of the Bible, and that a translation is the work of uninspired men. The revised Testament is the same—a translation of God's Word. On that ground simply it is of equal authority with the old version, and in addition to this it has the advantage of all the light 250 years of scholarship can throw upon Biblical criticism. It should be received, then, not because it is new, or because it is to supplant another, but because it is the work of the best scholarship of the age. Every reasonable Christian will avail himself of all the light he can get in the study of God's truth.

THE agents of the China Inland Mission have, says the Academy, lately been especially active in their journeys in the little known parts of the Chinese empire. The two ladies, Miss Wilson and Miss Fausset, who ventured alone on a long journey to the north-west, have arrived in safety at Hanchung-fu, in Shensi—a feat which would have been quite impossible a few years ago. Mr. F. W. Buller had arrived at Ichang, on the Upper Yangtze, after a long journey through the Hunan province to Kwei-yang-fu, the capital of Kweichow, and after that to Chungking, in Sz-chuen. Mr. T. W. Pigott sends home a long report of a journey which he had made in Manchuria. In one place he mentions having met four Koreans, who were bringing to Mr. MacIntyre, at Newchwang, a further supply of Korean books, which were well bound in parchment, and on better paper than the Chinese use. These books established Mr. MacIntyre in what was little more than his theory before, viz., that the Koreans have a perfect system of signs, which, attached to the Chinese characters, render any Chinese book readable and intelligible to an educated Korean. A Korean convert named T'sway, it may be incidentally mentioned, is now engaged in translating the New Testament and "The Pilgrim's Progress" into his native language.

THE REV. DR. TAYLOR preached a farewell sermon both in the morning and evening of October 31st, at the Municipal Hall, Kobe. At the morning service the congregation was exceptionally numerous, for this small community, and the large room of the Hall was filled almost to overflowing. The Rev. Divine, who we were sorry to see suffered greatly from hoarseness, arising from a cold—took for his text the 11th chapter of the gospel of St. John, 25th and 26th verses—"Jesus said unto her, I am the Resurrection and Life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this?" The Rev. gentleman remarked that these words were uttered by our Saviour in answer to Martha, who had said "I know that we shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day." Space will not allow us fully to give the whole of the discourse, but we will now attempt briefly to recapitulate a few of the most prominent remarks. The worthy Dr. dealt very ably with his text, and touchingly remarked that, already in the morning had he read the same words over the grave of a departed brother. After drawing an affecting picture of the deep sorrow experienced by the bereaved, when memory recalled the form of some departed loved one, he continued:—"According to all recently ascertained facts, each atom in our bodies undergoes a change every three years, and not one particle which forms us now remains exactly the same as it was three years ago. Therefore, if it be possible for the Creator to effect this marvellous mutation imperceptible to ourselves—why need we wonder in what shape or form we shall appear before the judgment seat. When the last trumpet shall sound"—the worthy divine continued—"we shall arise to appear before that great tribunal in the full consciousness of the manner in which our lives have been spent." Shortly after this part of the discourse, a lady in the congregation, overcome by faintness, had to be carried out, thereby causing what promised to be a lengthy, although highly interesting sermon, to be abruptly brought to a close. At the evening service, the congregation was not so large, probably owing to the sun in the afternoon being excessively hot. The text was from the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, 15th chapter, 51st and 56th verses. "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of

death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law." Here he began by saying that death was a word that struck terror into the hearts of all. But why should we be frightened of death? To him it appeared that the soul was tied down to this world by the body; as soon as the latter released its hold, the soul soared up far beyond the stars, into a world of eternity, into a more fitting sphere. Why should we be afraid to die? Sin was the cause. If there were no sin in this world, we should long to leave it, and then we could say of the dead "They are not dead, but only gone on before." "O grave, where is thy victory?" shows us there must be another world, otherwise there would be no fear to conquer. To the true believer the grave has no victory. It was shorn of its victory when our Saviour gave up his life in our cause." He then pointed out how strange it is that seeing, whereas the last six commandments dealt with offences against ourselves, and our neighbours, the first four had only reference to our duty towards God, yet how severe we were against crimes mentioned in the last six and how leniently we treated those who broke the first four. How full of love is He who gave us life, from Whom we derive every blessing that we enjoy. Yet He only asks us for one day out of the seven to be set apart exclusively for His worship. How many there are,—he continued,—in this community who never think of entering a church on the Sabbath day, but rather make the day one of pleasure-seeking and feasting! He then paid a glowing tribute to the Rev. Mr. Foss, who is shortly expected back here, and concluded his remarks by saying he was about to leave us with deep regret. He had tried to do his duty to the best of his ability. He had not sponged out the slate containing his shortcomings, but had kept it steadily before him. He was about to part from us for ever and—here he appeared to be deeply moved—if we met again, if not in this world, he hoped—stretching his hand towards heaven—it would be above. The singing of the Doxology and a prayer closed the service.

On Sunday next, we hear Dr. Taylor purposes preaching a farewell sermon at Osaka, and after which he will take his departure by the following mail. Since he came amongst us he has, by his kind, hearty and genial manner, secured for himself the respect and esteem of our little community. Earnest and unflinching in the pulpit, he has drawn numbers always to hear him, whereas before, the pews were singularly empty. Outside of the church, we hear of many little acts of Christian kindness and benevolence, which will be gratefully remembered by many of our fellow residents. At the bedside of the sick, himself and his estimable wife have been careful watchers, speaking words of comfort and hope to the dying and alleviating the pain and suffering of the sick. God speed them and grant them a safe return to their native land, is our sincere wish.—Hingo News

## SHANGHAI LETTER.

SHANGHAI, November 2nd, 1880.

The Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting opened on Friday, the 29th ultimo, so that we had Sunday coming between as a break, and were most fortunate in having fine weather for all days. On Saturday a strong northerly wind somewhat interfered with the comfort of spectators and the speed of ponies, but on the other days nothing could be complained of, and we consider ourselves exceptionally lucky to have escaped wet weather. We had, indeed, enjoyed fine weather for so long before the races that the course was very dry, and consequently a flying one, which is not usually the case, and the time done at the Autumn meetings never, as a rule, comes up to that of the Spring meetings. On this occasion, however, exceptionally good time was made, and the mile for the Criterion was run in the fastest time on record, viz: 2 min., 5 seconds. This meeting was one of the surprises, and on the first day scarcely a race was run that was not an upset. The stewards are to be commended for the punctuality which characterized the proceedings, so that the programme each day was concluded long before dusk set in. A great improvement was also instituted by the Committee, by which your Race Club might profit. At the conclusion of each race a black board was hoisted to the top of a pole close to the Judge's box, giving the official time, so that when glancing at the winning numbers, the correct time in which the race was run was clearly visible.

The Maloo plate, for half a mile, was the first race, and for which Mr. Risk's *Strathpeffer* was the favourite; but that famous old race pony *Black Satin*, had not been sufficiently considered, and carried off what was considered a certainty for *Strathpeffer* by a head, the two having raced hard together, neck and neck, down the straight, finishing in the capital time

of 66½ secs. This makes the 35th victory for the Black; truly a wonderful record for a China pony, especially considering that most of his success has been on this course, running in important races against crack opponents. The Criterion Stakes brought eight cracks, Mr. Risk's *Strathairn* being decidedly first favourite, and Mr. John Peel's *Jolly Friar* second. However, the race really lay between *Strathairn* and Mr. Bill's *First Violin*, though the favourite could never put himself on even terms with his opponent, and was several lengths behind at the finish. The time done, 2 min. 5 sec., has never been equalled on this course.

Then came the exciting race of the Day, the Maiden Stakes, for three-quarters of a mile, for which there were only the small number of twenty seven entries! This may be accounted for on account of the reduced number of Griffins that came to Shanghai this Autumn, and in some measure by the fact that Mr. Minor's *Earl Osey*, late *Folle Farine*, was so excellent a mover and apparently had this race so entirely for himself, that many owners were deterred from entering their purchases, especially as they imagined that *Earl Osey* was to turn out a second *Ten-Kwang*. And yet this wonderful pony turned out to be a wretched car. Go he certainly can, and that in excellent style, but in a race go he will not, and was nowhere in the Maidens. Mr. Bill's *First Clarinet* had succeeded *Earl Osey* as favourite, and Mr. Eccle's *Zif* and Mr. John Peel's *Merry Sunshine* were fancied. The first-named favourite did not disappoint his backers, as he won the race in fine style in the best time yet made, 1 min. 32 sec., Mr. Fungus' *Prestige* being second and Mr. Low's *Baruto* third. The race for the Club Cup, two miles, was a hollow affair. It was looked upon as a match between Mr. Paul's *Bravo Chiel* and Mr. Risk's *Earl Harold*, and as it was in that these ponies were far ahead of the other three starters, but the Scotchman walked away from the Earl as he liked, and cantered in easily any number of lengths ahead, in 4 min. 28½ sec. The Jockey Cup, for one mile, was the next race, and as all the riders were inexperienced, there was a great amount of uncertainty about the result. However, the favourite, *Ellerslie*, won, with Mr. Vitch up, *Prince Charming*, with Mr. Townsend up being second, and *Plumigan* with Mr. Craven a good third. Time 2 min. 13 sec. The Strath Plate, for one mile and a half, brought out the largest field of the day, eleven ponies, being the second Griffin's race. *First Clarinet* was made the favourite, owing to his previous performance for three-quarters of a mile, with *Louis d'Or* second favourite. This was a capital race, and *Louis d'Or* looked like winning it, but the "Wild" jock brought *Zip* up in fine style and won by a length. The favourite was not in it. Time 3 min., 18 sec. The last race of the day was for the Racing Stakes for one mile and a quarter, for which Mr. Paul's *Tajmahal* and Mr. Risk's *Strathairn* were fancied. This was a splendid race. Mr. Bill's *Second Violin* led into the straight, but was collared by *Tajmahal* and *Strathairn*, and a most exciting struggle ensued, it being difficult to say which of the two last named ponies had the advantage, first one being ahead and then the other, *Strathairn* just winning by a neck, in the splendid time of 2 min., 42 sec. The rider of *Tajmahal* complained that he was shut in by *Strathairn*, and claimed a foul, though he confessed that neither himself nor his pony was touched. After investigation the Stewards disallowed the claim, and so Mr. Risk, who had run second in three out of four races he had started for, scored his first win this meeting.

The first race on the second day was for the Northern Cup, half a mile, which brought out eight starters out of fourteen entrants. This race was credited to the "Strath" colours, but though *Strathairn* made a very game effort he was just passed on the post by a head by *Second Violin*, and only secured himself second place from *Jolly Friar* by a neck. This was a splendid race, but owing to the strong wind then blowing the time did not equal the half mile of the previous day, as it was only done in 60 sec. After that came the great race of the meeting, the Shanghai St. Leger for one mile and three-quarters, a Sweepstakes open to Griffins of last spring and this autumn, with three prizes of 75, 15 and 10 per cent. respectively, of the total amount of the stakes. For months past public opinion has fluctuated considerably as to the favourites for this race, and

after the first day's performances, it settled down to *Strathairn* and *First Violin*. It was with no small astonishment, therefore, that after about three-quarters of the distance had been covered with varying results, the almost despised pony *Prejudice*, belonging to Mr. Fungus, and carrying 10st. 12lbs., walked away from all the others without an apparent effort, and won hands down by any distance, the favourite *Strathairn*, carrying the top weight of 11st. 3lbs., being second, and only just beating *First Violin*. The time was the best ever done, 3 min. 5½ sec. The next race, the Autumn Cup for three-quarters of a mile, gave the old favourite *Black Satin* an opportunity of again trying conclusions with *Strathairn*, as, although the "Wild" stable sent two ponies, and that fraud *Earl Osey* appeared together with *Gem*, the race was looked upon, as it turned out to be, a match between the two first named, and so close a match was it, that coming down the straight no one could say which pony was doing the best, for these two, far in advance of the others, contested every foot nose by nose, the almost invincible veteran securing the win by a head only in 1 min., 32 sec. In the Shanghai Stakes, once round, there were sixty-four ponies in the book as the entry was a forced one, but only ten appeared at the post. Among these were *Bravo Chiel*, *Strathairn*, *Wild Boer*, *Tajmahal*, *First Clarinet*, *Second Violin*, etc., and yet the plucky little *Prejudice*, notwithstanding he had won the St. Leger just before, upset all calculations by running clean by the favourites in the straight and winning by half a length, *Bravo Chiel* second, *Strathairn* third, and *Tajmahal* fourth. This was a very unexpected but popular win, and confirmed the proof that the St. Leger had established, that *Prejudice* was a wonderfully good pony that the knowing ones had somehow overlooked. Indeed, so little was this pony fancied, that at the Club Concordia lottery he went to the drawer, failing a purchaser, and he, lucky man, won \$1,050 thereby. For the Lilama Mian Stakes, one mile, *Strathairn* was again the favourite, but Mr. Bell, on *First Violin*, repeated his victory over the "Strath" crack of the previous day, and disposed of that stable's second pony by a head after a good race, never, however, permitting *Strathairn* to collar him, despite most strenuous efforts on the part of his jockey. Time, 2 min., 8 sec. The Mongol Cup, for one mile and a half, was a third Griffin's race, and brought out a field of ten starters, and was, indeed, almost a repetition, of the Strath Plate on the previous day for the same distance, both in the ponies running and the result, for *Zip* again won easily in 3 min., 23 sec., with *First Clarinet* second and *Louis d'Or* third. In the Walter Cup, one mile, there were only five starters, of whom *Jolly Friar* was favourite, and won, despite a splendid rush by *Wild Surf*, by a length in 2 min. 10 sec., this scoring the first win at this meeting for the Blue and Silver. The Hack Stakes, once round, was the concluding race of the second day, and for this Mr. Jedar's *Red Hart* was the favourite, and would have won but for the superior jockeyship of the rider of *Wild Fate*, who snatched the victory from the favourite just on the post by one of those rushes for which the jock is so celebrated. Time 2 min., 43½ sec.

The weather was raw on Sunday, the day of rest that intervened, and rain was expected for the third day, but the weather cleared up in a marvellous way, and Monday was the finest day of the meeting. Proceedings opened with the Grand Stand Stakes for one mile and a half. Owing to his previous performances *Prejudice* was made a hot favourite for this number two St. Leger, and fully justified expectations by running clean away from his ponies and winning easily in 3 min., 19 sec., with *Louis d'Or* second and *Johnny Morgan* third. *Strathairn* again ran, but was out of it, as was also *Wild Echo*. Then followed the Flyaway Plate for seven furlongs, when the ill luck of the "Strath" stable was reversed, and their crack pony *Strathairn* easily beat *Jolly Friar* and *Wild Surf*, who ran a dead heat for second place, *Earl Osey* and *Flick* also ran, but were easily disposed of. Time 1 min. 50 sec. The Metropolitan Plate for one mile and a quarter was rightly enough looked upon as a certainty for *Bravo Chiel*. He had *Second Violin*, *Rapp* and *Wild Boer* against him, and ran with them until his rider chose to call upon him, when he went ahead at the call and won easily in 2 min. 46½ sec., by several lengths. In the Sycee Stakes, two miles, there were only six starters,

*Tajmahal* being the favourite. The favourite had it his own way until challenged in the straight by *Strathaird*; the latter came up very well but failed to pass the favourite, who won by a good neck in 4 min. 28 secs., the others being nowhere. The race for the Chan-Shang-Kiuk Cup, one mile, was another complete upset. For this *Zif* and *First Clarinett* were favourites, the former being most fancied. Mr. Ring's *East Wind* had the advantage of being ridden by the "Strath" jockey, and soon after the half mile took the lead and kept it, notwithstanding being pressed hard by his opponents, and finished a splendid race half a length in advance of *First Clarinett*, with *Zif* a length behind for third place. This result was totally unexpected. Time 2 min. 9½ secs. For the Consolation Cup, once round, ten ponies started, the two "Wilds" being most thought of. *Louis D'Or* looked very like winning when coming down the straight, but was passed with the usual rush by *Wild Surf*, closely waited on by *Dunn Brown*, the winner being half a length ahead. Time 2 min. 40 secs. Then came the great race of the day, the Champion Sweepstakes for one mile and a quarter, which brought out nine of the cracks. *Prejudice* was the decided favourite, though he had splendid opponents to contend against in *Black Satin* and *Strathavon*, to say nothing of *Tajmahal*, *Jolly Friar*, *First Violin*, *First Clarinett* and *Zif*, the first four named of these being winners of nine Champion races at different times. *Prejudice* did all that was expected of him, and after a magnificent struggle with *Black Satin* and *Strathavon* down the straight, responded to his rider's call and passed the post three quarters of a length ahead of the Black, who just beat *Strathavon* for second place. Time, 2 min. 41 secs.

The Steeplechase finished the legitimate racing, and, as was expected, was a victory for Mr. Peel's *Black Cloud* again. He and Mr. Fearon's *Spalpeen*, being the only two ponies in the race. *Black Cloud* was ridden by the "Strath" jock, and the two ponies went round together taking every jump without a fault, the winner drawing away just before the last jump and winning with plenty to spare. The others blundered about, and showed, too plainly.

"The graceless action of a heavy hand."

The usual races of the off-day took place to-day, the weather being again everything that could be wished. The first race was for half-a-mile, which *Strathaird* won, with *Ptarmigan* second. Next *Strathpeffer* brought the colours to the front again in a mile and a quarter race, beating easily *Louis d'Or* and four others in 2 min. 44 secs. The first Mafoos' race was not very interesting, as only four ponies ran, and they took 2 min. 40 sec. to do once round, *Wild Boer* winning. Then came a two mile race which was a gift for *Ricochet*, and next a match for a mile, which *Ptarmigan* just won in 2 min. 12½ secs., beating *Gem* and *Ellerslie*. *Ellerslie* won the Jockey Cup on the first day when *Ptarmigan* was only third, and yet on this occasion, he beat *Ellerslie* easily, though he had run for half-a-mile just before. This was probably owing to the change of riders. The Champion Mafoos' race was a capital one, ending with a dead heat between *Wild Surf* and *First Violin*, with *Zif* third *Jolly Friar* fourth. Time 2 min. 34 secs. This was the only dead heat of the meeting. The Oldster's Sweepstakes finished the events of the day, for which only two ponies contended, which made the race a virtual walk over for *Flick*. So ended the Autumn Meeting of 1880, which was a perfect success in every way. The uncertainty of racing was shown by the bad luck of the "Strath" and "Wild" stables, and by the fact that Mr. Miner's ponies were never placed in a race of any description, though he was supposed to possess two exceptionally good griffins in *Earl Osney* and *Earl Hereford*. Mr. Fungus' *Prejudice* has turned out to be the pony of the meeting, and Mr. Paul has been very fortunate. It is doubtful if any China pony will ever be able to show such a racing record as *Black Satin*.

#### PARIS LETTER.

Paris, 25th September, 1880.

The Opposition journals ridicule the new Cabinet, and the Radical Press jeers. Neither represent the vast majority of the nation. The very mediocrity of the Cabinet, supposing

it merited the epithet, constitutes its advantage. All the Ministry has to do is to obey the injunctions of Parliament and maintain the observance of the law. Thus, the present Cabinet is calculated to belie prophecies. It is Gambettist in the sense that it fulfils the aforesaid conditions, and the country demands nothing more, and will tolerate nothing less.

A humorous paper publishes a skit, representing a mouse-trap in which all the ministers are caught by the neck, while Gambetta is seated on his haunches close by, perfectly content. It has become the fashion, easily explained, to hold Gambetta accountable for every ministerial dislocation. Before now English Ministers have been accused of filling the butchers' shops with large blue flies. Gambetta, as well as France, condemned the do-nothingism of Waddington, and when the latter was pushed aside by the sheer force of public opinion, he was accused of producing the crisis. When de Freycinet, without consulting any person, takes upon himself to alter the policy of Parliament and the Ministry, and to humble his country by bartering for the observance of the laws, the country with Gambetta protests, and the latter is charged with breaking up the Cabinet. Happily, true France thinks otherwise. Nothing could give the reactionists greater pleasure, and their allies, the radicals—for extremes here meet—than to destroy the influence of Gambetta, the sheet-anchor of the Republic—the first to upset the Constitution, and the second to be freed from their brake or curb. The political programme of France is as plain as road to parish church: no responsibility in European complications, and respect and obedience the most absolute by all toward the law. Thus she will have peace within her walls and plenty within her palaces.

Alexandre Dumas, faithful to his hobby, or his mania—writing dramas, pamphlets and bulky volumes, on the miseries of spouses, mistresses and paramours—has brought out another work, "The Woman who Kills, and the Woman who Votes," which, it is said, he wrote in a fortnight. It is needless to observe, it is composed with all the talent of the distinguished writer, who has the one drawback, to be impracticable when he is not paradoxical. The work in question is divided into two parts: the first comprises the women who have lately figured in celebrated trials for shooting or throwing vitriol, and whom juries acquitted, as they invariably do, because they were simply women, weaker vessels: but neither judge nor jury would accord extenuating circumstances to a he crinner who employed similar mutilations against a woman. The new is the second part of the brochure; it claims for woman the political rights of men and at once, lest America be first in the field, and reap all these humanitarian honors. Dumas wants a French Parliament of female Deputies, but does not exact for the sex either a diplomatic or military career. For oppressed women, the right to vote is the Marshal's baton, and no doubt there are ladies ten times more worthy of that privilege than many men who enjoy it. If Frenchmen be tolerant for the crimes of women, they are not so with respect to her claims for political equality. They agree with Pope, it is to their caprices they owe their charms. Women do not perform all the duties of men, nor share all their servitudes. It is the very inferiority of woman that constitutes her strength. The day that society would rank her as a man, she will be treated as a man; if second in politics, she is first in humanity. In the destiny of peoples, her rôle is well traced. She embodies all that is tender, ideal, and humane in life. As the girl, she is the ideal of youth; as the wife, the ideal of mature age; as the mother, the ideal of all. The first accents of the infant are for her; the last thoughts of old age are the same. Are not these superiorities worth a vote? The principal adversary of Dumas is, not cruel man, but sensible woman herself, who prefers family joys to the discussions of a tribune. She chooses the empire of her caprices and the acknowledged weakness of her sex rather than municipal honors. She will remain, then, in the future, what she has been in the past—the point of repose in the life of man; the ideal in his tormented existence; giving him hope with courage, and bearing children for whom the husband works, in order that they will return the solicitude when the parents arrive at old age.

There is one satisfactory circumstance about the returned Communists—no one pays the slightest serious attention to

their utterings and blusterings, whether from Rochefort in his journal, or sending a delegate to insult the memory of Thiers on the inauguration of the statue at St. Germain, down to Felix Pyat, who has started *La Commune*. This sheet commences, as it boasts, by paying a tribute to truthfulness; it will put the "real date of each number on the title page," instead of a day in advance. By the by, it is strange that some respectable journals persist in this foolish plan of ante-dating the sheet. Pyat seems to notice the Ministerial changes, but he harps on the Municipal Council. Then follows necrological studies on the heroes of the Commune—choice being exercised on the most abominable—Raoul Rigault, the Public Prosecutor of the Commune. It appears the latter was caught at a corner of a street, and crying *Vive la Commune!* had his brains blown out by a revolver; the body lay exposed for a day on a heap of order, and was in time carted away. *La Revolution Sociale* claims to be the official organ of anarchy, that no one appears to be disposed to contest. It relies on force to remedy whatever may be rotten in the state of Denmark. It has a very high opinion of regicide, and gives a description of how every man can manufacture his own dynamite. And there are people who say liberty of the Press does not exist in France.

It seems that the Republican editors are not in the odor of sanctity with young Royalists; a society, or band of the latter, belonging to excellent families, has been organized on a joint stock principle to teach democratic writers good manners by breaking their heads, and knocking in, or out, their eyes, in case they touch on matters relating to private life. Scholl, whom Comte Dion punished so severely about the features, might justly claim to be the first condemned of this vendetta; only one thing is overlooked; Parisian editors are very ugly people in a set quarrel; they belong to that class of wicked animals which, when struck, defend themselves.

Madame Thiers has been conceded extra space in Père La Chaise cemetery, to erect a mausoleum for the remains of her husband, who is alongside his mother-in-law. This has raised the question of transporting his remains to the Pantheon, and so converting that monument to its original use—the home for national celebrities—*la patrie reconnaissante*. It is not unlikely that if ever the Communists obtained the chance of ruling Paris again, even for twenty-four hours, they would treat the remains as the Royalists did those of Voltaire and Rousseau, throw them into a sewer, then gather them into a sack and bury them in a rubbish drift, in quicklime, outside the city.

The oysters are good this year, and dear—the latter is the consequence of the bivalve having to pass through several hands, notably the oyster-woman's, quite an unnecessary institution, who occupies a sentry-like position at the entrance door of the restaurants, with sleeves, apron and cap as white as the interior of the shells she lays open. I notice that a dozen was the orthodox number, hitherto, of oysters to whet the appetite; now eighteen has become fashionable. It will end like the rustic, who ate a bushel to get up an appetite, and remarked he was less hungry than when he had commenced.

The Northern Railway Company is, beyond doubt, the foremost in adopting every improvement. It is now studying a plan to dispense with the locomotive's whistling when in the terminus. An electric signal board is expected to suppress the noise. In time, we may have Bell's ray-of-light telephone, that moderates the most piercing screeches.

During the late Cabinet crisis, M. Grévy was to be pitied; he is a passionate sportsman, and had arranged for three day's capital sport with old chums on his estate. Twice a day he received telegrams from his keeper, privately begging him to come to the Jura, as the game was becoming wild and the poachers industrious.

Emile Zola has been pronounced a humbug, and perhaps rightly so; he has transferred his allegiance from the Republicans to the Royalists, and in an opposition paper made a very coarse attack on M. Ranc's works. M. Ranc, who is editor of the *Republique Française*, merely replied by publishing Zola's fulsome review on the same volumes a few years ago, before Ranc scarified his "naturalism."

The militia have been called out for their 28 days' drill; a

conscript complains, "every one talks of the 28 days, but nothing about the awful nights."

A husband claims to have a model, economic wife; she purchases her toothbrushes second-hand.

### THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Athletic sports of Saturday last were only a modified success as the weather was very unfavourable. All the morning it had looked threatening and just about noon rain began to fall. There was at first an idea of postponing the meeting, and a telegram was actually sent, countermanding the Imperial Marine Band, which was to have attended. As later on the rain stopped for a short time, and most of the competitors came on the ground, it was decided to hold the sports. About halfway through the afternoon the rain was falling steadily and considerably affected the times and heights recorded. The following are the results:—

#### 1.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.

F. V. Samuels scratch	...	...	...	...	1
Jasper Mayne, 27th Regiment, 2 yards	...	...	...	...	2
H. J. Snow 6 yards	...	...	...	...	3

This was a very good race. Fifteen yards from the home all the competitors were together, but then Samuels came to the front and won by about two feet. Time, 11½ secs.

#### 2.—THROWING AT WICKET.

This was won by Snow, who out of ten competitors was the only one who hit the wickets at all.

#### 3.—120 YARDS FLAT RACE.

F. V. Samuels scratch	...	...	...	...	1
H. J. Snow 9 yards	...	...	...	...	†
Jasper Mayne 27th Regt. 5 yards	...	...	...	...	†
S. Cope 7 yards	...	...	...	...	0
J. Gedge 6 yards	...	...	...	...	0

This was another good race. Samuels collared his men ten yards from home and a fine struggle ensued, Samuels winning by a little over two feet. Snow and Mayne ran a dead heat for second place, Cope and Gedge being close behind. Time, 13½ secs.

For the long jump there were no entries and it was consequently omitted.

#### 5.—440 YARDS FLAT RACE.

J. W. Whitmore 5 yards	...	...	...	...	1
H. J. Snow 15 yards	...	...	...	...	2
S. Cope 15 yards	...	...	...	...	3
A. C. Harbord 10 yards	...	...	...	...	0

This was also a well contested race. Snow kept ahead, with Cope close at his heels, for two-thirds of the way, when Whitmore passed both of them and won by about two yards. Cope spurred just too late and had to be contented with the third place. Time, 64½ secs.

#### 6.—POLE JUMP.

G. C. Charlesworth scratch	...	...	...	...	1
S. Cope, 9 inches	...	...	...	...	2

The rain was falling heavily and it was next to impossible to hold the smooth bamboo pole. Both competitors got some nasty tumbles in consequence. The event should have been postponed. The height jumped was 7ft. 1in.

#### 7.—THE LADIES PURSE.

F. V. Samuels, scratch	...	...	...	...	1
J. W. Whitmore, 10 yards	...	...	...	...	0
S. Cope, 20 yards	...	...	...	...	0

This was virtually a walk over for the winner, who at the conclusion of the race was presented with the purse by Miss Walker, who congratulated him on his success which she wished, she said, would attend him in like matter in other pursuits. Mr. Samuels made an appropriate reply and presented Miss Walker with a handsome bouquet. The time was 1 min., 34½ secs.

#### 8.—800 YARDS FLAT RACE.

This was a race for non-commissioned officers and men of the men-of-war in port. There were three prize of \$5.00, \$3.00, and \$1.00.

Sullivan	...	...	...	...	...	1
London	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whollys	...	...	...	...	...	3

About a dozen started and made a good race of it. Time 2 min. 48½ secs.

#### 9.—HIGH JUMP.

W. Sutter 6 inches	...	...	...	...	...	1
A. H. Dare scratch...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Dare failed at 5 feet 1½ inches, while Sutter cleared the bar at 4ft. 7 inches, making him with handicap the winner.

#### 10.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.

This was a race for boys under twelve years of age and brought out a large field. There were two heats and a final run off.

O'Hara	...	...	...	...	...	1
C. Gibbs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smith	...	...	...	...	...	3

#### 11.—880 YARDS FLAT RACE.

F. V. Samuels scratch	...	...	...	...	...	1
S. Cope, 25 yards	...	...	...	...	...	2
C. E. Churchill 30 yards	...	...	...	...	...	0
J. W. Whitmore, 15 yards	...	...	...	...	...	0

This was another gift to Samuels, who won as he liked. The course was very heavy and the time bad in consequence. Time, 2 min. 41½ sec.

#### 12.—120 YARDS RACE. For Honorary members of the Association, Married Men and Visitors.

##### ENTRIES.

G. J. L. Hodges	...	...	...	...	...	scratch.
E. Wheeler	...	...	...	...	...	10 yards.
F. E. White	...	...	...	...	...	"
W. H. Smith	...	...	...	...	...	"
F. A. Cope	...	...	...	...	...	"
F. D. Walker	...	...	...	...	...	"
H. O. Hara	...	...	...	...	...	"
C. H. Coldden	...	...	...	...	...	"

Won in very fine style by Doctor Wheeler.

#### 13.—HURDLE RACE: 120 YARDS OVER 10 FLIGHTS.

A. H. Dare minus 5 yards	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jasper Mayne, 27th Rgt, scratch	...	...	...	...	...	2
G. C. Charlesworth, 6 yards	...	...	...	...	...	3

Charlesworth and Mayne were together almost up to the last hurdle when Dare collared them and just won: Time 2.0 secs.

The other events were postponed on account of the weather, with the exception of the Tug of War. In this, the *Richmond* beat the *Suotara* and the *Comus* defeated a shore team. Then came the struggle between the victors, the *Comus* and the *Richmond*. The tug was most exciting, every man pulling his utmost, being urged thereto by shouts from his own countrymen looking on. The *Richmond* at first got the better but only for a time, when the *Comus* men set to work in a way that would accept no denial, and dragged their opponents fairly over. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of prizes.

### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that His Majesty the Emperor was present on Tuesday at the disbanding of a number of time-expired men of the Imperial Guard, which ceremony took place in the Fukiage Park.

We read in a native paper that the new buildings of the *Bussan-kioku* (Office of the Colonization Commission at which the produce from the Hokkaido is sold,) erected near the Yeitai-bashi, Tokio, have been completed and that the opening ceremonies, which will last three days, will be held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of next month. Private visitors will be admitted.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun*, the postal regulations are to be revised next year, and for this purpose several meetings to discuss the proposed alterations have been held at the Post Office. It is intended to establish post-offices on the seven islands on the coast of Izu, and on the island of Hachijo.

A vernacular paper informs its readers that Mr. Kobayashi, the present Consul at Korsacoff, will return to Yokohama in the *Kioriu Maru*, a steamer belonging to the Colonization Commission.

The *Hochi Shinbun* of Tuesday morning publishes a translation of a short editorial which appeared in the *Japan Herald*, of the 5th instant, on the subject of the possibility of the treaty revision taking place in London instead of in Tokio, with the advantages which the presence of Sir Harry Parkes and the Chevalier de Stoeitwegen would offer &c., &c., and comments upon it as follows:—"For our own part, we know nothing about Sir Harry Parkes' return, but as to the statements that the treaty will be revised in London, instead of in Tokio &c., and that the Dutch Minister will attend, and that the Japanese Government will, perhaps, have cause to be sorry for not having taken measures more calculated to propitiate these Ministers &c., &c., was there ever anything more ridiculous? They resemble the grumbings of an old woman, or the senseless nonsense that we sometimes hear folks mutter in their sleep. The present British Representative, Mr. Kennedy, is a gentleman of good repute, well acquainted with the state of Japan, and as it is unnecessary for Sir Harry Parkes to come back, he probably will not do so. This is the opinion of our leading politicians, and they add also, that the British Minister's return to Japan would not in any way benefit the country he represents."

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that His Excellency Hanabusa, Minister for Corea, accompanied by his suite, will leave for his post about the 20th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that the new French Minister is expected in Tokio within a week, and that then the present French *Chargé d'Affaires* will return to France.

The same paper informs us that His Majesty left the palace at 9 a.m. on the 9th instant, and proceeded to the Fukiage park, where he witnessed the races, conducted by the officers belonging to the Imperial Guard. The running commenced at 10 a.m. and ended at 5 p.m., during which hours there were fifty races (?). Among the riders were His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa Sawa and Their Excellencies Admiral Kawamura, and General Yamada, all of whom won races.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"We do not vouch for the truth of the report, but we learn that on the 10th instant, the two Prime Ministers and nine of the Privy Councillors held a meeting at which a warm discussion and mutual recriminations took place. The sitting closed at about 5.40 p.m., but H. E. Inouye, and General Yamada remained behind for more than two hours, after which they called upon His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, with whom they had a secret conference, and then returned to their respective homes at about 10 p.m. The Prince, though not yet quite recovered from his indisposition, resumed his place in the Cabinet on the following day in consequence of this interview."

A native paper states that Mr. Nagayama, Governor of the Niigata prefecture, is to be transferred to the Senate.

The same paper reports that His Ex Sano, Minister of Finance, returned from the Shimosa farm the day before yesterday.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

His Excellency Privy Counsellor Admiral Kawamura paid an official visit to the U. S. S. *Richmond*, on the morning of the 5th instant, and Port Admiral Hayashi inspected the *Kongo Kan* at Yokosuka on the same day.

The Military cadets who were reviewed at the Narashino plains, have proceeded to Yashiu on the 9th instant, to practice marching manoeuvres.

His Excellency General Oyama, Minister of War, is about to visit Iwahana in the province of Joshu, to inspect the new buildings for the Arsenal; His Excellency's visit is also connected with various economies announced in a Government Notification, dated the 5th instant.

Another paper states that an official from the Foreign Department had a conference with some members of the War Department, on the 8th inst., on the subject of the construction of new forts for the protection of Nagasaki harbour.

The *Hosho Kan*, which left Yokohama to survey the

coast of the central provinces, arrived at Kobe on the 8th inst., having completed the object of her voyage.

A native paper writes:—"Admiral Lessoofsky, in command of the Russian fleet, left Vladivostok on the 7th instant, and is coming to Yokohama via Nagasaki. The Russian fleet will therefore be here about the 15th instant."

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that as the arrival of Admiral Lessoofsky is daily expected, three secretaries and twelve other officers of the Naval Department have been appointed as a committee for his reception.

One of the torpedo boats in course of construction at the Yokosuka dockyard has been completed, and is to be launched about the 22nd instant. Three others are now under course of construction.

A native paper states that four Russian men-of-war arrived in Nagasaki on the 26th ultimo, one of which, carrying a thousand marines, left for China on the 28th ultimo.

We learn from a vernacular journal that the *Teibo Kan No. 2*, which lately left here to survey the coast of Boshu, returned on the 10th instant, having completed the object of her voyage.

#### TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND FINANCE.

We take the following paragraph from the *Mainichi Shinbun*:—"As regards the state of trade in Corea, the rice business is very prosperous, and consequently the number of brokers has been greatly augmented. They have actually taken to going beyond the limits of the Japanese settlement, early in the morning, and insist on making purchases, whether the people desire it or not. A number of police have consequently been detailed to watch their actions. As their conduct greatly interferes with the business of the larger merchants, the chamber of Commerce has taken the matter up and intends to issue some regulations for the better control of brokers."

We notice in the *Choya Shinbun* a paragraph to the effect that public loan bonds, exchangeable for kinsatsu, will be sent from the National Debt Office, through the Post Office, to all various cities and prefectures.

A native paper writes as follows:—"Tea occupies the principal place in the exports of Kobe, and the principal native export merchants, Messrs. Okashima Denbei of that port, and Komai Yabei of the prefecture of Shiga, resolved recently to raise a subscription of 50,000 yen, to be applied to establishing a company for exporting direct. They trusted by this to raise the price of tea, which has been lowered by foreigners and still continues to fall. The scheme met with the approbation of many of the leading merchants and gentlemen, who have now joined the company. The full amount of capital has been subscribed, so it will not be long before we shall see the advantages which arise from the proposed scheme."

We learn from the *Choya Shinbun* that the Osaka Mint recently forwarded 40,000 yen in gold, 50,000 yen in silver and 20,000 yen in copper to the Finance Department. The sum of 2,000 yen in copper was sent to the prefecture of Okinawa (Loochoo) on the 4th instant.

The *City of Tokio*, which left here on Tuesday, took, according to a native contemporary, 30,700 pounds of silk, 17,000 cases of tea, large quantities of matches, lacquer-ware, and deer skins.

Another native paper writes:—"The public is very well aware that among our exports, silk and tea rank first, followed by the lacquer and other wares. In imports, shirtings and cotton yarns occupy the most important position, followed by sugar, and woollen fabrics. Both the Government and the people are devoting their attention to the export of tea and silk; but as regards the prevention of the continuous import of shirtings and cotton yarns, there are only a few spinning mills, situated in Kagoshima, Sakai, Hiogo, and Tokio. Mr. Enomoto Shigetomi therefore has raised a sum of 200,000 yen for the purpose of establishing a Spinning Company in Tokio. The rules of the company having been drawn up, and the promoter and other members of the company will hold a meeting at the Matsugen Restaurant to-day, the 13th instant, to consult about beginning business."

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that the Shukosha Society, in the town of Himeji in the Banashin province, Hiogo prefecture, has raised a capital of several hundreds of yen for the purpose of establishing a match manufactory. The members of the society

propose to apply the profits derived from the above establishment to the expenditure required for sending in applications to the Government, demanding the establishment of a National Assembly. Mr. Tsutsui, the director of the society, has gone to Kobe to purchase the machinery.

The Japanese mercantile houses in Gensan are about to be connected with each other by the telephone to enable merchants to carry on trade without meeting each other. The necessary instruments have been ordered at the office of the Telegraph Department.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"The Korean Government seems to have of late discovered the advantage and convenience of steamers and sailing ships, because the officers of the Ship-building Office visited Fusan in the month of September last, and purchased a sailing ship, the *Hoten Maru* No. III., from an Osaka merchant at the cost of 2,200 kwan-mon in Korean money. According to what we have heard, the Korean Government contemplates purchasing more ships."

A telegram from Nagasaki, dated the 5th instant, to a native journal, announced that a fire broke out at the Takashima coal mines at about 9 p.m. on the 4th and has not yet been extinguished.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* asserts that during the past month, twenty-six foreign and one hundred and four Japanese ships entered Yokohama harbour.

Another native journal states that business at the Yokosuka Dockyard increases daily, and that consequently another dock is to be built. The estimates have already been drawn up.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* contains the following paragraph on the subject of the fire in the Takashima Coal Mine:—"We published recently a telegram to the effect that a fire had broken out spontaneously in the Takashima Coal Mine, but we now learn that the actual case was as follows. Another riot has occurred among the miners, who broke down the machinery of the mine, and set the various buildings on fire. The matter assumed such serious proportions that the police in charge of the mining district were in danger; they consequently sent an alarm to the Kencho authorities, who hastened to the scene of the disturbance. The rioters, however, had arranged to guard the sea-shore, and when the police attempted to effect a landing, they were attacked by the mob with stones, and repulsed. Being unable to get near the beach, the police were obliged to threaten to use their firearms. This proved effectual; the rioters dispersed and the police were able to land and succeeded eventually in pacifying the men. We are not yet in possession of further information."

A native paper announces the establishment of a new journal entitled the *Tokio Yoron Shinshi* (*Tokio Public Opinion*). The offices of the paper are at No. 5, Minami Jimbo-cho, Tokio, and the first number appeared on Saturday last, the 6th instant.

A vernacular paper informs its readers that in order to improve the facilities for transport, a new harbour is to be constructed at Kohama, in the province of Kadzusa. The position has been surveyed and marked out, and work will shortly be commenced.

The same paper says that the towns of Sendai and Gamo, in the prefecture of Miyagi, are to be connected by a tramway, which will be under the charge of Mr. Yuri Kimmama, ex-Governor of Tokio, and ex-member of the Senate.

According to a native paper, Mr. Inouye Keijiro, editor of the *Kyiji Hiron*, has been condemned to two years' imprisonment and a fine of five hundred yen for having committed a breach of the 4th article of the law of libel, by the publication of two articles headed "It is not good policy for the Government to raise a foreign loan of 100,000,000 yen," and "Is the Japanese Government really unkind to its people?"

The same paper states that Mr. Hara, ex-editor of the *Hochi Shinbun*, has been fined thirty yen in accordance with the 5th article of the law of libel, for having written libellously on the acts of the officials connected with the exhibition held in the prefecture of Akita.

The following statistical report is taken from the *Hochi Shinbun*:—"The population of Japan amounted to 34,338,404 people in 1876, of whom 17,419,785 are males, and 16,918,619

females. There are of the house-holders, 9 Princes, and 2 Princesses of the Imperial Blood; 466 Nobles, and 3 Countesses in their own right; of the gentry classes 399,713 are males, and 3,783 females; of the religious classes there are 19,448 priests, and 1,077 nuns; and the ordinary people number 6,542,334 males, and 289,987 females.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"Our countrymen residing at Fusan and Gensan in Corea, have taken to copying the way in which foreigners used to behave years ago when the port of Yokohama was first opened, and now act very rudely towards the Coreans. Consequently, Minister Hanabusa intends, when he has got settled at his post, to make some regulations for the Japanese settlement. The officers connected with the Consulates are, we understand, to proceed every day at 7 p.m. to the ward offices, where they will lecture on the new criminal code, and the code for the administration of justice, before Japanese residents."

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 7th November, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,712.33
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,094.96
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>" 9,807.29</b>

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,136.03
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,156.82
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>" 9,292.85</b>

Miles open, 18.

##### KOSE AND OOTZU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 7th October, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 14,564.37
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,555.11
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>Yen 17,119.48</b>

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 12,492.97
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,974.34
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>Yen 14,467.31</b>

Miles open 47.

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 8th October.—The Board of Trade returns of imports for the past month amount to £36,250,000, showing an increase of £6,500,000 compared with last year. The returns of export for the same period amount to £20,000,000, showing an increase of £2,625,000 compared with last year.

Bank Shares:—Oriental Bank, £20; Chartered Bank, £23; Chartered Mercantile Bank, £23; Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, £38.

London, 9th October.—The Government have proclaimed the counties of Galway and Mayo as being in a disturbed condition.

Constantinople, 9th October.—The Sultan has declared that he will abdicate rather than yield to the demands made by the Great Powers.

London, 10th October.—Nothing definite is known in reference to the decision of the Great Powers on England's proposals to occupy and lay an embargo on the commerce of the chief ports in the Aegean Sea. It is believed that Russia and Italy have promised co-operation. A semi-official statement has been made at Berlin to the effect that Germany will only join in coercive measures if the Great Powers are unanimous. Admiral Seymour has summoned a Conference of Admirals. It is reported that the detached squadron has been ordered to the Levant. The British troopship *Assistance* is taking out munitions and Gatling guns. Constantinople, 10th October: The conference of Admirals summoned by Admiral Seymour has been countermanded. London, 11th October: The *Daily News* in a leading article this morning announces

that the Cabinet Council summoned for to-day, is postponed, owing to information received that the Sultan is inclined to yield to the English proposal for the entrance of the combined squadron into the gulf of Smyrna for the purpose of laying an embargo hesitate to accept, and though a Cabinet Council of the French Ministry has discussed the proposal, no decision as at has been arrived at. Large numbers of volunteers are arriving in Greece. The Albanian residents in Montenegrin territory have been expelled and their property confiscated.

London, 12th October.—Mr. Evelyn Baring starts from Brindisi on November 29th to take up his appointment in succession to Sir John Strachey.

Allahabad, 12th October.—The *Rangoon Gazette* wired yesterday from Thyetmyo that a thousand Burmese had fairly arrived, and it is therefore believed that Government soldiers or employes have assembled on the frontier on the river's left bank with the avowed intention of attacking Ruatong Allanrinwo. The garrison is on the alert. Captain Campbell and a company of the 41st Trichinopoly Light Infantry have been detached for protecting Zuatong and arrived yesterday. The are under canvas. An attack is expected to-morrow.

Bombay, 52th September.—The Jamadar of Ayub's Armstrong Battery, a prisoner, says there are no Europeans in Ayub's camp. He states that at the beginning of the war, two Russian officers arrived at Herat and offered money and other assistance if the Afghans made a descent on Kandahar. The Amir died just after, so the offer was not accepted. It is said that at Maiwand the Heratis fired on the Kabulis. A special Gazette says the defeat of General Burrows was a foregone conclusion as the British line of battle was on a bare slope facing the enemy, destitute of cover, while the enemy was protected by a broad deep nullah sweeping round the front and flanks of our line. General Burrows might have fought in the enclosed orchards and gardens and held the position against any odds. It is said that the Military Officers accused the Politicals of withholding information, and that Colonel St. John; while assuring General Primrose of complete confidence in the Wali's troops, wrote to the Government of India expressing distrust. High politicals are also accused of purchasing certain London and Indian newspapers by supplying news.

The *Pioneer's* Correspondent writes from Kandahar 19th September:—"In a few days the remaining regiments of Sir Frederick Roberts' Cabul-Division will have left Kandahar, and once more the responsibility of maintaining peace in the province will be entrusted to Bombay. The bitter experience of the past will still sink deep into the minds of those left in authority here, although there will be no Ayub Khan with 36 guns and a large army to act as a bugbear. The temper of the people has been so thoroughly shown, however, that their sympathy with any successful leader against the British is established beyond doubt, and no self-complacent belief that "all is over" should blind military leaders to dangers that may yet beset them. It does not seem likely that the mistake of undermanning Kandahar will be made so long as we have to hold it, for General Phayre's Division is 8,000 strong and even if General Burrows' Brigade be recalled there will still be some 1,000 or 11,000 troops in garrison.

Kandahar is now in charge of a European Governor, in the person of Major M. Protheroe.

The responsibility for the wording of the sensational telegram announcing that General Burrows' brigade had been "annihilated" has been acknowledged by Major F. Adam, Assistant Quarter-master-General of the Kandahar force, in a letter written to a Bombay contemporary.

Sir Frederick Roberts arrived at Quetta on the 21st instant. There he will remain until the arrival of Mr. A. C. Lyall, with whom he will have to confer before his departure for India. General Roberts has quite recovered from the effects of his recent indisposition, yet his intention to go home as soon he can remains unchanged.

Bombay, 4th October.—General Primrose, Burrows and Nuttall, accompany their troops to India. General Phayre has to-day taken over the Kandahar Field Force. Disturbing rumours are circulating in the bazaar here to the effect that Mahomed Jan and Ayub have formed an alliance, and the latter will again advance supported by a movement from Gaznee. There is no doubt that the attitude of the popu-

lation is expectant and hostile. We are prepared for all emergencies.

The special correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs from Kandahar on the 29th September, that Ayub had halted in the neighbourhood of Farrah, about half way between Kandahar and Herat. The reason of his halting is said to be that Abdula Khan, son of Afsul, has arrived from Meshad and is established at Herat, where he is said to be prepared to resist any attempt on Ayub's part to re-enter the city. The latest news from Herat was, however, of the 20th August.

A special telegram from Kandahar, to the *Bombay Gazette*, states that it is reported there that Herat had been pledged to Persia by Ayub Khan for the assistance given him, and that Ayub has now applied to the Shah for more aid.

News from Kandahar announces that all Yakub's relations and supporters have assembled at Carrak, of which Hashim Khan has been appointed Governor, and have proclaimed their intention of continuing the war against Abdal Rahman and the British.

The special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs from Quetta that Herat is held by the son of Mir Afsul Khan, late Governor of Kandahar, in the pay of the Shah of Persia, and that it is supposed he will refuse to deliver it up to Ayub.

Simla, 5th October.—Mr. Lyall has proceeded towards Quetta. He was expected back yesterday, but telegraphed that he was feeling better, and was going on.

Kandahar, 5th October.—General Primrose and staff return to India to-morrow, General Phayre taking over the command of the force here. A Brigade is to be sent to Girishik in a few days.

Calcutta, 6th October.—The withdrawal of the Cabul force from Kandahar was to have been completed on the 28th September, General Macpherson's Brigade being the last to leave. General Ross and the 15th Hussars are to accompany this Brigade, which will arrive at Quetta about the 10th proximo. General Baker has reached Segi, and was to be at Quetta on the 28th.

The two divisions remaining about Kandahar, under Generals Phayre and Primrose, number respectively 8,000 and 5,000 men. Two Brigades of General Phayre's division are at present in Kandahar, the third being at Khana Girdab, and the Cavalry at Kokaran. The 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry have been ordered to retire to Bombay. General Daubeny's Brigade has returned from Maiwand.

Orders were issued from army head quarters, on Saturday, providing for the grant of furlough to thirty-three per cent of the native army. As a general rule, the limit is fixed at ten per cent. each year. It has also been ordered that all restrictions hitherto imposed on the grant of leave to officers on private affairs are now to be regarded as cancelled.

Allahabad, 6th October.—General Ross with the divisional staff marches to Segi to-morrow, whence he will join General Roberts at Quetta. General Macpherson who with his brigade goes by way of Gulistan Karez by ordinary marches.

London, October 12th.—The *Times* understands that there is no immediate intention of sending more troops to Ireland.

Dublin, October 12th.—The military authorities in the West of Ireland are making extreme preparations, in view of apprehended disturbances. Houses are being hired at Tuam and Headford, in Galway and in Mayo, for immediate occupation by the military. Detachments of troops will also leave the Curragh of Kildare for Castle Bar and Westport, in Mayo.

London, October 12th.—Colonel Gordon (Gordon Pasha), while passing up the Red Sea, wrote under date of September 29th to the Secretary of the British Anti-Slavery Society as follows: "I hear of an Egyptian official leaving Massowah to annex the Damkli Coast and occupy Guardafui Promontory. This will involve Egypt in a yearly expenditure of £5000 and completely blockade Abyssinia from the sea. The Egyptian Commission established at Assiut for the suppression of the slave trade is a perfect farce."

London, October 12th.—A despatch, dated Valparaiso, the 10th, says that Chili and Peru have accepted the offer of mediation by the United States.

London, October 12th.—At Buenos Ayres, the National Congress proclaimed General Roca President of the

Argentine Confederation. Perfect tranquillity prevailed.

London, October 12th.—It is reported that gold to the amount of £600,000 was taken from the Bank of France yesterday, chiefly for America and Germany.

London, October 12th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is informed that news has been officially received this afternoon that the Sultan has consented to the amicable cessation of Dulcigno.

A despatch from Pera says the Sultan last night signed an Irade in which he orders the surrender of Dulcigno. A convention will be concluded with Montenegro, assuring the rights of Mussulman inhabitants in that district. The Irade has been communicated to the Ambassadors. It is expected that the Powers will relinquish the idea of exercising pressure with regard to the settlement of other pending questions.

London, October, 12.—At Newmarket, in the Czarowitch stakes, "Robert the Devil" was first, "Capitola" second.

Buenos Ayres, October 13th.—There were great rejoicings here on the installation of General Roca as President of the Confederation. Romero assumes office as Governor of this Province. The officers of the National Government, which administered the affairs of the province since the triumph of the Nationalists, have been withdrawn. The new Argentine Cabinet is composed as follows: Señor Viso, Minister of the Interior; Irigoyen, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Contines, Minister of Finance; Victorica, Minister of War; Pinzarno, Minister of Education. A thousand persons escorted ex President Avellaneda home at the expiration of his term of office.

Constantinople, October 13th.—The Shah of Persia telegraphs the Sultan, demanding that a Turkish army corps be sent to the frontier to assist Persia in quelling the Kurds' outbreak.

London, October 13th.—It is stated that the notorious Mme. Rachel, the so-called "Female Beautifier," has died in prison. She was convicted of fraud in August, 1878, and condemned to penal servitude.

London, October 13th.—A private telegram from Sydney states that great political excitement prevails in Queensland. The mail contract has been suspended. The Ministry is denounced and the Opposition is strongly supported.

Dublin, October 12th.—A plasterer named Hefferman, of Clonbur, and a man named Spencer, steward of a neighboring nobleman, have been arrested in connection with the murder of Lord Montmorris.

The Irish Constabulary have sent forward a requisition for 67,000 additional rounds of buckshot.

Teheran, October 12th.—The Kurds have fallen back as far as Sorjourlikh, sending their booty over the frontier into Kurdistan. They are reported to have totally or partially destroyed 17 Persian villages. The tribes of Azerboyau are preparing to march against them.

London, October 12th.—A despatch from Paris says it is reported that certain members of the Cabinet side with Ferry, and others with Constans. The latter is understood to demand perfect freedom of action in regard to the disposition of the religious Orders, while Ferry is anxious to moderate the ridicule beginning to be incurred by the campaign against the Orders.

London, October 13th.—Regarding the rumors of dissensions in the French Cabinet, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—Ferry, President of the Council, thinks it a paltry thing to direct by his efforts the dispersion of 13,000 unrecognized monks and nuns, when there are 112,000 who cannot be disturbed, being already recognized. The Minister of the Interior, Constans, however, regards the dispersion of these 13,000 as an achievement which may dispense with the necessity of any other programme. In view of this conflict of opinion, Ferry has begged President Grévy to hasten his return to Paris, when it is expected the great battle between the two parties—one representing the dictates of Gambetta, the other leaning on President Grévy—will be decided.

Paris, October 13th.—A Cabinet council to-day, at which all the Ministers were present, unanimously approved the proposal of Constans, Minister of the Interior, for the enforcement of the decrees against the unauthorized religious communities.

London, October 13th.—Only 3,000 Montenegrins are now encamped at Sutomar. The Montenegrins have al-

ready begun to discuss the harbor administration of Dulcigno.

A correspondent says that as soon as official notification of the cession of Dulcigno is received, the French ships will be recalled immediately.

A Montenegrin General will go to Dulcigno to-day to take command.

London, October 13th.—In the Newmarket races, the Select Stakes for three-year-olds was won by "Toastmaster," "Valentine" second. The Middle Park Plate for two-year-olds was won by "St. Louis," "Townmoor" second.

The Bedford stakes, for two-year-olds, was won by "Foxhall," "Myra" second, "Ismael" third.

St. Petersburg, October 13th.—The Emperor of Russia is indisposed.

St. Petersburg, October 13th.—The *Novosti* publishes a telegram from the municipality of Novtcherkust, which states that merchants there have, in view of the insufficient supply of cereals for consumption by the population, petitioned the Minister of the interior to prohibit the export of grain from the Sea of Azof. General Loris Melikoff, Chief Executive of the Government, visited the St. Petersburg Corn Exchange, for the purpose of inquiring the price of the stock and the amount of the export of grain. It is stated that he contemplates stopping the exportation of cereals to foreign countries. Large quantities of American maize and Chilean wheat are being sold here, and flour is being imported by way of Stettin.

London, October 13th.—It is roughly estimated that the Bank of France, within the last three or four days, has parted with about two million pounds of gold. This supply may be found available for export to the United States on English or German account. Of the gold that went into the Bank of England yesterday, the sum of 203 pounds was French coin, ultimately destined for the United States.

St. Petersburg, October 13th.—The reports relative to the impending prohibition of the export of cereals or the imposition of an export duty are officially declared unfounded.

Valparaiso, October 14th.—Representatives of the three belligerents, Bolivia, Chili and Peru, will meet on board the U. S. man-of-war at Arica. It is understood that one of the stipulations will be that hostilities may be continued pending the negotiations. Peru, it is reported, will refuse any cession of territory. The United States Ministers left Valparaiso to-day, to be present at the meeting.

Paris, October 14th.—It is understood that the Prefects desire the instant and universal enforcement of the religious decrees, in order to avoid agitation at the triennial municipal elections in November and January. This is likely to make a larger scale of proceedings against unauthorized religious orders.

The managers of two newspapers have been imprisoned for libel on the President.

London, October 14th.—"Microphone" won the Newmarket Handicap, "Cradle," second; "Gil Blas," third. The Newmarket Oaks was won by "Muriel," "Cipoloto," second; Lorrillard's "Nereid," third. The Champion Stakes was won by "Robert the Devil," "Bend Or," second; "Reveller," third.

The Ashley Sweepstakes for two-year-olds was won by "Savoyeur," "Foxhall," second; "Samuel," third.

Constantinople, October 14th.—The Ambassadors notify the Sultan that the naval demonstration has been abandoned, its object having been attained.

Cape Town, October 14th.—Busutos have sacked and burned the Government office and barracks at Masern. Colonel Bayley, with 500 men, is besieged at Masern. Carrington, with a small force, is besieged at Mafetene. Reinforcements are on the way.

Dublin, October 14th.—In view of the abortive proceedings against Davitt, Daly, and Keller, the Government has abandoned the idea of proceeding by summons of arrest and has determined to move on the 2nd of November, in the Queen's Bench Division, for a conditional order for criminal information against the leaders of the Land League. It is reported in well-informed circles that the Government does not intend to proceed against such men as Parnell, Finnegan, and O'Connor, but against members of local branches, who participated in preventing the bidding in of farms from which tenants had been ejected.

New York, October 14th.—A *Herald* Paris special says Hartman, Nihilist, telegraphs to the *Internationalist* to-day a full description of the mine which was to have blown up the Imperial train at Alexandria. He explains that the plot failed because an hour before the passage of the train a carriage came along the line and cut the wire connecting the dynamite with the battery. Hartman asserts that there are 13,000,000 of organized Radicals in Russia.

Paris, October 15th.—Gambetta has arrived in the city. President Grévy has decided that the municipal elections will be held the 8th of January.

Madrid, October 15th.—The Government has granted Calixto Garcia, the Insurgent leader of Cuba, liberty on parole in Spain. Garcia, in an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, confessed that he believed the pacification of Cuba to be complete. Seventeen thousand men return from Cuba this Autumn.

Berlin, October 15th.—It is reported that in the next session of the Reichstag a motion will be introduced for a reduction of the duty on grain by about six pence.

The report on the Swiss grain trade states that the presence of large imports of American grain and flour, received by way of Rotterdam and Antwerp, had a very reassuring effect.

Cape Town, October 15th.—Mafetene, where Carrington and his force are besieged, was quite safe up to the 13th instant. A relieving force will leave Weppener on the 17th.

New York, October 15th.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says: Though many rumors respecting the Czar's marriage have been spread abroad, we can touch for the following: On the 9th, the marriage of the Princess Dolgorouki was solemnized in the chapel of the Imperial Palace. The Czar's family disapproving, the Czarowitz went to Hapsal, on the Esthonian coast. Grand Dukes Constantine and Delmar went abroad, in order that they might not witness the ceremony. The marriage was very private. Grand Duke Nicholas and the Minister of War were present. The newly-married pair are with the bride's family in Livadia. The Czar has purchased for his consort the palace of the Grand Duchess Catharina, paying 2,000,000 roubles as the price of it.

Cologne, October 15th.—The city is crowded to welcome the Emperor and Empress of Germany. Many distinguished persons are present. The King of Saxony and Princes of various countries welcomed them as they arrived, and there was great enthusiasm and display.

Constantinople, October 15th.—There is not the slightest sign as yet made of ceding Dulcigno. It is believed now the Sultan only made the promise to gain time.

Toulouse, October 15th.—The Police ejected thirteen Jesuits who had re-entered the college here as professors. The college was formerly a Jesuit institution.

New York, October 16th.—The *World's* special says Princess Louise returned to London to-day and will shortly sail for Canada to join her husband, the Marquis of Lorne. She has been on the Continent seeking treatment for the nervousness resulting from the shock she received by being thrown from her sleigh at Ottawa last winter. Her announced intention of returning does away with the reports that the Marquis would shortly return from the Dominion. It is, however, rumored that if the Marquis of Lorne remains for another term in Canada as Governor-General, the Duke of Argyll will pay a visit to the Dominion, not of pleasure merely. The Duke intends to investigate and report upon the accuracy or inaccuracy of reports which have been afloat as to a desire on the part of the Canadians for annexation to the United States, and which have been supported by Mr. Goldwin Smith in pamphlets and magazine articles.

Paris, October 16th.—The religious decrees were enforced against the Carmelites throughout France, in many cases forcibly.

Madrid, October 16th.—The Spanish Minister of Justice has informed the Papal Nuncio that the Government has determined to expel from Spanish territory all priests introducing politics into their sermons.

New York, October 16th.—The *Sun* prints several communications to its editors from Workingmen and others. The following is a sample: "Sir: What prompts me to write this letter to you, is the faith I have in your attention to a Democratic workman. On Wednesday night I was

standing near the *Herald* bulletin, where a large crowd was assembled, looking at the returns. The crowd consisted mostly of workmen. Around were a number of men whom anyone would take to be Democrats. Imagine my surprise, when I heard these men say, in reference to the defeat in Indiana, that the Democracy would lose this State also; that this was not a question whether Hancock or Garfield should be the next President, but that it was whether they were to suffer their trade to go to foreign markets. I took six different positions in that crowd, only to hear like expressions, satisfying me that the tariff question was making a large number of converts. Now, sir, what I would ask is that you urge the Democratic leaders to take this question up in time, and that you do it justice in your editorial columns. It is true, you had an article in the other day, but that was no explanation. It read more like an apology. Excuse me if I am candid. I am giving the facts as I took them. I believe that four fifths of the workmen of this city want a change to the Democrats, but if they can be made to believe that the change would threaten their livelihood, they would prefer leaving matters as they now are. But if you can show them in a plain manner that what Mr. Smith says is true, and do it in time, you will bring them back. You owe this to them. They all read your paper.

GEO. O'CONNELL."

The *Sun* says: The answer to all this is that of late years the platforms of the parties, adopted by National Conventions, have come to have very little real significance. Could anything be stronger than the civil service reform platform of that Republican Convention of 1876? The Democratic party has had a majority of the House of Representatives for six years, and in both houses since 1877, and yet they have done nothing whatever toward a tariff for revenue only. Indeed, they have not even attempted revisions and reforms that are plainly necessary to cure gross abuses. Are we, then, justified in saying that the idea of a radical change in our plan of customs taxation is so visionary as to make it needless for any one, really Democratic at heart, to allow himself to be so influenced by any feeling of alarm on the subject as to vote against Hancock?

Chicago, October 16th.—There has been a terrific wind all day, doing much minor damage. The South Side Rolling Mill stack-house blew down, and four men were buried in the ruins, one fatally injured. The others were slightly hurt.

Chicago, October 17th.—The storm continued throughout the day with somewhat less force. It was far less disastrous on the lake than might have been expected, because warning sufficient had been given to allow most of the craft to seek harbor. The only accident of a serious nature reported is the loss of the schooner *Brawells*, Captain Thierkauff, with iron ore from Escanaba to Chicago, having a crew of eight persons, which foundered off this port last night, and as none of the crew have been reported, it is presumed that all were lost. Its masts and spars were sighted this morning, but there was no trace of any of its crew.

The damage by the wind will in the aggregate be very heavy in this vicinity. The force of the wind seemed most marked about the space included within a radius of 100 miles from Chicago, but the blow itself extended much farther, Omaha being about the western limit, Michigan the eastern, Central Illinois the southern, and Wisconsin the northern. The telegraph wires remain in precarious condition, and many of them are entirely useless at present.

Milwaukee, October 17th.—The wind-storm here, yesterday and last night, was decidedly the severest ever known in this section. The barometer was never so low. The wind was from the south, blowing between sixty and seventy miles. Despatches from Lacrosse say the storm, all along the line of the Southern Minnesota Railway, was the severest known in years. Passenger and freight-trains along the line are blockaded in snow-drifts ten to twelve feet deep, and teams with provisions have been despatched to their relief from several points. The train which left Lacrosse on Friday has not been heard from since leaving Fulda that night. All the cuts west of Fairmount are filled with snow packed hard. Reports of cattle, horses, etc., having perished are constantly received. No loss of human life is yet reported. It was the worst storm ever known

in Southern Minnesota and Western Dakota, and is still raging.

Council Bluffs, Michigan, October 18th.—Friday's and Saturday's storm was unusual for this season. Snow fell all Friday night and melted as it fell. It has turned cold since, with a raw north-western gale, and the roads are frozen solid and very rough. On the Maple Valley branch of the North-western snow drifts have blockaded the trains. Snow is five to seven feet deep all along the Sioux City Railroad from that point to Sioux City. Snow fell continuously on Friday night and Saturday, melting almost as fast as it fell. Saturday night a sheet of ice and snow was reported three to four inches thick. Trains from St. Paul and Yankton, due Saturday, have not yet arrived here.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., October 18th.—A terrible wind-storm prevailed on Lake Michigan on Friday night and still continues. An immense amount of damage was done to shipping. Upward of twenty vessels are ashore on the west shore of the peninsula. Seven crafts are reported on the beach at North Bay. Sailors all agree that this is the worst storm ever experienced on Lake Michigan.

Chicago, October 18th.—To-day's reports of lake disasters from Sunday's furious gale are very meagre and really give nothing more than was known last night. Up to 11 o'clock the information in addition to that already known was confined to experiences of arriving craft. There is no question but that the damage and losses of both life and property have been great, but it is hardly possible that the full extent can be learned for days.

A good many vessels came in since daybreak, and all tell of the storm as the hardest known for years. Most of the lumbermen now reaching port were anchored under the west shore, and aside from parting with some of their deck load and a few upper sails, are all right. Boats of all transportation lines are known to be safe. Nothing is available in the telegraphic line north of St. Joseph, as the wires are all down. They are also down between Detroit and Traverse City. The companies are busy at work and will open communication as soon as possible. One hundred miles of wire are down just north of St. Paul, but the line is being rapidly put up.

Chicago, October 18th.—The train that left Dubuque on Friday morning over the Illinois Central for the West is still stuck in a snow drift west of Howell, and the wind fills in the snow faster than it can be shovelled out. The company does not expect to get the road open to Sioux City before Tuesday.

The steamer *Depere* has not yet been heard from. She left Grand Haven for Milwaukee on Saturday morning, just before the storm. The Captain of the barge *S. A. Irish* reports that he parted company with the missing steamer *Alpena*, after sailing with her three hours, ten miles off Kenosha. She was then heading shoreward. Nothing has been heard of her since.

Grand Haven, October 18th.—The *Alpena* left here at 9 p.m. Friday. Only the names of a few passengers are known. A. S. Benham and wife, Mrs. B. F. Curtis, Heber V. Squies, Sr., A. Crossman, of Grand Haven; Mrs. Newton Bradley and two daughters, Santa Fé, N. M., Ispeth C. Kurterer, G. Hattenger, of Grand Rapids, are all the names obtainable at present.

The crew and passengers of the *Alpena* are variously stated at forty to seventy. The Captain, Napier, was a trusty and skillful officer. The officials of the Goodrich line, to which she belonged, refuse to give any particulars about her or her passenger list. She was not the staunchest vessel on the line.

St. Paul, October 18th.—The storm was not very severe here, but the wires are down in all directions around the city. Nothing is known of the Northern Pacific country yet, except a report that the storm is more severe and the snow heavier than it was all last winter.

Toronto, October 18th.—Despatches from North and Northwestern Ontario reports a severe snowstorm in progress. About a foot of snow has already fallen.

Detroit, October 18th.—There are no reports of disasters yet. Vessels are generally in port. The gale is still blowing.

Two Rivers, Wis., October 18th.—The following is a list of the casualties known of here from the Lake: A Mackinaw boat with fish was swamped, and two fishermen were drowned. The boat was recovered. The deck of the schooner *Dunkham* was lost, and she is ashore. The schooner

*Hungarian* is ashore, a total wreck. The *City of Woodstock* is ashore. The schooner *Ferry Hannah* sunk. The barge *Brunette*, with 48,000 bushels of corn, is ashore in 3½ feet of water. The schooner *Conway* is high on the beach. The schooner *Lotta May*, wheat-laden, is high and dry. The *Lawrence* and *Ebenezer*, both stone-laden, are benched, and are total wrecks. The *Gazelle* is damaged. The *Reciprocity* and *Contest* are ashore. The Captain of the *Brunette* was lifted bodily by the wind and dashed through the cabin, and one of his legs was broken. Several piers were destroyed, and other damage done along the shore. The minor injuries to craft were numerous.

St. Paul, Minn., October 18th.—The snow is mainly confined to the southern part of the State, along the southern Minnesota road and the Sioux City road east of St. James. On these lines the cuts are full of snow, and there are drifts several feet deep on the track, and no trains have moved since Friday night. On the Hastings and Dakota line, travel is prevented by snow. East of Stewart, on the northern lines, there is less snow, the detention to the moving of trains arising mainly from the disabling of telegraph lines by the wind. Some snow, however, lies on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba line, in the wooded country west of Red River.

Pongkeepsie, October 18th.—No Western passengers have passed here since morning. Reports from along the New York Central show that the passengers blocked west of Rochester by snow and ice will reach New York sometime to-morrow morning.

Chicago, October 18th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Muskegon special says: Not a vestige is left of the schooner *Grenada*, which went to pieces off shore here. There are only two survivors, William Bressell, the mate, and Angus Tiuklater, the Captain's brother. The latter reports that the vessel left Chicago with a smart breeze on Friday evening, but the steering apparatus soon became worthless and the schooner was at the mercy of the waves. The storm hourly increasing in violence. On Saturday, at noon, the steward and a sailor died of exposure, and he himself prayed for death. On Sunday, at noon, land was sighted, and they began to make a raft. One sailor was caught between parts of the rocking vessel and nearly crushed, but was wrapped in canvas and put on the raft. The waves washed him overboard. The Captain lost his hold by the breaking of the raft, and was drowned when near shore. Tiuklater held on for a while and then swam ashore. All the rest of the crew (numbers not stated) were drowned before their eyes.

New York, October 17th.—Twenty-nine missionaries from Salt Lake city arrived last night. They sail for Europe on Tuesday. Their efforts will be confined to Great Britain and Scandinavia. They will return in two years.

London, October 18th.—Lady Mountmorris returned to her residence, but was so persecuted that she had to leave again.

Vienna, October 18th.—The *Press* says: We learn on the best authority that the Princess Dolgorouki, who married the Czar, is a younger niece of the Governor-General of Moscow, and not a sister of Count Albertinski. Negotiations respecting the future position of the Princess, and their children are still pending. It is proposed that the latter be recognized as Princes of blood and take rank after the Grand Dukes. Should the Czarowitch consent to this arrangement, the Czar will appoint him co-regent and transfer to him the reins of the government, the Czar retaining imperial privileges and retiring permanently to Livadia.

London, October 18th.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Kurma Valley was evacuated on Saturday by the British troops.

London, October 18th.—Five steamers have been ordered to be built on the Clyde for a new French company to trade with the United States.

London, October 18th.—A St. Petersburg despatch says that Russia has ordered the commander of the Pacific squadron to survey the entire coast of Korea as soon as possible.

Buenos Ayres, October 18th.—A terrible snow-storm occurred in this province on the 18th of September, and it is estimated that 700,000 cattle, 500,000 sheep, and 250,000 horses perished.

London, October 18th.—At a large meeting of Irishmen at Bradford, a resolution was passed denouncing the accounts

of the state of Ireland by the English press as calumniators. Resolutions were also adopted in favor of a peasant proprietary and home rule.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

### THE PROPOSED ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

(Translated from the *Hukka Shimpō*.)

ON the 5th instant the Prime Minister issued a notification ordering the practice of economy generally, in the annual expenditure. His Excellency has found that economy is absolutely necessary in order to increase the sum available for the withdrawal of the paper currency, and to improve the state of internal affairs. He has consequently fixed the local taxes at one-third of the Imperial taxes instead of one-fifth as they were formerly and has ordered that all expenses for construction and maintenance of roads, rivers, harbours, and embankments are to be paid, from the 14th fiscal year, out of the local taxes instead of, as hitherto, from the Imperial finances. It is manifest that by adopting this scheme the Government can affect an annual saving, to be applied to the withdrawal of the surplus paper now in circulation. The proposed change may have arisen from the idea that as the farmers are, at present, the wealthy portion of the population, and that the trifling increase in taxation would not be felt by them. If, however, after these reforms are begun, the people do not see any actual economy result from them, it is more than probable that they may complain that the Government have simply seized a plausible pretext to impose heavier taxes upon them.

On the same day, however, on which the notification we refer to was issued, another similar document appeared, emanating from the Council of State, and addressed to the Home, Finance, Public Works, Naval, War, and Educational Departments, enjoining economy. It is evident from these notifications that the Government is really desirous of practising economy and reducing expenses; this is especially borne out by the clause directing that all factories belonging to the three first-mentioned Departments, and the Colonization Commission, are to be sold gradually to private firms. By this step the Government on one hand reduces its expenditure, and on the other increases its revenue by transferring, to the local taxes, expenses formerly defrayed by the Imperial Revenue. Again, the recently revised tax on saké is expected to bring in about four million yen annually, and the saving effected by the transfers above mentioned should bring in an equal amount. The Finance Minister stated in his estimate that he expected to have annually about two million yen in reserve for the redemption of paper money, so that we may roughly estimate the excess of which the Government will be able to avail themselves at about ten million yen per year.

It is, however, a question of some importance as to what purpose the Government will dedicate this saving, for we do not consider it probable that the whole amount will be devoted to the redemption of kinsatsu. No doubt some further use for this surplus will be found; and it will indeed be most praiseworthy conduct on the part of the Government if instead of raising a foreign loan, or adopting similar clumsy expedients, they persevere in the present plan. If they do so, the financial crisis will soon become a thing of the past.

We have already seen how the Government itself took up various enterprises on the ground that the people generally were not sufficiently advanced to do so, and how when these enterprises had improved so much that they might have been entrusted to the people, the Government still continued to conduct them. The intention of the Government was doubtless praiseworthy, but the same cannot be said of the result. It is too late for the Government to abandon its factories, but we trust that men of position in the various localities will form companies to purchase them, and conduct them themselves. Many of these factories which do not at present bring in anything to the Government might be made paying concerns in the hands of private companies if strict attention to economy and industry were practised. At any rate, the movement would tend to the encouragement of industrious ways, and this,

combined with the economy about to be practised by the Government, should place our native country in a position of wealth. We trust that, as we said before, men of position throughout the land will work as much as possible towards the attainment of this end.

## LAW REPORTS.

## IN H. I. R. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. PELIKAN, E-q., Consul and Judge.

Messrs. S. CARCANO and REYNAUD, Assessors.

Saturday, November 6th, 1880,

JAN DE BOER v. S. SEREBRENIKOFF, agent for the owners of the Russian steamer *Nordenskjöld*.

This was a claim to recover the sum of \$8,992.70 salvage expenses, &c., and \$1,283 commission on the value salvaged. The defendant admitted his indebtedness to the extent of \$2,189.49 salvage, but disputed the commission claimed and left that to be settled by the Court.

Mr. Kirkwood again appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dallas for the defendant.

On the opening of the Court, the President said that in consequence of the request of Mr. Kirkwood that the vessel might not be allowed to leave, he had made the owners give a guarantee for \$12,000, before she started.

Mr. Kirkwood expressed himself satisfied with this arrangement and resumed his address as follows:—

"As to the amount of bonus which was due to the plaintiff the Court would see, by paragraph 3 of the contract, that if the operations lasted more than four months after the arrival of the plaintiff at the scene of the stranding, he was to receive 5 per cent on the value of the ship, plus \$500 per month. Accordingly if the *Nordenskjöld* had not arrived here before September, he could have claimed over \$5,000: if this was so, he certainly had a right to claim more when he actually brought her back by June, as his one object was to accelerate the operations as much as possible. As regards this subject of the bonus, I read extracts yesterday from the log-book; these, however, careful reading will prove to have been written with the sole intention of injuring the plaintiff; Captain Johannsen, who wrote them, did his best when at Yokohama to get the plaintiff to throw up the contract and said that he had the power to annul it himself. The defendant was by no means ignorant of the ill-will that existed between Captain Johannsen and the plaintiff. It is claimed that the defendant engaged the majority of the workmen employed but why was this? simply because the plaintiff's letters and documents were not of sufficient authority in the eyes of the native officials. Just at this time the defendant arrived, furnished with the necessary powers and it was far simpler to use them than to have to go down to Yokohama again. The extracts submitted to the Court all go to prove that the plaintiff had direction of the operations. The letter, which the plaintiff crumpled and threw away also testifies to this; I would remark too, that no man of delicate, gentlemanly feelings would have availed himself, as did the defendant, of a document lost by another. Both the defendant and Captain Johannsen did their best to induce my client to cancel the contract. They maligned him to the Japanese Government, they surrounded him with difficulties, and made him consequently incur great expenses. As to the question as to who gave the orders on board; it is asserted that Captain Johannsen did so, but yet, strangely enough, the officers of the *Nordenskjöld* say nothing in the petition to that effect, while Mr. Gland and the native witness all declare that it was the plaintiff and no one else. Captain Johannsen's statement that he himself gave the orders is I feel confident, untrue. He never had change on board until she was about to return to Yokohama, and only then at the express desire of the plaintiff. I would point out to the Court that all the witnesses against the plaintiff are the *employés* of the owners of the vessel, while those on his behalf were Mr. Gland, now in the Mitsui Bishi Company's service, who is consequently not interested in the case, and the Japanese workmen, whose contracts have expired, and who also have no interest in the matter.

The Court must be well aware what is usually paid for such operations as the one under discussion. French, English, Italian and most probably Russian laws allow not less than a

third or more than a half of the value of the vessel salvaged. The steamer is valued at \$25,000, of which sum a third is \$8,000 and a half \$12,500; the plaintiff claims \$10,000 as a fair remuneration. The exact sum is \$10,275.70, with legal interest and costs. The items composing this total are as follows:—

For repairs to the steam pump .....	\$2,200.00
(or 6 months hire at \$200 per month if the court does not find that the pump was damaged .....	\$1,200.00)
Six months hire of diving dress .....	1,200.00
One anchor and chain lost (this price was agreed on in the contract) .....	250.00
Captain Carst's, Messrs. Whitfield and Dawson's, and Mr. Cook's bills for various necessary implements, respectively \$1,198, \$53.22 and \$23..	1,274.23
Mr. Gland's salary .....	920.00

To which is to be added the cost of the voyage of the *Otome*, and the workmen's wages, and a bonus of 8 per cent on the value of the steamer.

Mr. Dallas, for the defence, said:—"Before going into details I think I ought to reply to the general observation made by the plaintiff's counsel on the subject of maritime usages in the matter of salvage. We are not dealing now with a vessel that was completely abandoned: the *Nordenskjöld* was on a sand-bank and in good condition. Moreover, there was a regular contract and I think we have no right to pass its limits. The plaintiff claims for six months' hire of his apparatus, but it seems to me clearly stated in the contract that the hire was to begin only upon the arrival of the plaintiff at the scene of the stranding. My client is perfectly willing to pay for the hire of the apparatus from the day when he considers they were actually in his service, and for the pumps for the whole time that they were employed; and we are willing to admit that by the term *steampump*, the complete apparatus is implied. As to the damage done to it, this was only to be expected. Mr. Gland, and Mr. Whitfield, who gave his evidence as an expert, both agree in saying that for the amount of work done the injuries are very trifling, and that they have taken perhaps five per cent off the value of the pump. I must therefore protest against our being called to pay \$2,200 damages. As regards the engagement of Mr. Gland, we are fully prepared to admit his competency. The contract promises the plaintiff the assistance of an engineer, but nowhere authorizes him to go and engage one on his own account. He was in fact offered the services of the second engineer of the vessel. The contract shews that the operations were entrusted to the plaintiff on the belief that he was competent to execute them. If however, he felt obliged to get an engineer to assist him, he certainly ought to pay him himself. But everything goes to prove that the plaintiff mismanaged the whole affair. The voyage of the *Otome* was perfectly useless and was just so much money thrown away, as vessels ply between Yokohama and Hakodate every fortnight, and it was evident that owing to the intense cold there was no prospect of reaching Nemuro this season in the *Otome*. The plaintiff is certainly responsible for this expense, in spite of what has been said about his conversations with Captain Sangster and the Russian Consul."

The Court here adjourned until 3 p.m.

On the re-opening of the Court Mr. Dallas continued:—"There is nothing in the contract to prove that the *Nordenskjöld* ought to pay for the various implements purchased by the plaintiff; they are still in his possession, and we must therefore decline to pay for more than the hire of them. We consent to pay two months' hire of the steampump and diving apparatus, the necessary expenses of the voyage, and the value of some articles lost. My client himself incurred an outlay of \$1,690, which he asks may be deducted from the \$5,000 claimed by Mr. Kirkwood who has not either taken into consideration the question of time; for we cannot consent to pay for more than two months' hire of the machinery. We consider also that the plaintiff is not entitled to so much per cent on the value of the ship, as according to the contract, he had to advance the necessary expenses, but was unable to do so.

The witnesses have proved that illwill existed between the two parties. At first they were friendly but later on they had difficulties. It is a matter of no importance why the coolies left the plaintiff; the important fact remains that they did so, and he was obliged to seek the assistance

of the defendant; as on a later occasion, when he could get nothing from the Japanese authorities. As to the entries in Captain Johannsen's log, they simply go to prove that he is a well educated and clever man, who amused himself by inserting, among the official observations, some lighter descriptions. Captains are not scarce in Europe, and the reason why the owners fixed upon Captain Johannsen was that they knew him to be a man of great experience in Arctic Navigation, and consequently thoroughly capable of taking charge of the *Nordenskjöld*. The European witnesses all prove that the plaintiff acted simply as an interpreter, and I assert that without the help of my client, he could never have saved the ship. From the time my client and Captain Johannsen went to work all went well. The plaintiff could do nothing with the Japanese authorities. In a word he did not carry out his contract, and we consequently deny his right to claim any bonus. We leave it to the Court to decide what sum is due to him but most resolutely refuse to accede to his demand for interest, because, long before last August, the plaintiff was offered by the defendant a sum far greater than he is likely to be granted by the Court, but he refused to accept it. We ask that the plaintiff may be ordered to pay our costs."

The Court reserved judgment.

### CHIPS, THE CARPENTER.

Chips," whom I knew for months by no other name, was ship's carpenter of the whaler *Gazelle* of New Bedford. He was 26 years old, six feet high, and as strong as a tree. He was the favorite of the ship—and no wonder. He was tender and gentle, perhaps because he was strong; he was peaceful because he was powerful. And the soft word which turned away wrath, with a gentle hand to soothe a sufferer, are often needed in the whale fisheries.

Most of the foremost hands of the *Gazelle* were rough Portuguese lads, from the Western Islands, on their first voyage. They were treated with coarse contempt by the few American seamen and by the officers.

The only "white man"—as the Yankee sailor loves to call himself—who was kind and patient with the rude boys was Chips; and he was never tired of showing them or teaching them something of what he knew. He was one of those unselfish fellows who did not believe in keeping knowledge to themselves. He had never been to sea before, but during the first two years of the voyage he had attended to so many things beside his own easy work, that he was considered as one of the best and coolest whalersmen aboard.

Although exempt from standing watch, he had insisted on doing the duty from the first day out. At night, if the weather was good, he would sit on the main hatch in the centre of a ring of the Portuguese lads, and with wonderful patience teach them to make splices and knots and to speak English. He never tired of doing this or any other kindly thing for them. In the day time if there was work for him at his trade he still had them around him, explaining everything as he sawed or planed, as if he wished to make them as good carpenters as he was himself.

On Sunday, when every one brought his letters and pictures on deck, Chips showed the only signs of sadness we ever saw. He was the only one on board—except myself—who had neither pictures nor letters, neither face nor word to remind him of home.

When the ship touched at some port with a post office and every one ran for letters, Chips remained aboard—he knew there was none for him. In one of the boys' albums he found a picture of an old white-haired woman—the lad's mother—and every Sunday afternoon he asked for that album, and always gave it back when he had turned and looked at that picture.

The ship had been two years out when I first saw Chips. Through strange and unhappy circumstances I was afloat on the Indian ocean, in a small boat, when this New Bedford whaler hove in sight, and ran toward me. The first man to spring out in the mizzen chains, to help me aboard, was strong-handed Chips, with tears of sympathy in his eyes. On deck the Captain met me with open hand and heart, and for eight months I sailed with the whalersmen, and took part in the good and ill that befell them.

Chips and I were friends from the instant our hands struck. Shaking hands is one of the best tests of character. Some people shake your hands so politely that you feel they would care mightily little about shirking your acquaintance; some men slip their hands into yours and make you feel as if you were squeezing a fish; some people's hands are so thick, and fat, and cold that you might as well grasp the fingers of a leather dummy. Most people, and nice people, shake hands as a preliminary to conversation; but now and then one's hand strikes into a sympathetic palm, the fingers take full hold, the thumbs interlock and close—and when that friendly grasp is over, there is not a word to be said—it spoke all friendly greeting in its own good language. Such a kindly and grim grip did Chips give me the first time we met.

When I boarded the whaler I was in a bad way for clothes; all that belonged to me in the world were the few branded rags that I had worn in the boat. Sailors are used to such things; and they know the remedy. Every one came forward with his little offering. One brought a hat, another a jacket, another a pair of sea-boots, a

jack-knife, a cake of tobacco, and so on, until I had a bunk full of marine necessities.

Chips had least to give of all, for he had shipped without a regular outfit. But when he saw all that had been given, smiling at the rough boys as each one handed his offering, he drew me off to his own cubby-hole, and hauled round his own chest. Out on his bed came the contents: and in a minute there was a fair division of all it contained—flannels, shirts, stockings and everything to a handkerchief.

"These are yours, and these are mine," said Chips; "and I'll make you a chest to-morrow."

That's the sort of a man he was in everything. No wonder that the boys loved him and that the one word spoken in the best tones of the ship was the name of the kind-hearted, manly Chips.

He was as brave as he was kind. When whales were chased, Chips went down in a boat, and there was no cooler head among them when the fragile shell was to be laid broadside to a monster nearly as long as the ship. Once when the boat was stove in by a sweeper of the awful flukes in the death-flurry, one of the boys was crushed by the blow and driven senseless under the water. When Chips came to the surface he counted the heads and missed one, and down in the bloody brine he went among the sharks and fished up the sinking body. He was a mighty swimmer, and with only an oar to cling to, he held the senseless man out of water until rescued.

But, to the story. The *Gazelle* had been cruising for three months a few hundred miles off the coast of Western Australia—the great penal colony of England—and during that time had not fallen in with a single sperm whale.

One raw afternoon, with a harsh breeze and a rising sea, at last we heard the long sing-song cry from the masthead. "He blows! ther—re—blo-o-w!" Four times, at regular intervals of about forty seconds, the cry was repeated; and then we knew it was a sperm whale.

It was about 5 o'clock in the evening when the first cry was heard, and the sun went down at 6.30, with scarcely five minutes of twilight. As a rule, on board of American whalers, when whales are seen late in the evening, the boats are not sent down unless circumstances, such as weather, moonlight and so on, are very favorable. In most cases the course of the whales and the speed of their travel are carefully noted. When "on a course," a school of sperm whales will move at the rate of about six miles an hour; when "feeding," they keep on the same "ground" not moving more than a few miles a day. When seen late in the evening, the ship is steered during the night according to the observations, and often finds the school in sight in the morning, when the boats are at once sent down.

This course was not followed on the evening in question. It was not a school we saw, but a "lone whale," and one of extraordinary size. The night promised to be a rough one, and the whale's motions were strangely irregular, as if he had lost himself in an unknown sea.

There is something solemn and mysterious in the sight of "lone whales" and marvelous superstitious are current among whalersmen respecting them. Through spending year after year on the great waters, whalers become more impressionable to supernatural things than other seamen, and long observation of the shoals or schools of the vast creatures they pursue tends to fill them with amazement and awe when they meet with a solitary leviathan who has abandoned all fellowship with his kind, who lives by his own law—lonely, mighty and terrible.

Soon after the cry from aloft, we saw the whale from the deck, only a short distance from the ship, and we might have seen him long before had not his white, bushlike spout been lost in the angry whiteness that was fast spreading over the sea.

For a moment all eyes were fastened on the long body, like a great black tube, over which the waves washed. Every face was wonderstricken at the immense size of the whale.

Capt. Clifford had been examining him through a glass, which he handed in turn to each of his officers.

"What do you say, Mr. Hussey?" he inquired of the first mate, who glanced at the sun and answered:

"Go down, sir; we can do it."

"Mr. Joseph?" and the Captain turned to the second mate, an old Portuguese of extraordinary size, and perhaps the most famous whalerman alive.

"Go down, sir, if we want to get the fellow; we'll never see him again."

The other two officers were younger men, and of the same mind. There was no time lost in farther consultation.

"Swing the boats!" shouted the "old man."

The lines and irons had already been thrown in by the crews. A "heave, oh!" and a straining sound, and in one minute the four boats struck the water, and the men were settled on the thwarts with the long oars out.

The sun was low and large and red, and the whole western sea and sky were magnificent in crimson and gold and black. The picture was one of the finest I ever saw. The rising sea was jet black, except where it was bloody; a broad road of crimson shimmered from the ship to the sun; the long body of the whale, even blacker than the sea, was plainly seen in the ruddy glare; and life was added to the immense scene by the four white specks—the whaleboats—closing to a point as they drew near the motionless monster.

It was not until the boats had left the ship that we realized how threatening was the weather. Every moment the seas came wilder and heavier against the vessel. Only now and again, as they were lifted on a sea, could we catch sight of the brave little boats. The breeze grew stronger at every moment, and before the first boat neared the whale, was whistling through the rigging in the wild way that tells of a coming gale. The Captain regretted the lowering of the boats, and soon signalled them to return. But the men

were excited, and refused to see the signal. Filled to the gunwale, the seas, lashing over them every moment, on they went where only a thing so nearly perfect as a whaleboat could keep afloat. As the first boat swung round to run down to leeward of the whale, the red sun stood fairly on the black field of ocean.

Talk about the bravery of soldiers in battle, or of men ashore in any enterprise you please: what is it to the bravery of such a deed as this? A thousand miles from land, six men in a little twenty-eight-foot shell coolly going down in a stormy sea to do battle with the mightiest created animal! It is the extreme of human coolness and courage, because it is the extreme of danger. The soldier faces one peril—the bullet. The whaler, in such a case as this, has three mighty enemies to fight—the sea, the gale and the whale.

We saw the harpoon of each boat stand up as they came within heaving distance and send in his two irons. All the boats were fast before the monster seemed to feel the first blow. Then came the fight, the cruel and unnatural fight between vast power and keen skill. The black water was churned white as the flukes struck out in rage and agony. The sun disappeared and the gale screamed wilder in the rigging. We could no longer see the boats from the ship. The few men on board clewed up the light sail and took a reef in the topsails, and by this time the night was dark as pitch, and the gale had whipped and howled itself into a hurricane.

It was fearful to think of the four small boats out in such sea as was then running. We on the ship had to cling to the rail of the rigging: the terrible strength of the waves swept the heavy vessel about like a cork.

I saw the Captain's face a moment as he passed the binnacle lamps, and it was absolutely deformed with grief and terror—not for himself, brave old soldier, but for his boys in the boats.

"Who's at the wheel?" he shouted. "Send a steady man to the wheel."

"Ay, ay, sir!" answered in the dark a deep, quiet voice; "I've got the wheel."

That was Chips, and I walked aft to be near him. Just then a long hail came through the darkness, and we saw the flash of a boat's lantern on the lee quarter. In a minute more a line was flung aboard, and we soon had one crew safe on deck. It was the mate's boat.

"Where were the others?" was the first question.

"Fast to the whale," was the answer, "and there are no lanterns on the boats."

One of the men from the boat relieved Chips at the wheel; and he went forward to rig lanterns at the fore and main tops. When this was done we stood together on the forecabin, looking and listening for the boats. Suddenly he turned to me and said:

"We're going to lose some one to-night. While I was at the wheel it seemed to me as if something whispered in my ear that we're going to lose one man to-night."

I said he was growing as superstitious as old Kanaka Joe, and he answered:

"I can't help it. It seemed that I heard that whisper, and so plain was it that I nearly dropped the wheel in terror."

Another shout from the sea cut off further talk, and we soon had two more boats at the davits. The absent one was Mr. Joseph's and we knew that through thick and thin he would hold on to the whale. It was hours before we found him, and when we did he refused to cut his line from the carcass. The Captain cried to him that we could not hold the whale in such a sea, but the whaleman cried back:

"He's a hundred-an-fifty barreller, and if you don't take the line aboard, we'll stick to him in the boat."

Soon after, as the gale was moderating, the line was taken in, passing through a strong iron brace, screwed on to the starboard rail just forward of the gangway amidships, from which it was taken back and made fast to the windlass bits at the foot of the mainmast.

But it was a new line of stout Manila hemp, and its strength was put to a fearful test. A hundred fathoms astern of the ship it held the monstrous carcass: and as the vessel rolled heavily to the sea the strain on the line was terrific. Standing forward of it I laid my hand on the line as the strain came, and I felt it stretch and contract like a rope of India rubber.

Mr. Joseph's boat had come alongside, and the Captain, standing on the starboard rail, was shouting to him through a trumpet. The line from the whale passing from astern to the brace forward, and back to the bits amidships, made an acute angle, inside of which the Captain was standing. I noticed also, in the dark a tall man who seemed to be leaning against the line. "I hope he is forward of it," I said to myself as I went on with what I was about.

I had not taken six steps from the spot when something strange occurred. The ship steadied as if the wind had ceased. There was no sound greater than the storm; but, instead there seem to fall suddenly a stillness. I ran amidships and grasped for the line in the dark. It was gone! A rush to the rail and all was clear. The strain had torn out the brace. The mighty pull of the whale astern had jerked the line straight, like the cord of a gigantic bow, and the Captain, who had been standing on the rail, was struck by the flying rope and thrown senseless into the sea.

All this had been seen by the men in the boat before any one on board had realized the affair. In less than a minute the cry of "Saved!" reached us from Mr. Joseph, and, in a shorter time than can be imagined by a landsman, the boat was hanging at the davits, and the injured commander was being cared for in his cabin.

Rum and bar! rubbing are the potent remedies on a whaler, and by dint of these the Captain opened his eyes in a quarter of an hour. He had been stunned, but not seriously injured.

He was amazed at first at seeing the mate and myself standing over him with the rum bottle. But without a word he realized the situation.

"How is the weather?" he asked.

"The wind has gone down," said Mr. Joseph. "We're under

foresail jib and reefed topsails, and running right away from the whale."

"Gone!" said the old man.

"Gone?" answered Mr. Joseph. "Stanchion dragged, and the line parted, and \$8,400 went without an owner."

"Tell Chips to see to the broken rail," said the Captain, closing his eyes drowsily.

"Ay, ay, sir!" said the old second mate, as he stumped on deck. I heard him stop at the after-hatch, where the boat-keepers and the carpenter lived, and call "Chips!" two or three times. At last there was an answer in another voice—not Chips: then a sound of hurried feet on deck, a shout down the forecabin, and a shout back in answer. There was no Chips there.

Two minutes after a heavy foot came aft to the cabin stairs, and Mr. Joseph, with a white face, entered.

I knew what he had to tell. I knew now—just as if I had seen it all—who the tall man was whom I had lately seen leaning against the line.

The Captain looked at the second mate.

"Chips is gone, sir," said the old sailor, with a tremor in his rough voice; "Chips was knocked over by the line, and we've gone four knots since it parted. I've put her about, and we're running down again."

There was a dead silence. We all knew that the search was hopeless though. No man could swim in such a sea, and we had a thought though no one spoke it, that the brave Chips had been killed by the line before he touched the water.

All night we beat about the place where we thought it had occurred. The wind and sea fell, and moon came out in great beauty to help our sad search. Every man on board stayed on deck till the sun rose, and then we looked far and vainly over the heedless swell of the sea.

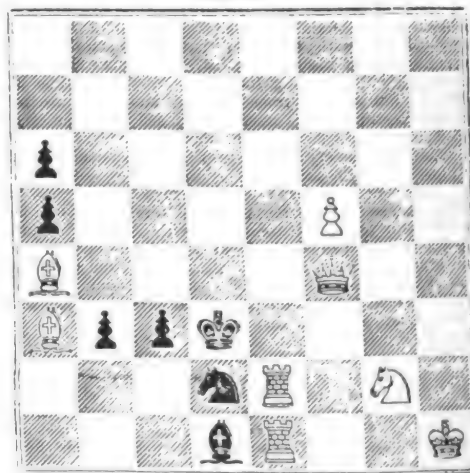
Chips was dead. The rough Portuguese lads found it hard to believe that the kind heart and strong hand of their friend had gone forever. We all knew that the best man in the ship was taken away.

Two years afterwards, when I found myself in Boston, I took from my sacred things a letter, which I had found in Chips's chest. It was addressed to a woman, with the name and number of a house in Cambridge street. I found the place—a small frame-house, with lots of Chips's handiwork around it. His mother met me at the door, a white-haired woman. She seemed to have been waiting and watching for somebody. A few words told the hopeless story. The letter was for her, and she read it over—the letter of her only boy, asking forgiveness for his one great and only disobedience—and as she read, the white head bent lower and lower, till it met the thin hands; and I turned and left the little room I had darkened, with all its poor ornaments, useless now, and, as I walked toward Boston, I could not help thinking that God's ways are often woefully far from being our ways.—John Boyle O'Reilly.

## CHESS PROBLEM,

By T. M. BROWN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF NOV. 6TH, BY DR. GOLD, of Vienna..

White.

1.—Q. to K. 6.

2.—B. to Q. B. 6.

3.—Kt. to Kt. 6 mate.

4.—Kt. to K. 3 mate.

5.—B. to Kt 5 mate.

Black.

1.—Q. takes Q.

2.—B. takes B.

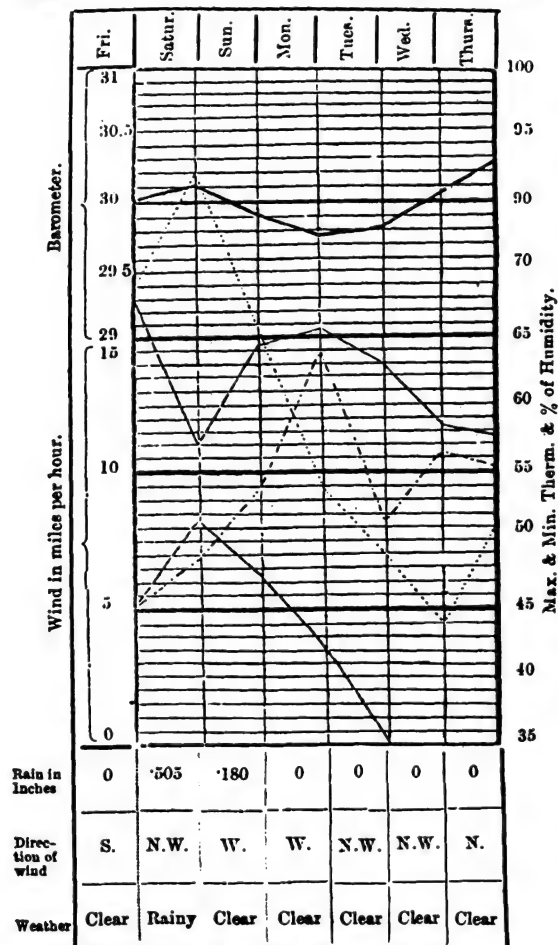
If 2.—Q. takes B.

If 2.—Q. or R. takes Kt.

Correct solution received from W. H. S. and V. A. P.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH 1880.  
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.  
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.  
.....represents velocity of wind.  
.....percentage of humidity.  
Max. velocity of wind 24.8 miles per hour on Monday 1 p.m.  
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.  
The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.287 inches on Thursday, at 10 p.m., and the lowest was 29.683 inches on Monday, at 2 p.m. The highest temperature for the week was 68° on Friday, and the lowest was 35°, which was the minimum on three successive days, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. There is some doubt concerning these observations of minimum temperature which cannot at this moment be cleared up. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 61°3 and 35°5 respectively. The total amount of rain for the week was .685 inches against a total of 1.228 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

Nov. 7, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Nov. 8, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Nov. 8, British ship *Cilurnum*, Beadle, 1850, from Hongkong, General for San Francisco, to E. Fischer & Co.  
Nov. 9, Russian steamer *A. E. Nordenskjöld*, Johannsen, 179, put back on account of bad weather.  
Nov. 9, Portuguese Gunboat, *Mandori*, Captain Viana, 420, 3-guns, put back on account of bad weather.  
Nov. 10, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.  
Nov. 11, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,900, from Shanghai and way ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Nov. 11, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,709, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
Nov. 12, Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, Christensen, 1,843, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Nelson, Miss Rose Nelson, Miss Emily Nelson, Miss Ruth Nelson, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Van Buren, Surgeon J. Dudley, R. N., Mr. and Mrs. Diligeux and child, Lieut. G. de Charon, Messrs. Baffey, Sale, C. Purnet, G. A. K. Honey, T. Walsh, D. Reynolds and 12 Japanese in cabin; 2 Europeans, 225 Japanese and 4 Chinese.  
Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mrs. Peterson, Captain W. Von Hang, H. I. R. M. Navy, Messrs. A. H. C. Haselwood, H. Bacher and 4 Japanese in cabin; 107 Japanese and 2 Chinese in steerage.  
Per American steamer *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—Jno. Clancy, Dr. N. L. Bates, (U.S.N.) and wife, Miss M. Douglas, Dr. E. H. Tewill, (U.S.N.) and wife, J. Moersady, Lieut. L. P. Jonett, (U.S.N.), C. Blethen and wife, Rev. Dr. M. Mitchell and wife Mrs. C. P. Blethen, two children and Governess, F. Sach, Miss Traak, Miss K. Woodworth, John G. Walsh, A. Marcus and wife, Miss C. T. Alexander, C. Gauthier, Miss Anne K. Davis, W. H. Moore, Mrs. S. B. Wynkoop, M. Cloellard, Rev. T. S. Wynkoop, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. T. W. Jones and three children, C. Frean, Mrs. M. Graham, Miss E. U. Gates, W. Bodisko, and Miss A. B. Seap in cabin; 3 Europeans and 3 Japanese in steerage. For Hongkong:—B. Koopmanschap, Rev. H. S. Mackenzie and wife, Miss F. McDonald, Rev. C. S. McClellan and wife, Miss L. A. Olmsted, Mrs. E. Goldsmith, and 901 Chinese.  
Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and way ports:—Mrs. Mancini, Dr. Taylor, Messrs. A. Mitchell, L. L. Fobes, F. Verploegh, Cuthbertson and 15 Japanese in cabin; 5 Chinese 290 Japanese in steerage.  
Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Mr. Hing Kee, and Ah Hoy.  
Per Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru* from Kobe:—Eighty Japanese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

Nov. 7, American frigate *Richmond*, Captain Benham, 2,700, 14-guns, for Hongkong via ports.  
Nov. 6, American schooner *Otowi*, Harday, 52, for Kurile Islands, Ballast, despatched by Captain.  
Nov. 6, Russian steamer *Courier*, Cooper, 491, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Nov. 6, Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru*, Nye, 1,407, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Nov. 9, Japanese steamer *Higo Maru*, Moore, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Nov. 9, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.  
Nov. 10, Russian steamer *A. E. Nordenskjöld*, Johannsen, 179, for London, General, despatched by J. P. von Hemert.  
Nov. 10, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Cheetham, 661, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Nov. 9, Belgian steamer *John P. Best*, Von der Heyden, 1,127, for New York via Kobe, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.  
Nov. 10, Portuguese gunboat *Mandori*, Captain Viana, 420, 3-guns, for Nagasaki.  
Nov. 11, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Nov. 12, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Nov. 12, American ship *Samar*, Miller, 1,111, for New York via Kobe, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Nov. 12, British steamer *Anchies*, Jackson, 1,304, for London via Kobe, Nagasaki and China ports, Tea and General, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.  
Nov. 13, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—For Paris:—Captain W. V. Lang, Lieut. G. de Charon, H. I. R. M. Navy. For Liverpool:—Messrs. S. J. Clarke, Chas. G. Nottage and D. Reynolds. For Havre:—Lieut. O. Ladloff, H. I. R. M. Navy. For Bremen:—Mr. T. Hakt. For New York:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Love and infant, Mr. and Madame Pernet, two children and servant, Mrs. and Miss Irwin, Miss Emory, Dr. C. Biddle, (U.S.N.), Dr. F. Elmore, Rev. H. C. Mayer, and Messrs. Yaye and A. J. McGrew. For San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Diligency and child, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Rose Nelson, Miss Emily Nelson, Miss Ruth Nelson, Miss K. Wilson, Messrs. W. R. Fricke, Louis Garlinksi, W. S. Hutcheson, and M. Shymau in cabin; and 16 Europeans and 170 Chinese in steerage.  
Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Blethen, and governess, Miss Traak, Miss Domoney, Mr. and Mrs. Nakagawa, Mrs. Jones and three children, Mrs. A. Robins, Mr. H. A. Tilston, Miss Kiga, Miss Yates, Miss Sears, Captain and Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. Ahrens, Captain Campbell, Dr. McLean, Messrs. Traak, L. P. Jewett, Ginkel, R. T. Rennie, Streets, Natarai, Sainugi, Soda, Nano, Yakada, Yakuma, Nabeshima, Atago, Matsuda, Kamai, Honda, and G. Domoney.  
Per British steamer *Anchies* for London, &c.:—Mr. G. W. Matthews for London; two Chinese for Shanghai; eighty-five Japanese for Kobe.  
Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. Goto Shojiro, C. Katz, S. Rangel, Horikawa, Nabeshima, and Iwade.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer <i>Sunda</i> for Hongkong:—				
Silk for London	...	...	...	147 bales
Per Japanese steamer <i>Genkai Maru</i> from Shanghai and ports:—				
Treasure	...	...	...	\$ 12,000.00
...	...	...	...	Yen 200,000.00
Per Japanese steamer <i>Sumida Maru</i> from Hongkong via Kobe:—				
Treasure	...	...	...	\$ 16,172.51
Per American steamer <i>City of Tokio</i> , for San Francisco:—				
TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	200	755	1,916	2,871
Hiogo	—	263	1,826	2,089
Yokohama	16,046	540	3,685	20,271
Hongkong	222	—	40	262
Total	16,468	1,558	7,467	25,493
SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	373	—	373
Hongkong	13	560	12	585
Yokohama	—	311	—	311
Total	13	1,244	12	1,269
Per Japanese steamer <i>Genkai Maru</i> for Shanghai and ports:—				
Treasure	...	...	...	\$ 55,100.00
Per British steamer <i>Malacca</i> from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—				
Transshipment	...	...	...	251 pkgs.
Sundries	...	...	...	404 "
Sugar	...	...	...	1,524 "
Total	...	...	...	2,179 pkgs.

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* reports:—Left Kobe at 4 p.m. on the 10th instant. Experienced light variable winds, with fine weather to Omaisaki. Hence to port strong N.E. wind with clear weather. Arrived in Yokohama at 7 a.m. on the 12th.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 13th November, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....Nov. 8	74½	76½	76½	—	—	—	—
Tuesday....." 9	75	75	75½	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....." 10	75	73½	74½	—	—	—	—
Thursday....." 11	74½	73½	73½	—	—	—	—
Friday....." 12	72½	69½	69½	—	—	—	—
Saturday....." 13	70	69½	69½	—	—	—	—

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 24th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	Nov. 18th
HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	Nov. 27th
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 22nd
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 18th

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 25th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	Nov. 20th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	Nov. 14th
HAOKODATE.....	M. B. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 13th
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 17th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 15	Athelstan	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
Aug. 14	Mikado	"	" "
" 27	Devonshire (s.s.)	"	" "
Sept. 11	Breconshire (s.s.)	"	" "
" 14	Remoustrant	"	" "
May 23	Zoila	NEW YORK	" "
June 26	Goodell	"	" "
July 23	Furness Abbey	"	Hiogo
Aug. 3	Grandee	"	Yokohama
May 13	Polynesian	SHIELDS	" & N'saki
June 26	Clan Mc.Leod	ANTWERP	"
July 5	Fontenay	TEES	"
Aug. 12	George Bewley	" & ANT'P	"
" 25	Eller Bank	MID' SBOROUGH	"
June 10	S. F. Hersey	NEWPORT	"
July 2	Buston Vale	LIVERPOOL	"
June 25	Guy C. Goss	PHILADELPHIA	"
July 17	Ste. Lucie	"	"
" 11	Auguste	SWANSEA	Nagasaki
" 21	Eildenhope	CARDIFF	Yokohama
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	"
" 22	Caroline	"	"

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Sept. 24	Radnorshire (s.s.)	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 24	Harter (s.s.)	"	" "
" 24	Antenor (s.s.)	"	" "
" 24	Coldstream	"	" "
" 24	Ordovic	"	" "
" 24	Hoikow (s.s.)	GLASGOW	Hiogo

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.0	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.0	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

## NOTICE.

ON the 1st of October, Dr. G. MARTIN will open a LABORATORY and PHARMACEUTICAL ESTABLISHMENT at No. 12, Tsukiji, Tokio.

In the Laboratory every description of analysis required will be made with the utmost exactitude. In the Dispensary, prescriptions in the English, French, German and Japanese languages will be compounded with care and accuracy. As only the PUREST and FRESHEST drugs will be employed, patients can rest assured that they will obtain the utmost possible benefit from the medicines supplied to them.

Tokio, 24th September, 1880.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,200	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 11	M. B. Co.
Malacca	Seaton	British steamer	1,709	Hongkong	Nov. 11	P. & O. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Niigata Maru	Walker	Japanese steamer	1,603	Hongkong via Kobe	Oct. 27	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Oct. 21	M. M. Co.
Volga	Guiraud	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Nov. 5	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Alexander	Carson	American schooner	52	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	J. E. Collyer
Cilurnum	Beadle	British ship	1,850	Hongkong	Nov. 8	Edward Fischer & Co.
Eme	Green	British barque	775	London	Oct. 22	Malcolm & Co.
F. P. Litchfield	Spalding	American barque	1,063	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Nov. 5	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Holena	Ewalt	German schooner	60	Kurile Islands	Oct. 31	Captain
Lottia	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Islands	Sept. 4	Hohnhols & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Mary C. Bohm	Petersen	German schooner	55	Kurile Islands	Oct. 24	P. Bohm
Otaego	Isaacson	Russian schooner	46	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	H. Cook
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	750	Put in dismantled	Oct. 10	Malcolm & Co.
Stella	Werner	American schooner	30	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Swatara	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Comus	14	2,383	2,300	Corvette	Kobe	Captain East.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	Nov. 14th
Hongkong via Nagasaki	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	Nov. 19th
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 27th, at 4 P.M.
Kobe	Eme	Malcolm & Co.	About Nov. 16th
New York	Devonshire	Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	About Nov. 25th
Shanghai and way-ports	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 17th, at 4 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—The market continues nominally unchanged, but there is very little business passing. The currency has improved a little; but the native dealers wait for a still further improvement before committing themselves to purchases. Prices may be quoted the same as last week, but to effect sales to any extent a reduction must be accepted.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium	per picul	\$28.00 to 31.00
" " Good to Best	"	\$31.50 to 32.75
Bombay, No. 20 do.	"	\$29.00 to 30.50
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " Good to Best	"	\$36.00 to 36.50
" 38 to 42	"	\$40.00 to 41.50

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece	28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. "	38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. "	38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. "	24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.57
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 "	30 in. "	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:—	12 " 44 in. "	\$1.60 to 1.70
Prints:—Assorted	24 " 30 in. "	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black	32 in. "	\$0.10 to 0.15½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	"	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	"	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	"	\$1.80 to 1.90

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black	35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns	12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.68 to 0.70
Taffetaclases:—	12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plaie Orleans	40-42 yds. 32 in.	4.50 to 6.00
Figured Orleans	29-30 " 31 " "	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings	29-30 " 31 " "	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth	30 " 32 " "	0.22 to 0.31
Camlet Cords	29-30 " 22 " "	4.50 to 5.75
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape	24 yds. 30 in.	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime	24 " 30 " "	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen	24 " 30 " "	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots	54 " to 56 " "	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents	54 " to 56 " "	0.60 to 0.65
Union	54 " to 56 " "	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.39 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—Sales 2,000 bags, at \$4.25 to \$4.30. Stock 60,000.

**SAIGON RICE.**—One thousand piculs have been placed at \$1.77. Stock 39,000 piculs.

**KEROSENE.**—Some 15,000 cases have found buyers at quotation. Stock 405,000 cases.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	\$4.30
Taiwanfoo in bag	"	\$4.25
Ching-pak and Ke-pak	"	\$7.50 to \$8.25
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah	"	\$6.00 to \$8.00

Japan Rice	per picul	\$2.78 to 3.30
Japan Wheat	"	\$2.00
Saigon Rice [cargo]	"	\$1.77½
Kerosene Oil	case	\$2.05

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—Since our last report the news from Europe has continued to be very discouraging and the result has been a weak market here and a further decline of about \$10 to \$15 per picul. At this reduction a fair business has been done, about 300 bales changing hand.

Stocks about 7,300 shipping bales.

Shipments to date 5,030 against 6,481 in 1879.

The following are to-day's quotations.

		Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.80
New Silks	Hanks.—No. 1 & 2	\$490 to \$500 = 15/3 to 16/6	= fcs. 46.50 to fcs. 47.80
	" " 2	\$480 to \$490 = 16/1 to 16/6	= " 46.00 to " 46.60
	" " 3 & 4	\$430 to \$450 = 14/6 to 15/2	= " 40.50 to " 42.40
	Filatures.—Extra	\$640 to \$650 = 21/ to 21/4	= " 59.00 to " 59.80
Old Silks	" " 1	\$600 to \$620 = 19/9 to 20/4	= " 55.40 to " 57.20
	" " 2	\$570 to \$590 = 18/9 to 19/7	= " 52.80 to " 54.50
	Kakoda.—Good Medium to Best	\$550 to \$600 = 18/ to 19/9	= " 51.20 to " 55.40

**TEA.**—There is a moderate business doing and prices remain steady. Settlements for the week amount to about 3,100 piculs consisting principally of Common to Fine grades. Stocks are 7,500 piculs, chiefly Common leaf.

Common	{	... ..	\$13 to \$15	Fine	... ..	\$23 to \$24
Good Common	{	... ..	\$16 to \$18	Finest	... ..	\$26 to \$27
Medium	{	... ..	\$20 to \$21	Choice	... ..	\$29 to \$30
Good Medium	{	... ..		Choicest	... ..	\$35 to \$36

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8½	" Private 10 days' sight	73
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" " 6 " "	3/9½	" Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.71	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" Private 6 months' sight	8.81	" Private 30 days' sight	92
OK HONGKONG—Bank sight	½ % prem.	KINZATZ	76 dis.
" Private 10 days' sight	½ % disc.	GOLD YEN	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The s.s. *John P. Best* and the *Samar* have left for New York, and the s.s. *Anchises* and s.s. *A. E. Nordenskjöld* for London. The *Eme* leaves on Monday for Kobe, with original cargo. The *Cilurnum*, from Hongkong to San Francisco, has put in distressed and with cargo damaged.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

**PRIVATE APARTMENTS** of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 *sen* to 80 *sen* per day, and from 12 *yen* to 20 *yen* per month.

### BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	1.50 <i>yen</i> per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	1.00 <i>yen</i> per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

**GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS** supplied at fixed rates, for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,  
KIGA,  
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

## W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

**W. & A. GILBEY** have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents for Japan.

Alex. Campbell,  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
No. 33, TSUKIJI, TOKIO.  
Tokio, 26th June, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Makomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an unobtainable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

## SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock." Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1878.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

## OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER and BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

## OAKLEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

## OAKLEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

[NON-MERCURIAL],  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 5D. EACH.

## OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1LB., 2LB. & 4LB. EACH, & 1LB. BOXES.

## JOHN OAKLEY & SONS MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET BLACK PAPER, &c.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

H. MacARTHUR,  
SHIP-BROKER AND CUSTOMS  
AGENT,  
NO. 70, Yokohama,  
(Opposite the Old British Post Office).  
Yokohama, 4th May, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***New Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,***CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following***EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876 VIENNA, 1878.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,***White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bonquet, Treroli, Magnolia, Jasmin,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bonquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.***Atkinson's Florida Water,***A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.***Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,***A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy  
action and promotes the growth of the hair.***ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,***A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.***ATKINSON'S***Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
Cream,**And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers.*

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*CAUTION—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed  
in seven colours.***ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

*CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**

**WILDEN WORKS.**

**STOURPORT ENGLAND.**

**SHEET IRON,**

**BRANDED**

**"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."**

**TIN PLATES,**

**BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"**  
**"ARLEY," "STOUR."**

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane. London, E.C.

April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

**GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,**  
" **SPARKLING SAUMUR,**  
" **SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,**  
" &c., &c., &c.

**EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,**  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... .. \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Nassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.  
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o  
" " " " 6 " " 4 "  
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c., &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

## SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
" Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 47.]

Yokohama, November 20, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.

## CONTENTS.

Japanese Pirates in China .....	1,493
The Eastern Question .....	1,494
Editorial Notes .....	1,495
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,495
Notes of the Week .....	1,495
Asiatic Society of Japan.....	1,500
Tokio Christian Association .....	1,501
London Letter .....	1,502
Paris Letter .....	1,503
Japanese News.....	1,504
Telegraphic News.....	1,507
The Japanese Press.....	1,507
Inquiry .....	1,508
Law Reports.....	1,508
The Professor's Experiment .....	1,510
Treble Acrostic.....	1,512
Meteorological Reports .....	1,512
Chess Problem .....	1,513
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,513
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,514
Advertisements .....	1,515

## JAPANESE PIRATES IN CHINA.

LAST week we referred in a brief note to the depredations of Japanese pirates in the China and Indian seas between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries, and mentioned the *Mémoires Concernant les Chinois*, published by the Jesuit fathers in Paris, about the close of the last century, as giving certain interesting particulars respecting the extent of these depredations and the fear inspired by them. Since that time we have had an opportunity of referring to the volumes of the *Mémoires*, and as they are by no means common in Japan, we propose now giving a *résumé* of all the references in the fifteen volumes of the work on this subject. The greater portion of these are to be found in the fourteenth volume, which contains the translation in all the countries "at present tributary to China," compiled by order of the Emperor Kang-hi in 1696, from numerous works which he had caused to be collected. Amongst these countries "at present tributary to China" is the kingdom of Cepen or Japan.

The first arrival of Japanese in China is placed at the year 57 A.D., and from that period up to recent years Embassies between the two countries were very frequent. Constant squabbles arose between the Japanese missions and the Chinese on points of etiquette, the latter claiming to be addressed as suzerains. On one occasion the ruler of Japan had the audacity to write to the Emperor of China, and superscribe his epistle "The son of Heaven at the place where the sun rises, to the Son of Heaven at the place where the sun sets." "These expressions," the chronicle says, "revolted every one; the Emperor himself was indignant; for the Emperors of China look on themselves, to the exclusion of all the other princes of the earth, as the only legitimate Sons of Heaven. In consequence, His Majesty ordered the

tribunal of Foreign Affairs to return the letter, and prohibited it from ever showing him a similar one in future." For more than a thousand years after this, similar differences were constantly arising—the Chinese, judging from this account, were willing to receive their versatile neighbours, provided the latter would adhere to strict etiquette; while the Japanese seemed to have delighted in playing the most extraordinary pranks on the grave and stately Chinese. On one occasion, in the seventh century, the Emperor of China, annoyed that his Envoy was not received with due honours, ordered that Japan should be blotted out of the list of tributary kingdoms, and prohibited all communication with the Japanese, but soon afterwards, "the king of Japan wishing to enter into the rights of a tributary of China" sent ambassadors and made up the difficulty. Not long afterwards the Japanese wishing to avoid doing business with a certain embassy—possibly disliking to answer embarrassing questions—took it into their heads to call all the members impostors and put them in prison accordingly; and on another occasion a local official in Tsushima, kept a whole mission in gaol for several months. Truly Japan cannot have been regarded with favourable eyes by the Chinese diplomatists of those days. But the following picture is probably unrivalled in the diplomacy of the world. In the year 1522, Japan being in a state of anarchy, two governors of provinces sent embassies headed by priests with tribute to China. Both arrived about the same time at Ningpo. According to the ancient ceremonial, the first arrival should have precedence of the others; but on this occasion, the second envoy, by means of a heavy bribe to a court eunuch, obtained the promise of first reception. The first envoy complained bitterly of this, but was not listened to. He resolved accordingly to take the law into his own hands, and to seize by force what he failed to get by appeals to justice. For this purpose, he armed his whole suite, and ordered them to cut down any one disputing precedence with them. The eunuch counselled resistance to his protégé, and promised him the assistance of Chinese soldiers. Soon afterwards the rival embassies met, and a battle royal ensued. The principal officers of the town came up with armed men to quell the disturbance, and seize the delinquents. The two bands of Japanese then joined together, and attacked the Chinese, killing a large number, among whom were the Governor-general and Viceroy. They spread themselves over the town, pillaging and murdering, as in a town taken by assault. For a time Ningpo was in their possession, and finally, when the Chinese reinforcements arrived, they escaped to their ships. Among those captured by the Chinese were the rival envoys. The Emperor ordered the death of the priest who had given the bribe, and sent back all the others to their own country. But we must now come to the voyages of the pirates, which form the subject of this article.

In 1369, when China was governed by the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty, we find it recorded that the Japanese infested the coast of China, making descents in Shantung, and extending their ravages as far as Hoain-gan, a large town in the province of Kiangnan. They destroyed many of the towns near the sea, and at the period of the favourable winds retired with immense booty. They returned the following year in much greater numbers, and repeated their previous outrages. Several complaints and embassies to the ruler of Japan failed to stop this, for in 1372, we find the Japanese over-running large districts in Che-kiang, Fokhien, and Shantung. Finding negotiations useless, the Emperor had ships built to guard the coasts of the two former provinces and also despatched troops there. This succeeded at first, but the pirates then attacked Shantung, which was not so well defended. Fifty-nine fortress were then erected along the coasts, and an army composed of one man in every four of the sea-board population was forced to act as coast-guard. This measure seems to have been of use for a time, although it did not wholly prevent the Japanese descents. In 1419 an expedition composed of twenty armed vessels and ten thousand men suffered a severe defeat at their hands. More than half their number were cut to pieces; but it looked as if nothing could daunt these insular barbarians. "In order that ambassadors from Japan should not be troubled by examinations at the Customs, the Emperor of China had given a hundred passports granting them full entrance into and exit from China for their personal effects." Armed with these passports the Japanese crossed to China whenever they pleased, filled the maritime provinces with all sorts of prohibited goods, and brought with them strange soldiers, spies, and arms for Chinese when they wished to excite to revolt. The Emperor was forced to drive them out of the country; and after the pillage and massacre of Ningpo above described, the order was extended to all Japanese residing in the Empire. The merchants who were thus expelled suffered much loss, and on returning to their own land inflamed the minds of their countrymen with hatred towards the Chinese, and moreover excited their cupidity with hopes of great booty. In describing the attacks that followed, the native chronicle waxes pathetic. "Soon people spoke of nothing but of the descent of the Japanese on the domains of the Empire, of Chinese vessels taken, of towns pillaged and sacked, of ravaged provinces. The whole eastern part of Che-kiang was reduced to a pitiable state by the Japanese troops, who had made themselves sovereigns of the sea." Charges of treachery and incapacity were made by the Chinese generals against each other. Three of the most capable were recalled, and the chronicle goes on "the Japanese, having now to fight only against men without experience or talent for war, overran in a short time almost the whole of Fokhien, and part of Che-kiang. The sad news which the Emperor was constantly receiving determined him to send a censor of the Empire to examine in detail into the affairs of the maritime provinces, and to give him a faithful and exact account, in order that he might take efficacious measures for establishing order. \* \* \* But things were in such a bad state that the officers, arrived at their posts, and seeing the destruction of ten important towns in Che-kiang, were so intimidated that they did not dare to defend themselves, or to take up their offices." They hastened back to the capital, and advised the Emperor to regard the Japanese, not as ordinary pirates, but as regular and banded enemies of the Empire, and to make war on them ac-

cordingly. It is worth while noticing that this was towards the end of the sixteenth century, when our own Raleighs, Drakes, Grenvilles, Frobishers, and other warriors in the Spanish Main were carrying on the same bitter and unceasing warfare against the Spaniards, that the Japanese were fighting against the Chinese on the other side of the world. It was found necessary at last to send large Imperial armies to drive out these tormentors, and "in one way or other, China was gradually delivered from a scourge from which she had suffered for so many years."

We have now arrived at the time of Taiko Hidetoshi, and the scene of conflict between the Japanese and Chinese becomes shifted to Corea, and here we may leave it. The provinces chiefly concerned in these raids were Satsuma, Hizo, Chôshin, Chikusen and Buzen. From the above hasty resumé of a Chinese narrative it will be observed that for about six hundred years, the Japanese were to the coast of China what the Norsemen were to early Europe, and the English seamen to the Spaniards in America in the sixteenth century—with this one important difference, however, that the Japanese got no permanent foothold on the mainland.

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

EUROPE is again much exercised on the Eastern question and the "deadlock" as it is called, at Duleigno, is creating some alarm. The naval demonstration remains as profound a mystery as ever. The motives of the Powers are entirely hidden from view, for it would be most preposterous for the fleets of united Europe to be assembled in the Adriatic to withdraw a small slice of territory from a semi-barbarous to a wholly barbarous state, or to subject one set of savages to another still more savage. We learn that a large proportion of the Albanians are Mahomedans, which may in part account for the dead set against them got up by the English Government, which is nothing if not Christian. But why the English government could not have "let sleeping dogs lie" in the Balkan peninsula is what we cannot understand, and what none of the home journals, whether ministerial or otherwise, have attempted to explain. If the continental newspapers are to be believed, the Continental Powers themselves are getting sick of the naval demonstration against Turkey, but they cannot now draw back without grave humiliation. To save their consistency they must now proceed from words to blows, and thus perhaps raise the signal for a war on a grand scale, but this seems a sorry motive to shed innocent blood for. Under any circumstances Turkey will have to be destroyed and her soil divided up among the civilized and more powerful nations of Europe. It seems that the Russian policy is about to be put in force not only with the sanction but by the active coöperation of the European powers, and England is likely to act with and not in antagonism to her.

Russia, however, does not expect to gain all her ends without fighting and she is accordingly preparing for war in Europe by economizing her resources in Asia. The expedition against the Tekke Turcomans is postponed, and as the British are withdrawing from Afghanistan, not improbably by virtue of a private understanding with Russia, there is no immediate hurry for the Russian advance on Merv, which can be taken up at any time when Russia has leisure. The attitude of Russia towards China too has rather suddenly changed. A few weeks ago the *venu*

of the negotiations was shifted to Peking, where the Russian plenipotentiary would be ostentatiously backed by a naval demonstration, and where terms could be dictated to China with every prospect of success. This programme has been changed. M. Butzoff has gone back to St. Petersburg, the Marquis Ts'ing has been detained in Russia, the Czar has dropped the more severe tone of a few weeks ago, and professes himself once more willing to resume negotiations at the Russian capital. There are evident signs of Russia's desire to avoid any difficulty on her Siberian frontier, a prudent resolve which has obviously been dictated to her by the critical aspect of European affairs. Whatever happens, Russia must not be unprepared to cut in and have her slice of Turkey, if Turkey is to be cut up. The fruit which Russia has been watching and waiting for so many years seems to be ripening rapidly, more rapidly indeed than could have been expected even a year ago, and Russia must be ready to pluck it. A European war is a horrible thing to contemplate. But it may come sooner or later, for no concert of Europe in our opinion can amicably settle the questions which the break-up of Turkey will open, but as Lord Derby said, he would prefer the war later. The longer a devastating war is put off, the better. There is always a chance of avoiding it altogether.

THE cessation by the *Sanji* of their escorts is significant of a much better state of things in the country than one might have expected. It will be remembered that after the assassination of Mr. Okubo—probably the greatest minister Japan has produced since the restoration,—in the spring of 1878, the ministers were, by order of the Emperor, provided with cavalry escorts of about six men each. Probably these had the effect of preventing further attacks about the same time, by some among the idle and mischievous class of *samurai* youth, from which the Home Minister's murderers were drawn. The statesmen who are chiefly concerned, and who comprehend better than any others the meaning of the step which they are taking, have now decided to dispense with these troublesome marks of dignity. It has been well known for some time past that the younger members of the Cabinet objected to the guards, and employed them as little as possible. Indeed many substituted a few police for the more imposing escort of cavalry. Probably the ministers have reflected that the heated feeling generated in the country by the Satsuma rebellion, to which Mr. Okubo fell a victim, has now long passed away, and that no cause for similar excitement has arisen. In any case, it is worth noticing that the responsible ministers of Japan have shown in this practicable manner, their belief that the old feelings of their countrymen have so far changed that they can exercise their high functions without the fear of personal danger or insult. It is a pledge of the absence of strong or excited political feeling in the country.

IN an otherwise very able, and, so far as we can judge, very accurate work—Mr. James Routledge's "Popular Progress in England"—we find the subjoined passage:—

"The great rulers and lawgivers of antiquity sought light, often by personal and laborious travel in many lands, and always by a fair consideration of the views and experience of other men. What ancient legislators did in a way that accorded with their time, the French did in a way that accorded with theirs, and the Mikado of Japan has within a very recent period done in a way that accords with his perceptions of statesmanship in a country which begins to attract the attention of Europe as with a magnet. He has, it is said,

sent out, or is sending out, men to search for a new and true faith which shall serve for a basis of public morals. It is the aim of a royal philosopher, and the most that can be said against it is that philosophers never yet have been very successful in the enunciation and perpetuation of any living religious faith. One vital truth is probably as much as any people can grasp at a time. The policy of the Mikado is simply a curious experiment; not to Japan, for the destiny of the nation may depend on it, but to the nations that are lookers on."

The writer is quite right. It would be a very curious experiment, if the Mikado had ever sent men over the face of the earth to select a religion for him. It is not difficult to imagine the astonishment of His Majesty over the dirt-eaters of Oregon, or the Mumbo Jumbo of the African negro, or the Brownists, Antinomians, Pelagians *et hoc genus omne*. Not the least surprising part of the matter is to find an able and popular English writer gravely discussing such trash.

"IT'S an ill wind that blows nobody good" is a well known axiom, which was verified lately in a somewhat peculiar manner in the Philippine Islands. In a late number of the *Strait Times*, we read a remarkable account of the successful recovery of cargo which had been under twelve fathoms of water for over four years, and was again brought within man's reach by the late terrible earthquake at Manila. Four years ago, the first-class iron vessel *Rhoades*, of 1,600 tons register, was scuttled in Manila bay, she having caught fire when on the point of sailing with a full and valuable cargo of hemp, pearl shell, gum copal, bar copper, &c. During the recent earthquake she was thrown up by a tidal wave, from where she lay in 12 fathoms water to close in shore in 2 or 3 fathoms, and was then purchased by an enterprising diving and salvage company, just started in Singapore, for the trifling sum of \$70, and it now appears that her cargo has not suffered from her long submersion and is valued at about £60,000 by manifest.

#### REUTERS'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 15th November, 1880.

FRANCE.—The Ministry resigned, but the Chamber of Deputies having passed a vote of confidence, the resignation was withdrawn.

LONDON, 18th November, 1880.

The rebellion at the Cape is becoming more serious, and owing to the hazardous state of affairs, the burghers have been called out.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVISSE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2510, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 20TH DAY, DO-YO-BI.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

##### DEATH.

At Hongkong, on 2nd November, aged 35, M. HONDA, Japanese Agent of the Nisau Bishi Mail Steamship Company, Hongkong.

The home mails arrived here on the 14th instant by the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tanis*, and the P. & O. Com-

pany's steamer *Malacca* left at one o'clock this morning, with home despatches; beyond this there are no mails to report.

The S. S. *Devonshire*, 1,512 tons, Capt. A. McGachen, from London, &c., arrived in port on Thursday night last. The *China Mail* writes that "this vessel is one of the 'Oriental' line, owned by Messrs. G. Marshall & Co. of Philpot Lane, London, but chartered by Messrs. Bushley & Co., who, we understand, propose putting eight steamships upon the line between London, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Hiogo. The two steamships *Castilla* and *Galley of Lorne*, which have been out on this trip before, are two of the same line." Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. are the consignees at this port.

The following particulars of the most unfortunate accident to the *Braemar Castle* came to hand by the French mail:—

"The *Braemar Castle* arrived at Penang on the 16th October with high pressure piston broken, and was lying at double anchor in the harbour during repairs. At about 4.45 a.m. on the 28th, at dawn, with a good moonlight, the S. S. *Breconshire* from London, coming in to take up a berth, managed to come stem on to the *Braemar Castle*, cutting her down to nine feet below the water line on the starboard-side at the fore-rigging. Anchors were at once slipped, and the *Breconshire* attempted to tow her ashore, but the mail steamer had come in and anchored between them and the shore, and so prevented this without dropping astern, and before shallow water could be reached the *Braemar Castle* sank head-foremost in about nine fathoms of water, and the masts and about two feet of the funnel only are visible. She sank at 5.55 a.m. The *Breconshire* is uninjured. The wreck has been surveyed, but the Surveyors have not yet given their decision. All lives were saved."

Another letter adds that "when the collision took place, the *Braemar Castle's* lights were quite in order. . . . As to raising the vessel nothing can of course be said at present or until further investigation into her position &c., has been made, but it is said that the undertaking would be a very difficult one owing to the current at the spot where she lies being very strong. Messrs. Guthrie & Co., who are the agents at Singapore are securing from H. M. S. *Curacao*, the services of divers to go to Penang to report on this point."

The *Penang Gazette* contains the following account of the sinking of the steamer:—

"As the steamship *Breconshire* was steaming in to take up a berth at a little before 5 a.m. this morning, she ran into the steamship *Braemar Castle*, then lying at anchor in the harbour. The latter vessel had a large rent made in her side abaft the forechains, and her Captain, finding his vessel sinking, called upon the *Breconshire* to tow him into shallow water and slipped his anchors. The *Breconshire* promptly took the *Braemar Castle* in tow, but owing to the P. and O. steamer *Indus*, which had anchored shortly before, swinging across stream, the tow ropes had to be cast adrift in order to avoid another collision, and the *Braemar Castle* slowly drifted past the *Indus* and at 5.55 a.m. settled down by the head about ten ship's lengths to the northward of the latter in nine fathoms of water, where she now lies with just about a foot of her funnel visible above water. There was no loss of life, we are glad to be able to report."—*China Mail*.

The high prizes given at our last Race Meeting has been productive of some good, as we learn that Taels 300 have been paid for the grey pony *Louis d'Or*, for a Yokohama purchaser. Surely our friend intends to win all the rich German and French cups of the future. *Louis d'Or's* record is excellent. He ran a close second to *Zip* in the *Strath Plate*, 1½ miles, in 3 min. 18 secs. He ran third to *Zip* and *First Clarinette* in the *Margot Cup*, 1½ miles, in 3 min. 25 secs: second to *Prejudice* (the crack) in the *Grand Stand Stakes*, 1½ miles, in 3 min., 19 secs. He was also second to *Strathpeffer* in the *Farmers' Cup*, 1½ miles, in 2 min. 44 secs. Verily, the old ponies had better be kept in their stables next spring, unless, indeed, our *hill* proves too much for the golden monarchist.

By the French mail, which arrived on Friday morning last, we received a communication from the agent of Signora Patti's

Concert Company now performing at Singapore. The Agent states it is the intention of the Company to visit this port at an early date, taking Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe *en route*. We are informed that Mlle Carlotta Patti has gained a great reputation in England, and is sister to Adelina Patti, the great Italian Opera singer. Mlle Patti is accompanied by M. de Munck, the great Belgian violoncellist; Signor Campi-Collaji, an eminent baritone, and other artists. The tour in Australia has been a most successful one, and has been looked upon as the most striking musical event in the history of the southern hemisphere.

In H. B. M.'s Court for Japan, on Friday last, a coloured man was charged with larceny. He claimed to be a Turkish subject and was consequently handed over to the Japanese authorities as a non-treaty subject, the offence having been committed on shore. The prisoner was afterwards brought up before the native authorities, but as they declined to pay any fee, the interpreter very properly refused to assist and the case was consequently dismissed.

A gentleman backed himself, on Thursday last, to ride the particularly fidgety pony *Crusader* round the road, yesterday, in a saddle *without girths*, for \$50. A start was effected at 11.10 a.m. before a number of spectators, from No. 37, Settlement. True to his old style *Crusader*, to use the graphic description of one of the spectators, skated backwards up the Camp Hill. His rider, however, was thoroughly equal to him and shortly after noon brought the pony in, having accomplished his task, in which was included the not altogether disagreeable item of drinking one glass of beer at three separate tea-houses. Quite a crowd attended at the stables of Messrs. Cobb & Co., who followed the rider as referees, and the winner was greeted with well-deserved applause.

A case of sudden death occurred in the Settlement on Saturday evening last. A raffle was being held at the saloon of Mr. Gibbs, No. 41, and Mr. J. White, of 136 Honmura Road, who was interested in the matter, had just thrown his chances, when he fell backwards, dead. The cause of this was heart disease, from which the deceased suffered for some time past.

We were glad to see a large audience at the Gaiety Theatre last Monday evening at the dramatic performance given by the Amateurs of H. M. S. *Comus*. We believe that strenuous exertions were made to sell the tickets for both parts of the house, and we hope the result will encourage our naval dramatic friends to give us another representation while they remain in port.

The entertainment opened with a scene from Buckstone's Comedy of "Luke the Labourer;" setting forth how a vision of "Cold Pudding" (combined with the warm embraces of Jenny) deterred a young countryman from a projected visit to the gaieties of the metropolis. This was ably acted by Messrs. Edwards and Roalf, and immediately put the audience *en rapport* with the stage.

The second part consisted of a variety programme,—songs, stump orations, etc., all of which seemed to delight the gods. These latter grew especially enthusiastic over such songs as "The Old Arm Chair" and "Launch the Lifeboat." These songs were both well sung and re-demanded with a wild furor by the impromptu chorus—which as usual delighted in hearing itself again. We must not omit to mention a violin duo with piano accompaniment, kindly contributed by three amateurs in lieu of the "Charge of the Light Brigade," omitted from the programme.

The evening came to a pleasant ending by a brisk little comic drama—"Good for Nothing," in which Mr. Roalf, in the title rôle, won thunders of applause. He was ably supported by the rest of the company. The audience was convulsed with laughter, and went away convinced that the crew of the *Comus* possess among their number a good deal of histrionic talent, which we shall only be too glad to see displayed once more in furtherance of the *Atalanta*, or any other fund.

Commenting on the arrival of the Parisian actress, Mlle Sarah Bernhardt, in New York, a San Francisco journal makes the following extraordinary statement respecting the sale of

Theatre tickets:—The sale of the Bernhardt tickets netted \$21,000 this morning (October 1st) in forty-five minutes. The queue of patient watchers in the lobby of Booth's Theatre was still unbroken when the light of morning appeared, the line having remained all night. Three hundred and fifty seats, representing \$21,000 in the treasury, were sold. *The Tribune* says that this is probably the largest amount of money ever received in a theatrical box office in one day. Five seats were the largest number bought by one person. The orchestra and balcony of Booth's Theatre seat 1,000 people, hence there are many good seats left. The sale of single nights will begin on Monday morning, and it is then that the greatest competition for places is expected.

Thursday's meeting of the Rifle Association came off pretty punctually. Fifteen competitors appeared, and among the leaders the shooting was creditable. The first prize of the Association Cups was won by Mr. A. Barnard, the second prize falling to Mr. A. H. Dare, who also carried off the silver medal of the National Rifle Association. The sun shone brightly, but the entire absence of wind caused the smoke to hang in the range valley, and at times rendered the target almost invisible. The winning scores were, however, exceedingly good.

We append the scores:—

ASSOCIATION CUPS.—400 and 500 yards. 5 shots each range. 1st prize, \$30. Second \$10.

A. Barnard	... ..	46 points.
A. H. Dare	... ..	37 "
Guissani	... ..	36 "
Cocking	... ..	34 "
Bland	... ..	33 "
Schinné	... ..	31 "
Talbot	... ..	30 "
Inglis	... ..	28 "
Glennie	... ..	27 "
Douglas	... ..	26 "
Stiebel	... ..	26 "
15 competed.		

SILVER MEDAL OF NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—200, 500 and 600 yards. 5 shots each range.

A. H. Dare	... ..	62 points.
Talbot	... ..	48 "
Inglis	... ..	46 "
Bland	... ..	44 "
Barnard	... ..	44 "
Douglas	... ..	41 "
Cocking	... ..	39 "
Schinné	... ..	39 "
Guissani	... ..	35 "
15 competed.		

The Consolation prize, 5 shots at 200 yards, value \$20, competed for on the following day, was won by Mr. Guissani.

We learn that another case of sudden death has taken place in Yokohama. On this occasion it was on Sunday morning last, near the Central Police Station on the Bluff. A gentleman was proceeding to town from his hill residence when he saw a Chinaman, apparently dead, lying in the road. Examination proving that life was not quite extinct, with assistance he had the man placed in a jinrickshaw for conveyance to the hospital. Here, however, the inevitable policeman appeared on the scene and declared, in an insulting tone and manner, that the individual should not be removed from the spot until such time as some peculiar formalities (known only, we presume, to Japanese policemen) should have been gone through. However, by the time these preliminaries had been effected, it was found that instead of a bed and medical treatment in the hospital being required, a coffin was the only article necessary, as the man had died in the interval. Should the Authorities feel anxious for confirmation of the above, we have our informant's permission to hand them his card.

The Mitsu Bishi steamer *Hiroshima Maru* arrived in harbour early on Thursday morning with the Shanghai and way port mails on board. We take the undernoted items from the *Shanghai Evening Courier*. There is nothing of importance to notice in our Nagasaki or Kobe exchanges.

To celebrate the election of General Garfield as the next President of the United States of America, the large holiday flag and pennant were to-day, (Nov. 6th) hoisted on the United States Consulate-General flagstaff, and in addition, a

white pennant underneath with the name of the successful candidate on it.

At twenty minutes past six o'clock on Wednesday morning, (Nov. 3rd) the Chinese Alphabetical gunboat *Delta* was under steam proceeding down the river on the strong ebb tide, and from some cause or other took a sheer as she passed the U. S. corvette *Alert*, and grazed the latter vessel's port bow, carrying away the port foretopmast studdingsail boom, crushing the catamaran and knocking one of the sailors, who was aloft scraping the boom, into the water. Fortunately, the man was not seriously hurt and was quickly picked up, and has since been able to return to his work.

A Daily newspaper in the French language is to be started in Shanghai next week. It will be entitled *L'Independant de Shanghai*, and in addition to the usual journalistic contents will furnish its readers with selections from works of fiction.

Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock an old China resident, Mr. F. P. Knight, put an end to his existence by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The bullet entered the roof of his mouth and lodged in the skull, from which it was afterwards extracted by Dr. Henderson. The deceased appears to have died instantaneously and without a struggle. From the evidence given at the inquest this morning, it seems that at times he was in a morbid condition of mind. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased committed suicide whilst laboring under temporary insanity.

The United States corvette *Alert* left yesterday morning early, in response to a telegram from the Rear Admiral, ordering her to proceed at once to Hongkong. She had no other orders, but it is supposed that she would go to the *James Bailey*, of 1,531 tons, Mann, master, which vessel left Hongkong on the 13th ulto., on a voyage to Vancouver's Island, but appears to have been lost somewhere near Hoihow a few days afterwards. It is said that some of the foreigners belonging to her had been killed by the natives. A report was circulated in the settlement yesterday to the effect that the *Alert* had been ordered out to look for the *Brown Brothers*, on board which, it was said, mutiny had occurred, and that the Manila sailors had murdered the Americans on board. The *Brown Brothers* cleared at Shanghai, on 9th Oct., for Manila. We have made enquiries at the agents' offices, but they have no such information.

An official journal at Amsterdam says that the Dutch General at Acheen has had to retire somewhat, his forces being insufficient to gain a decisive victory over the Achinese. Acheen has been some years at war with the Netherlands, which claims sovereignty over all Sumatra, but which has had no little trouble in enforcing their claim. The Kingdom of this name extends from the River Sinkel to the west end of the island, and has a coast line as long as that of France. It was once a powerful State; has an area of 22,000 square miles, and a population of about 450,000. The natives of Sumatra are principally Malays, who profess, rather than practice, Mahomedanism. In appearance, manners and customs the Achinese differ widely from all the inhabitants, except the Lampongs of other parts of Sumatra. They are tall, well-formed, active, intelligent, but cunning, proud, perfidious, and very cruel. Their habits are simple, though they are opium-eaters and slaves of the drug. Caste prevails among them as well as polygamy, their wives being bought from their nearest relatives at rates regulated by youth, physical condition, and personal experience. The Achinese houses are erected on posts of iron-wood, and several families live under one roof. Acheen alone produces 8,000 tons of pepper annually, and exports cotton, raw silk, benzoin, camphor, sapan-wood, sulphur, gold, and precious stones, receiving in exchange salt, opium, manufactured goods, etc. The Achinese will give anything for opium—many of them subsist on it—even its weight in gold, if they can get it on no better terms. They are superior in every way to the other Malays of the island, and are far more formidable in war. Marco Polo visited Sumatra in the thirteenth century; Alvaro Tozeo in 1503, and Signera in 1509, the Portuguese then beginning to trade with the natives. Ninety years later the Dutch reached Sumatra under Houtman, who, on a second visit, was treacherously murdered at Acheen. Two vessels from Zealand, with

commissioners-General De Rol and Laurens Bikker, arrived there in 1601, and were kindly received by the native king, procured full cargoes, and returned with two Achinese Ambassadors. The Dutch afterwards drove the Portuguese from their factory at Pulu Tzinko, to the south of Padang, which became (1666) the seat of Dutch power on the coast. Within a few years Bencolen was surrendered to them, and the southern division of Sumatra soon followed. Various rebellions have since occurred, with the invariable result of increasing the territorial possessions of the Netherlands. An expedition was sent in 1865 to the King of Asahan, a small State on the northeast coast, to compel him to submit to Dutch authority, and since 1872, the Netherlands have been engaged in hostilities, more or less active, with the Achinese, who are steadily melting away. They have been the chief obstacle to the entire control of Sumatra, and their opposition cannot, in the nature of things, last very much longer. The Dutch will soon be absolute masters of the whole of Sumatra.

The name of Captain Kidd will be familiar to our readers, most of whom, in their boyish days, have probably personated that famous pirate. Kidd was reported to have buried enormous treasures, and the discovery of some of them forms the subject of "The Gold Beetle," one of Edgar Allan Poe's most imaginative stories. Even in these matter-of-fact days the treasures seem to be attracting attention, as we notice in an exchange that Captain Kidd's famous treasure is being sought in the Hudson, off the south end of Round Island, near Peekskill. The staunch schooner Mary D. Leach is engaged in the work for the international Submarine Company of Connecticut, and her powerful hydraulic force-pumps are said to have already cleared the mud from part of the deck of the sunken vessel. The prophet of the enterprise is D. D. Chapin, 65 years old, who searched for the ship 35 years ago and finally invented what he calls a marine compass. This discovers metals under water, it is claimed; but after locating Kidd's ship, Chapin abandoned further search and went into mining ventures. He now finds that the ship has sunk out of sight in the mud, but asserts that his compass shows her to have \$100,000 in gold coin and many times that amount in silver in her hold. Chapin claims to have once seen a book in which Captain Kidd's first mate stated that they fled up the Hudson from pursuit, but ran into an island and sunk. An old caisson found on Round Island confirms this story, in his opinion.

We read in a late number of the *New York World*, that the corner-stone of the Obelisk was laid in Central Park, on the afternoon of October 9th, by Most Worshipful Jesse B. Anthony, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, assisted by the Grand Lodge and some two hundred and fifty Masonic lodges, and escorted by the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and ten commanderies of New York and Brooklyn and four visiting commanderies. The day was delightfully fine; and the result was a full representation of the best lodges in the jurisdiction. After 12 o'clock in the day the streets crossing Fifth avenue were made lively by the sound of music from the different bands which were escorting divisions of lodges and commanderies to their places on the streets east and west of the avenue from Fifteenth to Twenty-second street. Early in the morning Temple Commandery, No. 2, of Albany, and Apollo Commandery, No. 15, of Troy, arrived in the city by their respective boats and proceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel to breakfast and prepare for a long march. Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 1, of Jersey City, and Damascus Commandery, No. 5, of Newark, arrived in the city by the 12.30 boat from Jersey City, and proceeded direct to the places assigned them on East sixteenth street, escorted by a detachment of Palestine Commandery, No. 18. Upwards of nine thousand masons composed the line of parade. The *World* gives the following interesting account of the masonic emblems found with the obelisk:—

"In the removal of the foundations of the obelisk there was made what is considered a very important historical discovery relating to the Order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and confirming its claim of ancient origin. When Lieutenant-Commander Gorringer removed the obelisk and pedestal it was

found that the latter stood on nine large blocks; six of these formed the upper and middle steps—the middle steps being cut out of the face of the block—while the other three were in the space inclosed in the six. All of these blocks are of hard limestone, with the exception of one, which is of syenite granite and is placed in the east angle of the inclosed space. The corners of the foundation, like the corners of the obelisk, were laid towards the cardinal points of the compass. The block of granite already mentioned is exactly two royal Egyptian cubits square and two Nahud or builder's cubits high; it has evidently been carefully dressed, and probably polished, while the other two blocks in the inclosed space are rough hewn and of irregular shape. After the upper tier had been removed it was found that the lower step was formed of a tier of eighteen pieces. All of these are of hard limestone except three, two of which are of syenite and one of a different kind of limestone. One of the pieces of syenite is an oblong block, having the upper half hewn to the form of a mechanic's square. Its long section is 8 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 5½ inches and its short section 4 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 7¾ inches, measuring the length in each case from the outer angle of the square. It is 2½ inches thick and would seem to have been originally a parallelogram 8 feet 6 inches long by 4 feet 3 inches broad, and the form of a Mason's square given to its upper surface by cutting out and lowering to the depth of nine inches that part of the stone included between the two inner lines of the square and the continuations of the transverse lines of its two ends. The lower part of the stone still has its original form of a parallelogram. The space cut out of its upper part was filled with the ordinary limestone of the foundations, so that on its first discovery only the upper surface in the form of the Mason's square could be seen. The thinner part of the stone has been broken, perhaps by the unequal pressure that came upon it, but the part forming the square is still perfect. The other piece of syenite is of irregular form, and differs from all the other pieces of the foundation in having the upper surface rough. Any one who examines it must be convinced that this roughness is not natural, and close examination will disclose tool marks on it, showing that pieces had been gouged out of this upper surface to make the roughness more apparent. The perfect block of syenite stood on the east end of the long arm of the square and the piece of white limestone was in the space between the perfect block and the lower part of the block out of which the square is cut alongside the long arms. The rough block of syenite stood in the west angle of of the space inclosed by the eighteen pieces forming the lower step, touching the short arm of the square and on a level with it.

"When the square was discovered it was thought to be the lid of a sarcophagus, and several gentlemen were invited to witness its removal, among them a distinguished archaeologist. Great was the disappointment when it had been raised that nothing was found under it. Every one present was struck with its peculiar form, the difference in the cement and its relative position to the perfect block. A large number of Masons of almost every nationality and creed have since examined the pieces and have had their positions explained, and every one of them fully confirms the opinion that these three pieces of syenite were intended to represent the three Masonic emblems—the perfect ashlar, the square and the rough ashlar.

"The piece of white limestone referred to as having been found sandwiched in between the perfect block and the recess of the square was broken by the workmen in their eagerness to get at the supposed sarcophagus. This accident revealed its remarkable purity and exceptional whiteness. Break it where you may, not a spot could be found in the fracture. This peculiarity, coupled with its position, convinced the experts that this also is a Masonic emblem—the lambskin apron. The arms of the square are not of the same width; this unusual circumstance is at once explained by measuring them, when we find that the long arm corresponds with an Egyptian royal cubit, and the short arm to an Egyptian Nahud cubit. The architect was either bent on perpetuating these measurements or the square was removed from its original foundation just as it is being removed now. The short arm is exactly as long as the long arm which is exactly five Egyptian royal cubits in length. Another noticeable feature of the square is a lead that is cut

at the junction of the inner edge with the lower part of the block. There are three divisions, and the middle one is much broader than the other two.

"The block that lay alongside of the long arm of the square was found to have on its upper surface a piece of iron, which was at once recognized as having the form of a Mason's towel. On examination it was found to have been laid on cement so as to make it adhere to the stone, which fact disposes of the presumption that it had been accidentally left there by one of the workmen.

The block next to the one forming the east angle of the lower step has a diamond-shaped recess in the side adjacent to the east angle. There was nothing in the hole, nor could it have been cut for the purpose of fastening the piece, as there was no corresponding aperture nor dowel on the face of the adjacent block. Indeed, this carefully cut diamond-shaped hole has no explanation, except that it was designed to represent another Masonic emblem—the Master's jewel. All of the stones forming the tier next below the lower step were rough-hewn and without marks, except three. One of these was the keystone, and stood exactly in the centre of the structure under the axis of the obelisk and the pedestal, in which position it was discovered by Mr. Zola, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Egypt. Several figures and lines cut in relief are distinctly traceable on one of the faces of this stone. Two of the sides are cut away so as to form a right angular notch and another face has the arc of a circle inscribed on it.

"One of the figures represents a square, another a semicircle, and another the sides of a spherical triangle. The group of lines may be resolved into three figures. One is in the form of the ancient cubit measure, another is a scale and the other one three columns in perspective. This group of lines and the figures were evidently designed to represent the trestle-board; and what more fitting position for such a design could be found than the centre of the structure—the axis of the obelisk, the keystone of the foundation? Another of the stones of this tier has on one of its faces diagonal lines running parallel to each other, others forming an angle of forty-five degrees with these. On close examination it was found that each of these lines is not a simple scratch, but a carefully cut mark, having two indentations, with a raised bead between.

"Well-informed Masons, capable of appreciating their meaning, say that they are intended to represent the "Master's Mark," and this is certainly borne out by the position of this stone, which was alongside of the keystone and locked into the notch above referred to.

"The third stone of this tier having marks stood in the east angle of the tier, directly under that piece of the lower step that has the diamond-shaped aperture cut into the side. Its upper and lower surfaces and two of its sides are rough-hewn, while two of the sides have been most carefully cut. The angle formed by these two sides has a marked similarity to the capital of an Ionic column with its spirals and beads. This is believed to have been designed to represent "Wisdom"—the Master.

"Last of all was found in the debris removed from the foundation a piece of lead, which on examination was found to be a plummet. The obelisk was also surrounded by a mosaic pavement; it was approached by three steps, of which the middle one was very much narrower than the other two, and united to the upper; it stood on a single block; under this block, within the steps, were a perfect ashlar in the east, a rough ashlar in the west, a square, a trowel, and an apron between them: in the axis of the structure there was a keystone, with figures cut on one of its faces to represent a trestle-board, alongside of it a stone having the "Master's Mark," and on the same level in the "East" another, the emblem of "Wisdom," and immediately above this a diamond-shaped aperture, representing the Master's jewel."

We have repeatedly and at length called the attention of the Bureau of Woods and Forests to advantages likely to accrue from the results of Afforestation in this country. We read in a foreign exchange an interesting account of the advance of

that science in France:—"French forestry has accomplished wonders in France of late years. Wind-blown hill-tops have been covered with shrubs and trees by building weirs in the mountain gorges and gradually cultivating vegetation upwards. The Torrent du Benquet is one of the best examples of this reforestation. In 1868 it was only a bare ravine of rocks. The torrent is now quieter, and has never since devastated the valley below with periodical inundations, as was formerly the case. From 1861 to 1877, 68,000 acres were planted with trees, and 6700 trees tufted, at an expense of 1,725,000 francs. The reclamation of sand dunes is accomplished by building strong fences and planting meadow grass, sedges, broom, or espartero grass in the lee of the masses formed by the shifting sands against the fences. The blue gum tree has been planted extensively in the South of France, and the marshes at the mouth of the Var have been drained, and the fevers that used to prevail there have been ended. In poorer soil the American oak has been planted." If France can do so much in this direction what might Japan do if those interested were properly encouraged.

The following remarks on the production of Wool in America are taken from the columns of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and may be worth perusal by our general readers—both foreign and native:—Yolo ranks among the first counties of the Sacramento valley in the production of wool. It is estimated that over 100,000 sheep are owned and pastured within its boundaries. A large percentage of these sheep have been graded up to a standard sufficiently fine to insure a heavy yield, both at the spring and fall clips, of marketable wool. Great pains are generally taken by our heaviest wool growers to put only the best quality of their product on the market. This is sold to local buyers at prices ranging from 10 to 20 cents per pound. Our local buyers unload their purchases, of course, as they can do so at a profit on their investment. The parties to whom they sell ship the wool to manufacturing establishments in the Eastern States and dispose of it at a profit to themselves. The wool is then manufactured into different kinds of goods, which are sold wholesale to the commission merchants and other dealers, who in turn again sell to the retail men, who sell the goods back to the producer for use in everyday life. It is, of course, the supposition that every firm through whose hands the raw material or the manufactured goods pass, makes more or less profit in handling the same. It will therefore be seen that the producer, when he purchases back his wool in the shape of blankets, clothing or other necessary articles, is compelled to pay an enormous advance over the original price received. In other words, he raises the commodity for nothing and pays a high price for the privilege. Now this is all wrong. We hold that if there is any profit in the production of wool or any other staple, the producer, and not the middle man, is the one who should receive the benefit of that profit. Now this can be easily done in this county if the wool growers would only take the proper view of the case and act accordingly. Let a joint stock company be formed with a capital sufficiently large to build and put into operation a woollen mill of sufficient capacity to manufacture into different kinds of fabrics all the raw material produced. Let every sheep man take stock in the same in proportion to the amount of raw material he can reasonably expect to furnish annually. Let the wool produced here be manufactured here, and thus insure to the producer all the profit which now accrues to those who handle the material up to the time it leaves the Eastern manufacturer's hands. Besides the benefits to accrue to the producer in case the above suggestions should be acted upon, the entire community would also be benefitted thereby in proportion to the magnitude of the enterprise. Should a woollen mill be put in operation here it would give steady employment to many of our boys and girls; it would serve to increase the assessment roll of the county; it would infuse life into the business of our merchants; it would give a new impetus to all transactions in real estate, and, in fact, be of great and lasting benefit to every class of people in our midst; and besides all that, would, in all probability, be the nucleus around which other manufacturing interests would cluster in the future.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Shōheikuwan, Seidō, Tōkiō, on Tuesday, November 9th, Dr Divers, President, in the chair. The election of Lady Mary Thompson as a non-resident member was announced. It was also announced that Mr. J. M. Dixon had been elected Treasurer of the Society, and that Messrs. E. G. Holtham, and H. T. Terry, had been chosen to fill the seats in the Council rendered vacant by the absence from Japan of Messrs. Bramsen and Gubbins.

The Corresponding Secretary, in the absence of the author, read a paper by Mr. B. H. Chamberlain, entitled "Notes on the Dialects spoken in Abidzu."

The author observed that the dialect of Abidzu appears allied to that spoken in Yonezawa as described by Mr. C. H. Dallas in a former volume of the Society's Transactions. Its chief peculiarities in pronunciation are the contraction of the diphthong *ai* into *é*, and sounding the syllable *hi* as *fi*, but it is wanting in that tendency to nasalization which marks other northern dialects. Grammatical peculiarities seemed to be the excessive use of archaic honorific forms like *morassharu*, to ride, and *mite isasu* to see. The pronouns in use are *ore* for the First Person among equals and *wasshi* to superiors, *omé* for the Second Person universally. The paper concluded with suggesting that missionaries and teachers resident in the interior might do great service to philology by studying local dialects, for which they have much better opportunities than passing travellers.

After a few remarks by the President, who regretted the absence of the author, and its cause, and by Mr. S. Tsuda,

Mr. Satow said.—There are four points to which the student of a particular dialect ought to direct his attention; 1st, to the collection of words and forms different from those of the standard speech; 2ndly, he should endeavour to distinguish those which are peculiar to the particular dialect from those which are found in other rural dialects; 3rdly, he should mark those which are archaic words preserved, and 4thly note those which are merely corruptions of the standard speech.

Of all the dialects, that of Satsuma probably differs most widely from the standard. Two natives of the province conversing in it would be quite incomprehensible to a person acquainted solely with the Yedo dialect. A few years ago, while hurriedly crossing the province, I obtained the following specimens.

## SATSUMA DIALECT.

Satsuma.	Yedo.
Gattsuri .....	kitchiri .....
Mambō .....	richō .....
Doshika .....	doreake .....
Koshiko .....	koredake .....
Tonaji .....	teishi .....
Okuta .....	niōbō .....
Mamō-sambō .....	gohō or shihō .....
Chinka .....	chiukai .....
Futoka .....	ōkii .....
Yawurashi .....	yawarakai .....
Hayatsuiki .....	kan-dokuri .....
Chaku .....	dobin .....
Teshico .....	kozara .....
Bontan .....	jābon .....
Modoru .....	kaeru .....
Nukui .....	atatukai .....
Nukumeru .....	atatameru .....
Agumu .....	aruku .....
Bu .....	ninsoku .....
Kashira .....	saisho .....
Makaru .....	yuku .....

Verbs of the 2nd conjugation are conjugated like verbs of the 1st except in participle, e.g. *miranu* for *miru*, *mirō* for *miru*.

The Kiōto dialect, as far as pronunciation is concerned, differs from that of Tōkiō (the Yedo dialect) very slightly. In the introduction to Dr. Hepburn's larger Japanese-English Dictionary it is stated that at Kiōto *y* has the hard sound of *y* in *gy*, *guin*, and that *se* and *ze* are pronounced *she* and *je*. I have been several times in Kiōto for several days together, in constant conversation with the inhabitants, but have failed to

detect these peculiarities. It is also usually supposed that the Kiōto people pronounce *ye* instead of *e* when that syllable occurs at the beginning of a word, but though I have listened very carefully for this *y* I have never heard it, except when pronounced rapidly after a word immediately preceding, when the passage from the final nasal *n* or a vowel naturally gives rise to the semi-vowel *y*, as is the case in the Yedo dialect also. It is this fact which has led foreigners to call the Japanese dollar *yen* instead of *en*, because they always hear it immediately after a numeral ending in a vowel. At the beginning of a sentence no *y* is heard either in the Kiōto or in the Yedo dialect.

The Kiōto dialect is certainly more correct in pronouncing certain Chinese syllables *kuan*, *kratsu*, *krui*, *gran*, *gratsu*, *grui*, etc. instead of *kan*, *katsu*, *kai*, *gan*, *gatsu*, *gui*, etc. like the inhabitants of Tōkiō. It is a curious fact that in the province of Kadzusa, on the eastern side of Yedo Bay, therefore further from the ancient capital, the correct pronunciation is preserved. Still the Kiōto people use several corrupt grammatical forms and corrupted expressions of which the Yedo dialect is not guilty, and I think it is going somewhat too far to say that the language of Kiōto is the standard. For instance they say *sen' naran*, must do, for *u senba naran*; *kōte*, *kōta*, buying, bought, for *kutte*, *katta*, which latter forms are certainly nearer to the classical *kahite*, *kahita*. They have corrupted *dono yōmu* and *dono yōmi* into *domaina*, *domaini*, and *da* is changed into *ja*. They have a great tendency to drop final *n*, as in *go nri* use for *go nri anobane*.

Another characteristic of the Kiōto dialect is the use of honorific verbs in *sharu*, as *omousharu* from *omou*, to think, *misusharu* from *miru*, to see, *wassharu* from *suru*, to do. *Irassharu* is the only such form known to the Yedo dialect.

Nukui .....	warm.
Inuru .....	to go.
Nukumeru .....	to warm.
Modoru .....	to return.
Otoru .....	to be inferior.
Neki .....	vicinity, side.
Nurui .....	weak (of tobacco.)
Yonari .....	the evening.
Na-moshi .....	I say!
Sakai .....	because.
Kuchinawa .....	snake.
Oiden' ka .....	for komu ka.
Gozaru .....	to come, to go.
Messima .....	by no means!

These are of course only a few of the expressions found in the Kiōto dialect, and absent from that of Yedo, and it is also probable that none of them are peculiar to the ancient capital.

Mention was made by Mr. Wright and Mr. Blanchet of some other dialectical peculiarities, after which Prof. Atkinson read a paper on *Kaki-no-shibu*, by T. Ishikawa, graduate of the University of Tōkiō. The author shows that on exposure of this liquid to air and light a film is formed (probably consisting of a substance resembling a gum resin) the removal of which renders the liquid inactive. He draws the following conclusions:—

1st.—The strength gained by paper and other articles coated with *kaki-no-shibu* is due to the formation in the pores of the material of the above-mentioned film.

2nd.—The formation of this film is due to the presence of small particles of gum-resin held in suspension in the liquid, which, on oxidation become solid and darker in colour, like lacquer. Hence the dark colour which paper so treated always possesses.

3rd.—The tannin present in the *kaki-no-shibu* acts as an antiseptic.

4th.—The peculiar smell of the liquid is due to the presence of butyric acid.

Mr. S. Tsuda, speaking in Japanese, which was translated by the corresponding secretary, said that at Tanamura in Oshū, a place well known for the number of poisonous snakes which infest it, the peasants take with them to the fields a supply of *kaki-no-shibu* in bamboo tubes, and apply it to the wound when they receive a snake-bite, to prevent the poison from taking effect. With regard to the conversion of the tannin of the astringent *kaki* into sugar, he mentioned that the Japanese

sometimes bent up one very astringent variety of the fruit into pulp, and add finely powdered barley which has previously been roasted. The mixture after standing for three hours becomes sweet and very agreeable to the palate, and is used in some localities as a substitute for sugar. The dried skin of the astringent *kaki* is also used instead of fish to flavour soup. The best quality of *shibu* is made from a sort of *kaki* no bigger than a grape, which is so astringent that it does not turn sweet, however long it is kept. It sweetens, however, if subjected to frost before it is plucked from the tree. The black *kaki* wood so much esteemed for the manufacture of boxes and other small articles, is chiefly but not altogether derived from the astringent or *shibu-kaki* tree. The colour of the wood is very uncertain and the only sure way to tell before the tree is felled whether its timber is black or not is to drill a hole in the trunk. Two trees growing together and apparently quite alike may turn out to be one of them white and the other black.

Mr. Ewing asked whether the black paint used for fences, etc., composed of *shibu* and lampblack had an effect in preserving the timber to which it was applied, at all comparable to the effects of foreign methods of preservation.

Mr. Atkinson replied that it had some preservative effect, but not much. He added that *kaki* juice after it has become sweet acidifies on exposure to the air, the change being apparently effected by the presence of a small organism of the shape of a lemon, which is also observed in Europe as present during grape fermentation.

The Librarian, the Rev. C. T. Blanchet, then contributed a series of plates illustrative of the great Temple of Bôrdôdâr in Java, and gave the following explanatory account:—The books and volumes of plates of illustrations lying upon the table on exhibition to-day were presented by the Minister of Colonies of the Javanese Government to the Asiatic Society of Japan, and consist of eight volumes of plates and two volumes of letter-press, one in the Dutch, the other in the French language, descriptive of the plates, which are plans and details, together with a perspective view, of the great temple of Bôrdôdâr. This temple is situated in the province of Kadoc, in the island of Java, near the Probo River, about twenty-five miles N. W. of the native capital Yogyakerta. It is the largest temple in existence in the Buddhist style of architecture. Upon an equilateral quadrangular base covering an area of nearly 250,000 square feet, arises a massive pyramid to the height of 116 feet from base to tip of crowning dome. The façades rise abruptly through five galleries until the terraces above are reached, when the grade becomes less steep and abrupt until the lofty crowning dome is reached. The galleries bear upon their outer edges long ranges of buildings, running entirely around the structure, of the most various and fantastic outlines, covered with small spires and cupolas of various shapes and forms, the principal ones covering four hundred and thirty-six niches, occupied by as many statues of Buddha as large as life, seated in his usual attitude, with legs crossed. Upon the inner walls of these buildings are long ranges of bas-reliefs, illustrating, it is believed, scenes in the life of Buddha. The four terraces which surmount the galleries bear seventy-two cupolas and are connected with the base by long flights of steps, which are broken at each gallery and which pass through the buildings under arches. A most interesting feature of the temple lies in the fact that it is hewn out of the solid rock, which was originally formed one of the groups of mountains in the midst of which the temple is situated; and in this fact it bears strong resemblance to the temples of Arabia Petraea, and will doubtless be of as great historical interest as the latter, when it is better known. The letter-press is divided into five parts or chapters, the first containing a minute description of the temple, in all its parts and decorations, with the exception of the bas-reliefs on the walls of the galleries, of which Part II treats in detail. The third chapter is upon the character and destination of this temple as compared with that of the sacred edifices upon the continent of Asia; and it also treats of the numerous statues of Buddha found in the niches of the inner walls and bell-towers.

Part IV. treats of the epoch, and circumstances surrounding the founding and decadence of the temple, in their relation to the ancient history of Java.

Part V. treats of the temple from the artistic point of view, and it also furnishes a study of the culture and customs of the epoch of the building of the temple, as compared with those of the present time in Java.

There are three hundred and ninety-three plates, divided into eight volumes, finely lithographed and printed upon folio plate paper.

Plate I. is the northern elevation, in perspective; Plate II. a map of environs, and Plate III. a ground plan of the temple; Plates IV., VI. and VII. consist of a section and architectural details: while Plate V., in four parts, shows the southern elevation, and Plate VIII. the statues of Buddha; Plates IX. and XII. Doorways of galleries; Plates XII. Architectural ornaments; Plate XIV. Plan of the distribution of the bas-reliefs as illustrated in Plates XV. to CCCXCII. and corresponding with the numbers there given them.

The frontispiece is a perspective view of the temple among the mountains, and Plate CCCXCIII. shows a statue of Gou-nung Daghi.

#### TOKIO CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Gray, C. E. B. Sc. of the Imperial College of Engineering, lectured on Thursday, the 11th instant, in the large room of the above Association, upon 'Energy.'

After remarking that the indestructibility of matter has long been regarded as the fundamental assumption in the science of chemistry, and that men are now bordering on another phase of that science, viz., the transformation of one kind of matter into another kind of matter, the lecturer went on to point out that in physics we have an assumption perhaps more important, though less *material*, than that of the indestructibility of matter, namely the indestructibility of energy. In respect of energy moreover we have got completely into the phase parallel to the second one just mentioned with regard to matter; that is to say, we have arrived at much knowledge as to the transformation of Energy. Energy is usually defined as the capability of doing work, or of producing changes. The idea of it is harder to seize than that of matter, probably because it is less familiar and incapable of appealing to our ordinary senses. What is meant by energy is evidently involved in what is meant by "work." Now we mean by "work," the action of a force in overcoming resistance through space. If for instance I lift a weight from the floor and place it on the table, I overcome the resistance of the earth's attraction through a distance equal to the height of the table, and thus I do "work." Now comes the question, 'what has become of the energy expended in lifting the weight? If energy be indestructible, the quantity expended in lifting the weight must still exist.' The answer is:—It is stored up in the raised weight. The reasonableness of this answer becomes apparent at once, if the weight be allowed to fall from the table. The power of doing work; or in this case, of doing mischief, becomes at once apparent, by the damage done to the floor. Viewed from a physical point of view then, there is a difference between the weight on the table, and the weight on the floor, this difference being expressed as an amount of energy. Again a bullet flying through the air after a rifle is fired is capable of doing work or damage. We have in fact two distinct forms of energy; energy of position and energy of motion. The former was called by Rankine 'potential energy': the latter has been called by Thomson and Tait, 'kinetic energy.' Potential energy is the power of doing work in virtue of relative position, while kinetic energy is the power of doing work in virtue of relative motion. Generally we may say that potential energy is the power possessed by a system of bodies of doing work in passing from one configuration to some other fixed configuration, while kinetic energy is the power of doing work in passing from one rate of change of configuration. Thus if the bob of a pendulum be pushed, it moves a short distance and comes to rest: then immediately begins to move in the opposite direction, its

rate of motion gradually increasing till the bob reaches its lowest position. The rate then gradually decreases until the bob comes to rest again, when it moves once more in an opposite direction, and so on. Now a certain amount of work was done in pushing aside the bob of the pendulum, and in consequence it acquired energy. This energy is at first kinetic, but gradually changes to potential, and from this to kinetic again, and so on. This process would continue for ever, were it not for the fact that the pendulum experiences resistance, which causes it to come gradually to rest. The question of course occurs, where has the energy gone to? This leads to a very interesting part of the subject, namely the transformation of energy into heat. Until comparatively recent times, heat was looked upon as matter, and was called caloric. A material mode of accounting for phenomena has always been the first to be seized upon. Light was supposed to consist of a kind of very subtle matter given off by luminous bodies, which matter impinging on the nerves of the eyes produced the sensation of light. In like manner, electricity was sometimes thought to consist of one fluid, sometimes of two fluids. With regard to the old material theory of heat, there was the difficulty of the total absence of weight in the supposed caloric. It was necessary to hold that caloric differed from all other matter, in that it was not attracted towards the earth. Rumford, at the end of the 18th century, and Davy prepared the way for the recognition of the true explanation of heat. Yet it was not until 1837, that Mohr pointed out that a mechanical equivalent of heat could be deduced from the two specific heats of air. In 1839 Séguin gave data from which the mechanical equivalent of heat might be deduced. In 1842 Mayer gave a value to the mechanical equivalent derived from the heat developed by the compression of a gas. Séguin had obtained his data from the cooling effect of dilatation on a gas. These values differed very widely from the truth, and from one another. Séguin's result was nearly double that of Mayer. It is curious also to notice that Mayer did not admit that heat is motion, but made a distinct statement that motion in order to become heat must cease to be motion; apparently considering heat to be a sort of potential energy. In 1843 Joule published a description of a simple method of finding the heat equivalent of mechanical work. This consisted in working up and down in a cylinder containing water, a piston composed of a bundle of capillary tubes. The value deduced by him differs only slightly from the result of the best experiments since made. Since that time Joule has made a most elaborate series of experiments, and comes to the conclusion that in order to heat a pound of water one degree Fahrenheit, a pound must fall through 772 feet. (Mr. Gray then went on to show by experiments that electricity can be made to perform mechanical work.) With regard to light, Joule was among the first to show that the energy of light is capable of direct measurement. Another illustration of the transformation of energy is that which takes place in chemical combination. When two substances are allowed to combine chemically, a quantity of heat is generally given off. Although we can say with almost perfect certainty that energy is indestructible, yet it is curious to observe that it is only in a few forms that it is available to any great extent for the performance of work. If now we have a store of energy in one of the forms in which it is highly available for the performance of work, and instead of using it in that form we transform it into another form in which it is not so highly available, we have (in the language of Sir W. Thomson) dissipated a portion of it. Now of all the forms of energy heat seems to be one of the least, if not the least, available of forms: and yet we are continually making use of it. The potential energy of the fuel of a steam engine is very much greater than the work which even a theoretically perfect engine can perform in ordinary circumstances. Two names must be added to those mentioned before, as connected with the development of the science of energy; the names of Newton and of Helmholtz. Newton may be said to have been the founder of the science, for he laid down in his 3rd law of motion the whole principle of the conservation of energy. Helmholtz urged that if we take Newton's Third Law, and make one or other of two assumptions, the conservation of energy may be proved mathematically. These assumptions

are (1) that matter consists of ultimate particles which attract one another with forces in the direction of the lines joining them, or (2) that perpetual motion is impossible. A question of great interest is 'What is the source of all our energy?' We are led ultimately to regard the sun as the primary source of the energy existing upon our earth. But where does the sun get its energy, and will the sun continue indefinitely to supply energy? The old popular idea of an enormous fire is evidently inadmissible. It has been calculated that the whole mass of the sun could only have supplied heat at the present rate for about 5,000 years, even were it composed of the very best combustibles known to us. There is now a very different theory to account for its energy, viz., that mass, impinging upon mass from very distant space, by using up kinetic energy generated heat.

The lecture was amply illustrated by experiments. The proceedings were closed by a vote of thanks to the lecturer, moved by the Rev. W. J. White.

### LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, September 30th, 1880.

This is the "silly" season, so called because the world is out of town and parliament is not sitting. It is the season when ethical, sanitary, and social matters generally get a hearing in the newspapers; the season of the "gigantic gooseberry," robberies of luggages, seaside extortions, and the iniquities of foreign hotel-keepers. But it is a question whether in this rushing whirling life we do not in our haste get a false perspective of things; permitting insignificant objects because they are near and noisy to assume in our eyes an altogether exaggerated importance. Many things simply by being public and getting talked about and written about in newspapers in a grand superficial kind of way are endowed with a quite artificial magnificence. Legislation—it would be rank heresy to deny it—is one of those highly momentous questions on which the best intellectual force of a nation may profitably exhaust itself. This was Mr. Goschen's way of putting the matter a year or two ago, when he explained how Mr. Gladstone had spent his majority. But looking back to the work accomplished by the British parliament this past session it would be hard to point to any one act or even to the whole group of acts as at all worthy of the labour and sorrow of 600 or 700 gentlemen through the hot August nights. Who is the better or the worse for the Hares and Rabbits Bill, or the Burials Bill or the Grain cargoes Bill? Not one individual probably. A few days of rain or sunshine effects the moral or physical well-being of the units which compose the nation in a far higher degree than all the laws in the Statute Book. The man who should invent and introduce a comfortable protection for the feet would surely be a greater man than he who merely passed a Law Act, or a Workhouse Act, or a Merchant Shipping Bill. Take the daily life of an average man or woman and how small a place in it is really occupied by religion or politics, and how entirely is it filled up with common-place details. The account of an earthquake in South America, which swallows up a city-full of people, or a cyclone in the Hoogly, which sinks a fleet of ships with their crews, are read over in the morning paper, and notwithstanding the bold headings of the printers, those calamities leave no trace on the mind of the reader an hour afterwards—at least none comparable to that produced by an ill-fitting shirt collar, the visit of a tiresome friend, or an ill-cooked steak. In our English life probably, cricketing is a more important feature than law-making, and the last new song in a Comic Opera, is of more account than all the sermons preached over England on a Sunday. If this view of the matter be at all correct the "silly" season is a real misnomer, for it is then that the suppressed aspirations of society obtain utterance. The safety of bathers, the domestic service question, the spread of small pox, the condition of sea-side lodgings, and a host of such petty interests which combine to make up the tale of conscious existence are all discussed at this season, and, strangely enough, the subjects do not get worn threadbare so soon as one would expect. There are generally some new

points brought out at each recurring period, and it would be hard to say that some practical improvements did not occasionally emerge from the hubbub. Our comforts are rapidly increasing and many of the familiar abuses of twenty years back have been scourged or shamed out of existence. Our watering places have taken hints from France and the Continent generally, but the innovations require a long time to assimilate and become our own. They have an unpleasant air of the exotic about them. In one thing it must be allowed, London has made a most important stride in the last twenty years. One can dine now in any part of the town in comfort and even luxury, for less money than an average club dinner costs. Good food and civilized attendance, have thus been brought within reach of thousands of people who were strangers to both. This we owe to the "Spirit of the Times" as embodied in Spiers and Pond, two enterprising gentlemen who came over from Australia to shew us how to do things. No statue has yet been thought of to commemorate the bodily features of these two noble men. Their memorial is in the stomachs of the people, and one of them has ordered by his will, that the inscription on his tombstone be limited to these four words, "He fed the hungry." Nor are the good deeds of these Apostles of Gastronomy confined to the metropolis. The report of them has long since spread to the provinces, and the dwellers in the most benighted parts of our island have felt the cheering effects of their operations. George Stephenson did much for England and the world, but next to him Spiers and Pond have contributed more to the happiness of the people than all the politicians since the Reform Bill. They have taught us to eat, and if they or some other Apostle would now teach us to cook, our civilization would be well-nigh perfect.

Our Irish fellow-country-men are giving us some trouble in their primitive efforts to get rid of rent. They simply murder the man to whom the rent is due, and the deed is applauded, while the perpetrator is screened by the Irish public as if he were a persecuted benefactor of his race. It is probable that some strong police measures may be necessary to restore Ireland to tranquillity, for legislation for Ireland proceeds always on a fallacious basis. I having little hope of anything save the rigour of the executive reaching to the consciences of the people.

#### PARIS LETTER.

Paris, 30th September, 1880.

The most remarkable social event is the extraordinary number of marriages that are being celebrated at this, not the usual period of the year, for we have a season for weddings just as for green peas and asparagus: they are not only the French who marry and give in marriage, but the resident and transitory foreigners: among the latter rank pre-eminently the Russians and Roumanians. It has been observed, that the Russians are the bravest people in the world, because they are not afraid of matrimony; their domestic life is happy, owing to the circumstance, that when the husband is in Russia, the wife is in Paris, and *vice versa*: it is the best of remedies for avoiding domestic misunderstandings. After the Jews, the Russians are the most public-worship-going people; the former never omit praying in the Synagogue, and their marriages seem to resemble a very large family party, or perhaps it is understood, that when one of a congregation weds, the whole congregation feels in duty bound to put in an appearance at the ceremony. There are no poor Jews in Paris, they are all either well-to-do financiers, or old clo'people. The Russians appear to live in their church, as many tradesmen do in their shops: they have so many saints to respect, so many anniversaries to honor. A few days ago I assisted at the marriage—for the first time—of an acquaintance, according to the Greek rites: the bride and bridegroom remain standing during the ceremony, before a reading desk; the bishop or pope is very brilliantly clothed: his mitre is a stupendous construction in enamel work, on which prominently glitters the cross of Constantine: he has a long beard and falling locks that suggest the patriarch, or the early Christian martyr; he is surrounded by

other clergy, who chant slowly and softly a kind of litany. The principal bridesmaid all the time holds over the bride's head an orange wreath with golden fringe: the best man doing the same for the bridegroom; happily this part of the ceremony is not long, or the arms would soon drop from fatigue, and such is ever considered unlucky for the young couple. The pope demands of each "servant of God," repeating the Christian name, "will you take, &c." A negative response is never received; he then directs the bride to "support herself on her husband," gives them his benediction, after which the newly married couple walk several times round the choir, preceded by children who strew flowers and orange bouquets in their path. They thus enter upon their new life by a road strewn with flowers. Relatives and friends embrace the pair, and repeat "*Va Zisis*," which is said to mean, "may you live a thousand years."

Ladies are very busy setting their houses in order after returning from the annual trip to the sea-side, the thermal station or the Swiss mountains; it is the favorite moment too for intimate dinner parties, September being the model gastronomic month. Nature, to judge by the markets, seems to have concentrated the majority of her good things at this period, perhaps to fortify constitutions for the winter after the enfeebling effects of a prolonged summer and a tropical temperature. What is particularly noteworthy is the aspect of very young people, whose countenances commence to wear a rueful look; the days being counted when they must return to scales and conjugation of verbs, and fixed rules and regulations. Many approaching the railway stations with little packets in their hands, the last tokens of home and friendly affection, march as if *en route* for Calvary, and feel certainly soured, seeing that life is not a prolonged holiday. I was recently invited to a "Garden Party," one of the latest social importations; there was croquet for those who desired to play, and lawn tennis, with special professors, for such as were inclined for that amusement; neither were patronized; instead, there was pigeon shooting, where ladies laid wagers that must make the fortune of some glove maker, and, in the park, hurdle races, with gentlemen riders on horses and ponies. Three asses entered the race course, and the fun was, not to feel interested as to which of the quadrupeds would arrive first or last, but to discover who were the disguised jockeys. On a little lake there were boat races, and some gentlemen indulged in aquatic, or amphibious tricks, to demonstrate that if people are drowned, it is owing to their own obstinacy not to live.

Madame Thiers and her sister continue to devote their existence to gathering laurels for the great patriot that died too soon for France; his widow edits his speeches, although a Senator's name is lent to cover the work. She is now preparing a school Latin Grammar—she is a noted linguist,—that her husband sketched when at college. She has superintended all the arrangements for the recent inauguration, at St. Germain, of the statue erected to her husband; her judgment has been here somewhat at fault, as in the issue of invitations to take a prominent part, she included certain persons not at all popular. Not many ladies were present, and the day was wet. Mme. Thiers and her sister were in deep mourning, but the Mayor's lady wore a sumptuous toilet of mauve silk. A man in the crowd, a pardoned communist, exclaimed "Thiers butchered 35,000 patriots;" did the widow cry at the insult? not a bit of it. She grew pale with rage, and followed the man with a pair of wicked eyes as the police led him away, as if she would like to tear the offender to shreds. We have ladies' shooting parties, where no gentlemen are admitted—which must be a delight for real sportsmen, who dislike the fair sex shouldering guns and whistling for dogs. The innovation will not succeed, because the ladies have really no passion for the pastime, and the chief pleasure for them, if the truth be confessed, lies in the opportunity to appear in an eccentric costume, and to present a "smashing and a martial outside," and to be photographed in a mixed group of gentlemen, dogs, guns, game-keepers, bleeding pheasants, expiring rabbits and hares, and a heap of quails. It is often remarked that ladies are not obedient: here is an historical example to the contrary. In 1700, Peter the Great prohibited all citizens from wearing the national costume, save the clergy

and peasantry; they were to patronize French or Saxon dresses. Models fully habilitated according to the latest fashions, were placed at the corners of the streets, so that there was no excuse for indulging in heresy against the new modes: the disobedient were punished, as also the tailors who made the national garments. The ladies soon perceived that their figures and beauty were set off by the foreign importations, and while men submitted to the whip, the stake and the prison, rather than change, the fair sex steadily adhered to the new law, and so effectually, that many husbands now cry aloud for sumptuary measures, to repress an hereditary taste too freely followed. The shop windows are full of rather sombre, but warm stuffs: mantles are highly laden with furs, and hats are in plush and velvet. Check pattern tissues of yellow shades, and madras of every variety, will be in favour for every day dresses; plush promises, however to be the first letter in the first line: satin and plush, copper tone, go well together; the jupon is of the large stripe pattern; the bodice is the peasant coat and lined with satin. For visit dresses, frog-colored cambric and white lace, or plain surah, or the latter, poppy colored, and embroidered with old gold. For soiree or ball toilette, old gold and garnet are in request: sleeves, Marquise and Misoncourt lace: red poppies for the bodice and hair. For dinner, dresses are in embroidered heliotrope satin of two shades; the train is square and richly embroidered: the jupe is trimmed with plaited flounces in satin, a *cordelière* crosses the train and is fixed at the left side with two tassels: the bodice is gilet fashion. Street dresses are in India cashmere, faille, surah and bottle green satin; the jupe in cashmere has a high and plaited flounce; the corsage is flat, laces in the back, and moulds the figure. The season is over for the little jackets in soft woollen materials, with fancy designs and lined with surah: they were so charming, and so handy for chilly evenings, that they are certain to do duty next season: the *douillette bonne femme*, competes for the honors during winter which it enjoyed during the summer: instead of being in mohair or cashmere, it is now made up for autumn in either plain or striped satin; later it must be well padded; some of them are made in Indian cashmere lined with satin. Hats will be very large this winter, and plush promises to reign; the beetle order of insects will be the jewellery preferred for their decoration. There seems to be no limit to the dimensions of hats, and they are turned up in every conceivable shape: they are positively weighted down with feathers, from beneath which superb insects glitter. For the round shapes, plush felt is preferred and plush silk for capotes—the latter too are large. The camail Henri III. is charming, and quite the rage: it consists of two pelorines one over the other, and both trimmed with Bruges lace: a little hood falls from the collar, on the back: it is most useful at a ball, or when seeking fresh air on a balcony, or passing from one salon to another. The *Veronese* or *Jersey* is still an elegant favorite; the chief difference perhaps consists in the former being double the price of the latter. Gold tissues are much patronized; and a material in this sense has just appeared, destined to have success this winter, whether for corsages or ornamentation: it is a silk, mixed with gold, not spangled, but striped, by means of gold threads running cross-ways: the base is in all colors, and it can be adopted to all toilettes: gold tassels continue to make a beautiful trimming and chenille fringe, mixed with gold, promises to have a decided success. Girls, like their elders, have their hood: thus the coat is in vigogne beige, lined with tobacco colored foulard; the small collar is in tobacco velvet, embroidered with gold: the sleeve is large, but tight at the wrist, with a cuff trimmed like the collar. The hood, pointed, is in vigogne, lined with foulard, the belt, flat, in vigogne, and adjusting to the figure. Their collars are as usual large, and very varied: they are trimmed with Russian lace or guipure—the effect is charming, the hats are large, and such forms suit children, especially if placed a little back, in order to show the hair.

The places of amusement give nothing new, and what is new, is not at all attractive; but then residents have not yet taken possession of winter quarters, and managers do not produce their novelties unless for sure clients for whom it is a paying honor to wait. Mlle. Krauss has made her re-entry at the National Opera, so the spectators are certain to hear one

accomplished singer, who only surpasses herself by her acting; she is always an event in herself—like Patti. The Opera Comique revives the most popular pieces of Auber and Adam, introducing a modern composer, like Delibes, for a change, and to mark time in the differences of the schools. The *Fantaisies Parisiennes* have brought out *Le Ménestrier de Meudon*, a three act operetta, where the amusing libretto turns upon a fiddler—(*ménestrier*) being mistaken for King François I., and his intended peasant wife, for Queen Elenore of Spain. The composer is young, and so may be excused a luxurious memory in respect to the successful comic operas of the last twenty years; but he has so gaily woven them together, has thrown such an agreeable dash into the score, that his want of originality is forgotten in the pleasure he confers; but there is, not the less, a drinking chorus, as sparkling as champagne itself, and a ballad full of sentiment and melody, hardly to be expected from a student of dancing music and buffoon harmony.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that His Excellency Junior Prime Minister Iwakura invited a number of Nobles on the 11th instant to his private residence, with whom he held a prolonged conference.

According to a native paper Mr. Ishio, Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, will shortly visit Kioto, Osaka, Nagoya, and Kobe on a tour of official inspection.

We learn from the *Mainichi Shinbun* that one of the officials of the United States Legation in Tokio, paid a visit to H. E. Privy Councillor Okuma, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, with whom he had a long interview.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* gives it as a current rumour, that in order to enforce the recent Government orders suggesting the practice of economy, a large number of officials in the various Government Departments will be dismissed. Those who have been long in the Government service, will receive pensions for life.

We notice in the *Hochi Shinbun* that H. E. Sano, Minister of Finance, has been appointed Chief Inspector, and H. E. Kuki, Vice-Assistant Minister of Education, Vice-Inspector of the Second National Exhibition, which is to be opened next Spring.

The same paper states that Mr. Inouye, Secretary of the Daijo Kwan, who recently went to China as Japanese Envoy, returned on the 11th instant without having accomplished the object of his mission.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that the Colonization Commission has, in accordance with the recent Government notifications ordering the practise of economy, appointed a committee to draw up measures for the sale of the different factories belonging to the Department.

The same paper says:—"The Governors of the different cities and prefectures are coming up to Tokio one after another, owing to their having been summoned by the Government for consultations upon improvements in local political administration, in accordance with Notification No. 48."

His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, attended at the Daijo Kwan, at about 11 a.m. on Saturday last, and held a conference with the members of the Privy Council.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes a rumour, which it does not guarantee, that General Oyama, Minister of War, is shortly to be made a Privy Councillor.

Although the budgets of the various departments have recently been diminished, that of the Imperial Household Department alone remains unaltered. However, a local paper states that the expenditure of the Household is to be reduced, and that the finances of the department are now under examination.

We learn from a native contemporary, that the Chinese Minister entertained the Japanese Prime Ministers and Privy Councillors at a banquet, on Sunday last.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following paragraph:—

"We mentioned in a previous issue that Secretary Inouye of the Daijō Kwan, who went to China as a Japanese Envoy, recently returned without having accomplished the object of his mission. Since this, however, rumours have become current that the Chinese Government asserts that the Japanese Government has behaved very badly, and availed itself of the opportunity of the dispute between Russia and China to arrange the Loo-choo question to its own benefit, while China was so busily engaged in the above-mentioned dispute, that she had no time to attend to the matter. The Chinese Government farther says, that having concluded its difficulties with Russia, it has now time to make demands upon Japan, and as it finds all war preparations as regards Russia are now useless, it will send a powerful fleet and a picked force to Japan, to open negotiations! Mr. Inouye, so the rumour goes, suddenly returned in order to report the matter to his own Government." As usual in matters of any importance, our contemporary winds up by declining to be responsible for the truth of this rumour.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"Since the assassination of Mr. Okubo at Kioizaka, Tokio, on the 14th of May, 1878, the authorities have always taken strict precautionary measures against such mishaps, and by His Majesty's orders, the Prime Ministers and Privy Councillors have always been furnished with a cavalry escort on their way to and from the Court. Their residences also were put under a guard of police, who kept strict watch by day and night. Even when leaving their houses for private reasons, they always have an escort of three or four policemen to guard against accidents. Their Excellencies Admiral Kawamura, Generals Kuroda, Saigo, and Yamada have, however, insisted on the abolition of the ministerial escort. Some of the members of the Council opposed this proposal, but Admiral Kawamura maintained his views persistently, and consequently both the cavalry escort and the police guard were abolished on the 15th instant."

We notice in a native paper that the Foreign Representatives were invited to view the chrysanthemums, in the gardens of the Aoyama Palace, the day before yesterday.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that fifteen students of the Tokio University addressed a petition to the authorities on the 15th instant, suggesting the abolition of the clause in the Public Meeting Regulations, which forbids Government officials to attend lecture meetings, on the following grounds:—"In order to increase produce and thus enrich the country, it is necessary to encourage industrial works and agriculture, to effect which it is absolutely necessary to adopt practical applications of physics and chemistry. Those who are best experienced in those sciences are mostly in the Government service, but are at present forbidden to attend lecture meetings political or otherwise. There is consequently almost no one at present who can give lectures on practical science, and the petitioners suggest that the Government should give its careful attention to the future prosperity of the country, and abolish the aforesaid prohibition, so that men experienced in those sciences, and now in Government service, shall be allowed to lecture freely.

Mr. Yasuda, Secretary of the Colonization Commission, has been ordered to Sapporo, and will proceed thither on the 24th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that His Majesty the Emperor will attend some horse-races at the Fukiage park, which are shortly to be held by the General officers of the Staff Office.

His Excellency Privy Councillor Okuma paid a visit to the U. S. Legation at Tsukiji, Tokio, on Tuesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Privy Councillors General Saigo, Admiral Kawamura, and Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, returned from Yokosuka on Wednesday morning.

Governor Chizaka, of the Ishikawa prefecture, is shortly expected in Tokio on official business.

A special meeting of the Local Assembly of the Kanagawa prefecture, will be held about the 15th of next month.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"The committee of all the treaty powers for treaty revision was expected here shortly, armed with full powers for negotiation, but a tele-

gram has been received, stating that Sir Harry Parkes' arrival will be delayed for some months."

We learn from the *Hochi Shinbun* that His Excellency C. de Groote, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Belgium, will shortly present a decoration to His Majesty the Emperor, from His Majesty the King of Belgium.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that the regulations for the receipt of petitions by the Government, which recently were the subject of much warm discussion in the Senate, passed the third reading without many alterations on the 8th instant. It will not be long before they are published.

It is currently rumoured, says a native journal, that there will be a great change in the Foreign and Imperial Household Departments next month, or very early next year.

Another native paper states that the Imperial Engineering College is to be closed shortly.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The torpedo boat that was recently completed in the Yokosuka Naval Dock was launched last Tuesday, as we learn from a native paper, in presence of His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, who came down from Tokio by the 10.30 a.m. train, and then went to Yokosuka in the *Yokosuka Maru* No. II, to witness the ceremony.

A native paper says that Rear Admiral Nerei has sent in his resignation.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that the *Riujo Kan* left Yokosuka at 9 a.m., on Monday, for Shinagawa, where she will remain this year. Commander Willan, of the *Kaigunsho*, will take command of the vessel, and the cadets will be trained under his instructions. She will leave for a long cruise next January.

A native contemporary states that Commander Euba, Secretary of the Naval Department and Superintendent of the Yokosuka dock, intends resigning his office, in order to take charge of a Sailing-ship Company. In consequence of this, he gave a farewell dinner to his fellow-officers and friends at the Fujikuro-ro Restaurant, Yokosuka, on Monday last.

Rear-Admiral Akamatsu has been appointed Vice-Administrator of the Navy, and Superintendent of the Ship-building office.

The following paragraph from a native journal may prove of interest:—"The Russian fleet now due at Yokohama is composed of twelve or fifteen men-of-war, under command of Admiral Lessofsky. There are others now lying in Nagasaki, and when the expected rupture between China and Russia occurs, both fleets will rendezvous at Nagasaki, and then sail for their destination, wherever that may be."

According to a native contemporary an increase of the Japanese navy is now under consideration.

Vice-Admiral Ito, Rear-Admirals Maki and Akamatsu, Mr. Hida, and Secretaries Furumi and Sato of the Navy Department, have been appointed on the committee for the compilation of rules for Naval Courts-Martial.

The *Sumpu Maru* has been converted into a training ship, for the use of the Naval College.

A German subject has been engaged by the Navy Department as instructor for the manufacture of gun-powder, at a monthly salary of 350 yen, payable in silver.

The War Department has purchased several tracts of land from the people in the neighborhood of the fortifications at Kwan-on-zaki, Miura-gori, in the province of Sagami.

Mr. A. Wingsell, an *employé* of the Navy Department, was to have been discharged from the service on the expiration of his contract, but as he rendered great service when the *Fuso Kan* was being built, his contract has been prolonged for one year more, and he has been re-appointed one of the officers on board the ship.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

We learn from a native source that up to the 10th instant, over 429,916 cartons had arrived in Yokohama this year from various districts, of which number 18,104 cards have been exported abroad.

The *Akebono Shinbun* publishes an extract from another native paper, which states that the sardine fishery this year has been more productive than for the last fifty or sixty seasons. The

total value of the fish taken in the different provinces cannot amount to less than two million yen. One cast of a net, 3,500 ken long, brings in enough to fill twenty fishing boats with these fish, which would fetch over a thousand yen.

"The glass manufactory in Shinagawa," says the same paper, "has hitherto been worked at a loss, but it is now in a prosperous condition. Seventy-five men are employed, who are divided into two gangs, each of which works twelve hours daily. Private visitors are admitted every forenoon."

The *Osaka Shimpō* writes as follows:—"Mr. Kataoka Ken-ichi, who visited Tokio last Spring as the representative of the well known political society of Aikoku-sha, with a petition to the Government for the establishment of a National Assembly, proposes, as we are informed, to establish a company under the name of the Kainan Kiodo Kwaisha (the Southern United Company) for the purpose of encouraging the export of produce of the Island of Shikoku. The company intends to receive orders for the construction and repair of roads, &c. The rules of the company are now being drawn up."

From the *Chōya Shinbun* we learn that the sum of 20,000 yen, in five yen gold pieces, was recently sent from the Osaka Mint to the Expenditure office of the Finance Department. From the latter office, silver ten-sen pieces amounting to 30,000 yen, and twenty-sen pieces, amounting to 40,000 yen, have been sent to the said mint in order to be re-coined into one-yen silver pieces.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that from the commencement of the carton trade, until Wednesday last, the total number of cards that arrived in Yokohama amounted to 451,930. During the same period 20,177 cards were exported.

On the subject of the carton trade the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"The carton trade in Yokohama has been at a standstill for a long while, but on the 17th instant, Mr. Fukushima sold 2,500 cards to a foreigner now residing in the premises of the old Horaisa Bank, for \$1.90 per card; and 6,300 cards, manufactured by the Yushisha society in the province of Boshu, to another gentleman, now occupying the premises No. 96, at 2.00 per card. In Italy also, buyers offer \$2.20 or 2.30 per card for those of the best quality from Iwashiro, but Japanese owners demand over \$2.60 for them."

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that His Excellency Junior Prime Minister Iwakura, paid a visit to the Shinagawa Glass Manufactory, the day before yesterday.

The same paper writes as follows:—"A telegram was received in Yokohama lately, stating that the sugar crop in Formosa is very bad this year, and will be 400,000 bags less than the usual outturn. We cannot guarantee the exact number of bags as above mentioned, but it is certain that the sugar crop is very poor."

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"Mr. Maida Masakata, Japanese Consul-General to France, will leave for his post about the month of February next, and in order to encourage the export trade, he recently visited the provinces of Joshiu and Yashiu, where he had interviews with the silk and carton manufacturers. He explained the advantages of trade to them, and told them that it is unavoidably necessary, for the good of the country, to encourage the export trade. They were highly pleased with his kind advice, and promised to work hereafter as much as possible towards this end."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that the proposed line of railway connecting Tokio and Takasaki has been thoroughly surveyed, but the construction has been postponed in accordance with the recent order issued by the Daijo Kwan, forbidding the undertaking of new enterprises for the present.

According to the same paper, the number of deaths in Tokio during the month of July last, amounted to 1,526 people, of whom 772 were males, and 754 females.

From the same source we take the following statistics of the number of ships wrecked in the surrounding seas of Yesso, from January until July last, as follows:—Five sailing ships, of European style, and forty-two Japanese junks of over 100 koku burden; the number of persons drowned were 46. Over

1,732 koku of grain, and general cargo amounting to about 9,312 packages, were lost.

The *Fukuoka Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, which was suspended recently, has been permitted to re-appear.

Mr. Kawasaki Saburo, editor of the *Akebono Shinbun*, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for having published in his paper No. 304, an article written by Mr. Sugiyama Tojiro, entitled "On popular rights," which was considered by the authorities as being intentionally inflammatory. Mr. Kawamura Kageyoshi, editor of the *Kanayoshi Shinbun*, has been fined fifteen yen for a violation of the law of libel.

The pier in the Nobiru Harbour has, according to the *Hochi Shinbun*, been completed, and the opening ceremonies took place on the 12th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that the depth, circumference, and the outlet of all the lakes in Japan, are to be surveyed by competent authorities. The survey of the Hakone lake has already commenced, while that of Lake Biwa will be commenced in January next.

Mr. Goto Shojiro, the proprietor of the Takashima coal mines, left, according to a native paper, for Nagasaki by the *Sumida Maru* on the 13th instant. It is believed that his departure is in consequence of the recent disturbances at the mines.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, which recently mentioned that the construction of the railway between Tokio and Takasaki was to be postponed, understands that the 15th National Bank is said to have taken the matter in hand.

Mr. Unno, editor of the *Yamagata Shinbun*, has been sentenced to fifty days' imprisonment and a fine of fifty yen for libelling Governor Mishima.

The *Shinano Mainichi Shinbun* was suspended on the 12th instant.

The telegraph lines in Yesso are being gradually extended, and the line connecting Sapporo with Temiya was completed recently. The lines are now being extended from Iwanai to Kayanuma and Sapporo.

We see in a vernacular paper that the new dock in Kobe, the construction of which was commenced at the beginning of the present year, is expected to be completed in course of next month, as the work has been carried on with great promptness.

Mr. Nakajima Katsuyoshi, the author of a small pamphlet entitled the "*Kokkai-no-Kumitate*" (the composition of a National Assembly) having, in his work, criticised the existing laws, has in conformity with the 5th article in the penal code of the Press Law, and the 14th article in the Newspaper Regulations, been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 50 yen. The publisher of the said pamphlet, Mr. Hoki Tokubei, as an accomplice of the aforesaid Nakajima, has been fined 60 yen. All the pamphlets remaining on hand were confiscated the day before yesterday.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 14th November, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,390.04
Merchandise, &c. ....	1,185.94

Total.....Yen 8,775.98

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,200.48
Merchandise, &c. ....	1,148.10

Total.....Yen 8,348.58

Miles open 18.

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 14th November, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 13,402.04
Merchandise, &c. ....	3,155.74

Total.....Yen 16,557.78

Miles open, 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 13,017.19
Merchandise, &c. ....	1,867.81

Total.....Yen 14,885.00

Miles open, 47.

## TELEGRAMS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

London, 19th October.—Agrarian outrages are becoming frequent in Ireland. Yesterday a landlord was proceeding to Bantry, when the driver of the vehicle was shot dead.

20th October.—The Government have proclaimed the County Kerry [—?] on account of its disturbed condition and the prevalence of crime.

The Government have offered a reward for the arrest of the murderer of the driver at Bantry.

A hitch in the negotiations for the surrender of Duleigno has occurred. The Turkish plenipotentiary is demanding a *statu quo* for the east of the Lake Scutari and the retention of the Turkish flag on coasting vessels. The sincerity of the Porte is doubted.

Obituary—General John Kynaston Luard.

Constantinople, 20th October.—The Porte has proposed that the Turkish troops shall evacuate Duleigno three hours before Montenegrin troops occupy it. The demand for a *statu quo* as regards the territory east of Lake Scutari is withdrawn.

London, 21st October.—The evidence taken at several election commissions now sitting disclose prevalence of gross bribery.

A severe snow storm has thus early in the season been experienced throughout England.

Athens, 21st October.—The Greek Parliament has been opened by the King, who in his speech said that the execution of the decision of the Great Powers on the subject of extending the frontier of Greece had imposed upon that country the necessity of considerable action. It had increased its armaments and raised loans to secure that object, and the Greeks would not be disbanded until it was attained.

St. Petersburg, 21st October.—The Emperor of Russia has recovered from his illness.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

## THE POLITICAL HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY.

(Translated from the *Choya Shinbun*.)

IF a running stream is checked its water soon becomes stagnant and unwholesome; closely confined air we know will soon become vitiated. To enjoy health a man must breathe the pure air and avoid impure water. Now the political administration has, we know, just as important a bearing upon the political health of the community as air and water have upon its actual well-being. If then we determine to keep the state of political affairs unchanged for a hundred years, it would have just as bad an effect on the political health of people as bad air and water would on their physical condition. As regards this latter matter, our medical science has improved greatly of late, and we have Medical Boards and Sanitary Officers, &c., &c.; but we have not yet arrived at any way for maintaining our political health in a satisfactory way, despite the altered state of our country. This is decidedly a flaw in an otherwise spotless piece of marble.

We know very well that in classical times, the ancient compared the three different forms of Government, viz: Absolute Monarchy, the Aristocracy, and the Bureaucracy with stagnant water and foul air. This could only have been because a few individuals have the full control of matters in their own hands, and in consequence were unwilling to make changes. In what are called "the good old times" astute monarchs and their ministers, after well investigating the state of affairs, arranged various political points to their own satisfaction and kept the people in good control. This was all very well with people in a semi-civilized condition, but it would never do in the present day. But our countrymen, who have had lessons from Europe and America, will never be satisfied until their political ends are accomplished, even though peace and prosperity prevail throughout the kingdom, because they do not wish to have a merely temporary advantage. Since the Restoration our political administration has been conducted in a most exemplary manner, and consequently our country has progressed in a way which has surprised the whole civilized world. This is, of course, entirely owing to the course pursued by the authorities, but, as we have said before, we much regret that

improvements seem to have stopped just now, because things that the party of progress are demanding are not granted. We have the Senate, the Supreme Court, the Assembly of Local Governors, and Local Assemblies in Cities and Prefectures; the opening of a National Assembly would only add one more item to these changes. Why cannot this be done?

It is self-evident that by such an innovation we could secure the Government of the country from falling into the hands of one or two unscrupulous men, who would take advantage of their being at the head of affairs; moreover it would tend to diminish the chances of friction between the opposing parties of the state. Take the example of England, for instance: since the establishment of a constitutional, no man has ever been able to work for his own selfish ends. The Liberal and Conservative parties are always competing one against another, but yet they have never had to resort to arms, and a general feeling of happiness, peace and prosperity reigns throughout the kingdom. The reason of this is that the majority, which forms the governing party, depends entirely upon the result of the elections, so that if the Government lose the confidence of their constituents, they are defeated by the opposition, and are consequently ousted from the Cabinet. If their successors commit similar mistakes they also must forfeit their places. This in entirely in accordance with the *vox populi*, and the matter is so well understood that the people never have need to resort to arms, and it is on account of this that the British Government far exceeds all others in the world, and that the British nation enjoys a freedom which other countries would give a great deal to be able to obtain.

We think, judging from the events of the last thirteen years, that our present Government, has undoubtedly inaugurated great political improvements, and greatly benefitted the nation by the destruction of the Shogunate. After this, they established the Senate, the Supreme Court, the Assembly of Local Governors, and the Local Assemblies in Cities and Prefectures. When we consider all that the present Government has done towards advancing all the recent laws and regulations, how can we avoid asserting that it is the duty of the Government to add one item more to the list of improvements! It is our intention to keep our eyes open to the behaviour of our Government in this matter.

## AN UNTRUSTWORTHY RUMOUR.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

A FEW days ago, Mr. Inouye, Secretary of the Daijo Kwan, returned from Peking. His mission thither may have been connected with political matters, especially as war is imminent between Russia and China, while our own difficulties with the latter country on the subject of the Loochoo islands are still unsettled. In such a state of affairs all sorts of rumours get abroad, invented sometimes by unscrupulous people, so that a journalist is bound to be very careful as to what he publishes, as he may bewilder the public, and possibly bring about disastrous consequences. On reading the *Hochi Shinbun* of the 15th instant, however, we find the following paragraph:—"We mentioned in a previous issue that Secretary Inouye of the Daijo Kwan, who went to China as a Japanese Envoy, recently returned without having accomplished the object of his mission. Since this, however, rumours have become current that the Chinese Government asserts that the Japanese Government has behaved very badly, and has availed itself of the opportunity of the dispute between Russia and China to arrange the Loochoo question to its own benefit, while China was so busily engaged in the above-mentioned dispute, that she had no time to attend to the matter. The Chinese Government further says, that having concluded its difficulties with Russia, it has now time to make demands upon Japan, and as it finds all war preparations as regards Russia are now useless, it will send a powerful fleet and a picked force to Japan, to open negotiations! Mr. Inouye so the rumour goes, suddenly returned to report the matter to his own Government. Our contemporary winds up by declining to be responsible for the truth of this rumour." Now the *Hochi Shinbun* itself confesses that it does not believe the above-mentioned rumour, but

if so, it would have been far better not to have published it. By making it public, however, it seems to be inclined to credit the report, and yet at the same time to look upon it with suspicion, so that it is bewildered and will probably bewilder the public also.

The object of Mr. Inouye's mission to China is was diplomatic secret and we are consequently unable to obtain any information about it, but judging from the circumstances of the case, we think we can clearly prove that the before mentioned rumour is a pure invention.

It was not recently, but some years ago, that a dispute arose between China and Japan as regards the possession of the Loochoo Islands. In March last year our Government took the decided step of abolishing the Loochoo Han and transforming it into the Okinawa prefecture; the question as to whether these islands belonged to China or Japan, arose therefore some time before China made her demands upon Russia for the restoration of Ili. When Chong How went to St. Petersburg as Chinese Ambassador last Autumn, the dispute between Russia and China did not actually lead to a rupture, but just at this crisis relations between Japan and China became strained, which unfortunately gave the Chinese Government an opportunity to assert that the Japanese Government had availed themselves of China's embroglio with Russia to annex the Loochoo Islands, as the latter Government was too much engaged to attend to the affair. The Chinese Government, being unwilling that war should break out with Japan on this question, took advantage of the recent visit of General Grant to China to effect an amicable settlement. They complained to him that Japan had annexed a country, which belongs to China as much as to Japan, in a high-handed manner. The general, whose gentle disposition is well-known, on hearing only the Chinese side of the question naturally considered that Japan had acted too imperiously, but when, on his arrival in Japan, he was put in possession of the actual state of matters, he found that the right of Japan to the sovereignty of the islands was indisputable. He expressed himself, however, on the subject as follows:—"Should Japan, after annexing Loo-choo, lay her hand on Formosa, she would have the key of the East; and the gate between the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean would be under her absolute control, so that in the event of war, she would virtually hold the entire coast of China: a state of matters which the latter power views with the greatest disapprobation. Now although Asia is an enormous continent there are in it only two really independent countries, viz: China and Japan, so that it is not advantageous to Eastern policy that these nations should fall out on such a trifling subject as the ownership of Loochoo. I therefore recommend Japan to draw an imaginary boundary line between the islands and hand over those that are near Formosa to China." This advice, however, was rejected by the Cabinet, who said in reply that Japan now owned the Loo-choo Islands and even for the sake of preserving peace could never consent to surrendering part of them; if the Chinese Government however, desired this in order to save the honour of the country, Japan might do so if an adequate return was offered; but not otherwise.

After this China changed her views and expressed her willingness to follow General Grant's advice and negotiate the difficulty as follows:—"The main islands were to be made into an independent kingdom; those in the north-east to be joined to Japan, and those in the south-west to China. Our Government, however, rejected this proposal as unreasonable and not in accordance with the General's advice, and said, that if it was unavoidably necessary, they would cede two or three islands near Formosa, but would insist on China making some return for this concession. This proposal met with no better success, however. But the dispute between Russia and China has recently assumed more serious and definite proportions, and it is almost certain that war will ensue. At this time the action of Japan is of great weight to decide the fortune of war, and the Chinese Government, recognising this, have paid especial attention to the subject under discussion, and negotiations tending to a satisfactory arrangement are now being conducted.

The above statements have not been imparted to us from actually reliable information, but we can confidently assert that they are not far from the truth; we see, therefore, that the return of Mr. Inouye may be connected with the con-

clusion of the negotiations, which shows how little reliance should be given to such a rumour as we have discussed.

#### INQUIRY.

An Inquiry was held at British Consulate on Monday the 15th of November to ascertain the circumstances connected with the death of A. Murray, steward, and W. Harding, A.B., on board the *Cilurnum* during her passage from Hongkong to Yokohama.

An entry from the official log was read to the effect that on the night of Saturday, the 2nd October, during which the *Cilurnum* was in the full force of a typhoon, the steward, A. Murray, was missed. All search was made but it was not until the next day that his body was found under the wreckage of the saloon, he having evidently been dead some hours.

William Halverston, sailmaker, deposed:—"At about eight o'clock on the morning of Sunday the 3rd October, I and the third officer found the body of Archibald Murray in the saloon lying under the wreckage and covered with water. The body was much bruised. He had evidently been drowned.

Henry Lawrence Reid, third Officer, stated:—"At about 8 a.m. on Sunday the 3rd of October, I went down to the saloon with the sailmaker to search for the steward. We found his body among the old gear that had been washed down by the water. He was quite dead and evidently had been drowned. The entry in the log is quite correct.

#### FINDING.

I find that Archibald Murray, steward of the British ship *Cilurnum* of London, Official No. 70,680, lost his life by drowning in the saloon of the above ship, during a storm on the 2nd October, 1880, in Latitude 29 deg. 11 min. N., Longitude 132 deg. 20 min. E., and that no blame attaches to Master, officers or men.

GEO. J. L. HODGES,  
British Pro-Consul.

An extract from the captain's log was next read, stating that on the morning of the 3rd October the port yardarm of the fore yard fell overboard and a splinter struck an A.B. named W. Harding on the head, killing him almost immediately.

Henry Taylor, A. B., stated:—"I have heard the entry read from the log, which is quite correct. I was standing close by the deceased at the time, but could not see what struck him. I saw him fall. The fore yard went overboard to windward. I saw the deceased afterwards. He had two large cuts on his head. One wound was, I think, caused when he fell, but the other was a deep clean cut just such as a jagged piece of iron, or a splinter, would make.

H. B. Seaborn stated:—"I am chief officer of the *Cilurnum*. When the yard went, I went forward to see what damage was done. I saw the deceased lying in the gutter face downwards, blood pouring from his mouth. I picked him up and carried him into the fore-castle. We supposed him to be dead, but when he was laid on his back, he breathed. The blood poured from the back of his head then, and not from his mouth. The wound at the back of his head seemed to me to go right through into his mouth. I could see nothing lying about with any marks showing that it had struck him. I looked to see if there was any such thing.

#### FINDING.

I find that William Harding, A.B., of the British ship *Cilurnum*, of London, Official No. 70,680, was accidentally killed on board the said vessel on the 3rd October, 1880, by the falling of the port yardarm of the fore yard during a storm in Latitude 29 deg. 11 min. N., and Longitude 132 deg. 20 min. E., and that no blame attaches to Master, Officers or men.

GEO. J. L. HODGES,  
British Pro-Consul.

#### LAW REPORTS.

##### IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT

Before T. B. VAN BUREN, Esq., Consul-General.

Monday, November 15th, 1880.

John Malon and Harold Emsom, both seamen on board the U.S.S. *Swatara*, were charged with creating a disturbance and destroying property at No. 164, Yokohama.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

A. Schultz, police constable, sworn, stated:—On Saturday evening last I was called to No. 164 Settlement, where Mrs. Williams, the proprietress, gave the prisoners in charge for creating a disturbance and destroying property. I took them to the station and searched them.

Addie Williams, sworn, stated:—I keep the house No. 164. The prisoners came to my house at about 3 p.m. on Saturday last. Emson tried to quarrel with Mahon. When the latter seemed willing to do so, Emson would not, but took out two clasp knives, opened them and stuck them in the band of his pants, saying that if Mahon came near him he would cut him. There were two or three others in the place at the time, one was a Mr. Coles, and another a marine from the *Swatara*. Mahon now laid down on a bench and went to sleep. About twenty minutes afterwards the schoolmaster of the *Swatara*, Mr. Harcourt, came in. One of the boys of the ship told him he was drunk, and he replied in a joking kind of way that he could whip any one who said he was intoxicated. The boy put his face close to Harcourt who gave him a tap on it in a fooling way. Emson then jumped up and threw off his shoes and overcoat, saying he would take the boy's part. He then shoved Harcourt up against the bar and began hitting him in the face, calling out to Mahon to come and help him. Harcourt tried to defend himself, but was too intoxicated. The boy too jumped on the counter and hit Harcourt on the face. I made Harcourt go upstairs he did so, and went asleep there. Emson then called Mahon to come upstairs after him, calling Harcourt all sorts of filthy names. Emson broke open the door of the room where Harcourt was. I blew the lamp out, and as they could not find Harcourt they came downstairs to get a match. They then tried again to find him but were unsuccessful, and on coming down again, they both assaulted Mr. Coles, who had tried to get Emson away from Harcourt. Coles jumped behind the bar, when Emson seized bottles, glasses, and everything he could lay hold of to strike him. He hit Coles' face in several places. The police then came and I came the prisoners in charge. Mahon simply stood by during the scuffle between Coles and Emson. He was too drunk to do anything. All the time, I was begging them to stop, as I was a lone woman. I think the damage amounts to about \$10.

John Mahon, sworn, stated in his defence:—I had been drinking pretty freely on the day in question before I went to the house. I was drunk, as Mrs. Williams says. I have stopped fights there before, as she knows, as I am opposed to rows. I was used as a catspaw, and certainly had no intention of creating a disturbance. Mrs. Williams frequently interferes to stop disturbances and always gets the worst of it.

Harold Emson, sworn, stated:—I came ashore on Saturday last, when I fell in with Mahon with whom I had several drinks. We visited several houses and at last went to No. 164. I did not drink much as I have been sick. I was quite sober and saw all that was going on. Mahon and I had a slight growl and I took my knife from my neck and said, jokingly, that I would cut him. He knew perfectly well I did not mean it, and laid down to sleep. Some man now brought in Mr. Harcourt, our schoolmaster, who seeing a little ship's boy against whom he had a grudge, struck him in the face. I told him he ought to be ashamed of himself to strike a boy, and told him to come and do it to a man. He came and made a feint at me, when I got him up against the bar. He said "Don't hit me, I'm too drunk." I did not strike him. Mrs. Williams told him to go upstairs and he went. Afterwards I told Mahon I would go upstairs and make it square with Harcourt. I went up, looked over the partition of the room and saw him washing his face. I asked him to come down, saying it was all square and that we would have no more quarrelling. The first thing I knew was the door falling in and the lamp going out. I went downstairs. Two shipmates and Mrs. Williams went up, but I don't think Mahon did, as he was too drunk. I did not leap over the bar; it was Cole that did so and he threw a glass at Mahon and cut his face. He then ran out the back way. The police then came in and took us in charge. I am certain I was sober.

# IN H. I. R. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. PELIKAN, Esq., Consul and Judge.

Messrs. S. CARCANO and REYNAUD, Assessors.

Saturday, November 13th, 1880.

JAN DE BOER v. S. SEREBRENKOFF, agent for the owners of the Russian steamer *Nordenskjöld*.

This was a claim to recover the sum of \$8,992.70 salvage expenses, &c., and \$1,283 commission on the value salvaged. The defendant admitted his indebtedness to the extent of \$2,189.49 salvage, but disputed the commission claimed and and left that to be settled by the Court.

Mr. Kirkwood again appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dallas for the defendant.

On the opening of the Court the following judgment was delivered by the President:—

(Translation.)

The Russian Consular Court, sitting in Yokohama, composed of Mr. A. Pelikan, Vice Consul, President, and Messrs. Silvio Carcano and Joannis Reynaud, Assessors:—

Judging civilly, and in the first instance, in the case of Jan de Boer, a Dutch subject, against the Russian steamer *Nordenskjöld*.

After having heard the parties, in their explanations, speeches, replies and conclusions, in public audience, and after determining upon the demands of both parties,

1:—Condemns Jan de Boer to take back, in its present condition, the steam pump, diving apparatus, and, generally, all the implements and apparatus, the property of the said Jan de Boer, which has been made use of in the salvage of the steamer *Nordenskjöld*.

2:—Rejects all claims concerning the wages, travelling expenses and others of the engineer Gland, saying that they ought to remain at the charge of Jan de Boer.

3:—Condemns the steamer *Nordenskjöld* to pay to Jan de Boer the sum of \$1,200 for the hire of the steam pump for the space of six months.

4:—Condemns the steamer *Nordenskjöld* to pay to Jan de Boer the sum of \$1,200 for the hire of the diving apparatus for the space of six months.

5:—Condemns the said steamer to pay to the said Jan de Boer the sum of \$250, the value of one anchor and one chain lost in the operations of salvage.

6:—Condemns the said steamer *Nordenskjöld* to pay to the said Jan de Boer the expenses incurred by the voyage of the schooner *Otomi*, which it decrees shall be fixed at the sum of \$1508.20.

7:—Condemns the steamer *Nordenskjöld* to pay to the said Jan de Boer the sum of \$1084.54, on account of travelling expenses, transport, lodging, and other expenses incurred in going from Yokohama to the place of shipwreck, during the stay there, and in carrying out the salvage operations.

8:—Decrees that the sum of \$1021.89—the amount at which the Court fixes the expenses and the outlay incurred by the steamer on account of the said salvage—shall be deducted from the value of the steamer *Nordenskjöld*.

9:—Condemns the vessel *Nordenskjöld* to pay as commission—as is specified in the salvage contract—the sum of 8 per cent on the value of the *Nordenskjöld*, after deduction of the salvage expenses as is stipulated in the said contract, and consequently fixes the commission at \$1498.80.

10:—Condemns the steamer *Nordenskjöld* to pay to the said Jan de Boer, interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the sums accorded to Jan de Boer by the present judgment. Interest to commence from the 16th August, 1880, the date of commencing the action.

11:—Declares that the expenses of the present suit shall be borne by the two parties *pro rata*, according to the terms of the law.

A. PELIKAN, President.

SILVIO CARCANO, } Assessors.  
JON. REYNAUD, }

Yokohama, 13th Nov. 1880.

## THE PROFESSOR'S EXPERIMENT.

The red wine of Affenthal has this quality, that one half bottle makes you kind but firm, two makes you talkative and obstinate, and three, recklessly unreasonable.

If the waiter at the Prinz Carl in Heidelberg had possessed a soul above drink-money, he might have calculated accurately the effect of the six half bottles of Affenthaler which he fetched to the apartment of the Rev. Dr. Bellglory at the 6 o'clock dinner for three. That is to say, he might have deduced this story in advance by observation of the fact that of the six half bottles one was consumed by Miss Blanche Bellglory, two went to the Reverend Doctor, her father, while the remaining moiety fell to the share of young Strout, remotely of New York, and immediately of Professor Schwank's psycho-neurological section in the University.

So when in the course of the evening the doctor fell asleep in his chair, and young Strout took opportunity to put to Miss Blanche a question which he had already asked her twice, once at Sarotoga and once at New York City, she returned the answer he had heard on two former occasions, but in terms even more firm, while not less kind than before. She declared her unalterable determination to abide by her parent's wishes.

This was not exactly pleasing to young Strout. He knew better than anybody else that while approving him socially and humanly, the doctor abhorred his opinions. "No man," the Doctor had repeatedly said, "who denies the objective verity of knowledge derived from intuition or otherwise from subjective methods—no man who pushes noumena aside to his impetuous pursuit of phenomena can make a safe husband for my child."

He said the same thing again in a great many words and with much emphasis, after he awoke from his nap, Miss Blanche having discreetly withdrawn.

"But, my dear doctor," urged Strout, "this is an affair of the heart, not of metaphysics: and you leave for Nuremberg to-morrow, and it is my last chance."

"You are an excellent young man in several respects," rejoined the doctor. "Abjure your gross materialism and Blanche is your wife with all my heart. Your antecedents are unexceptionable, but you are intellectually impregnated with the most dangerous heresy of this or any other age. If I should countenance it by giving you my daughter, I could never look the Princeton Faculty in the face."

"It appears to me that this doesn't concern the Princeton Faculty in the least," persisted Strout. "It concerns Blanche and me."

Here, then, were three people, two of them young and in love with each other, divided by a question of metaphysics, the most abstract and useless question and ever wasted human effort. But that same question divided the schools of Europe for centuries and contributed largely to the list of martyrs by opinion's sake. The famous old controversy was now taken up by the six half bottles of Affenthaler, three of them stoutly holding ground against the other three.

"No argument in the world," said the doctor's two half bottles, "can shake my decision," and off he went to sleep again.

"No amount of coaxing," said Miss Blanche's half bottle, two hours later in the evening, "can make me not contrary to papa's wishes. But," continued the half bottle in a whisper, "I am sorry he is so stubborn."

"I don't believe it," retorted Strout's three half bottles. "You have no more heart than one of your father's non-individualized Ideas. You are not real flesh and blood like other women. You are simply Extension, made up of an aggregate of concepts, and assuming to be Entity, and imposing your unreal existence upon a poor devil like me. You are unreal, I say. A flaw in logic, an error of the senses, a fallacy in reasoning, a misplaced promise, and what becomes of you? Puff! Away you go into nil. If it were otherwise you would care for me. What a fool I am to love you! I might as well love a memory, a thought, a dream, a mathematical formula, a rule of syntax, or anything else that lacks objective existence."

She said nothing, but the tears came into her eyes.

"Good-bye, Blanche," he continued at the door, pulling his hat over his eyes and not observing the look of pain and bewilderment that clouded her fair face—"Heaven bless you when your father finally marries you to a Syllogism!"

## II.

Strout went whistling from the Prinz Carl Hotel to his rooms in the Plockstrasse. He reviewed his parting with Blanche. "So much the better, perhaps," he said to himself. "One dream less in life, and more room for realities." By the clock in the market place he saw it was half-past nine; for the full moon, hanging high above the Königstuhl, flooded the town and valley with light. Up on the side of the hill the gigantic ruin of the old castle stood boldly out among the trees.

He stopped whistling and gritted his teeth.

"Pshaw!" he said aloud, "one can put off his convictions like a pair of uncomfortable boots. After all, love is nothing more nor less than the disintegration and recombination of certain molecules of the brain or marrow, the exact laws governing which have not yet been ascertained." So saying he ran plump into a portly individual coming down the street.

"Hallo! Herr Strout," said the jolly voice of Professor Schwank. "Whither are you going so fast, and what kind of philosophy talk you to the moon?"

"I am walking off three half bottles of your cursed Affenthaler, which have gone to my feet Herr Professor," replied Strout: "and I am making love to the moon. It's an old affair between us."

"And your lovely American friend?" demanded the fat Professor with a chuckle.

"Departs by the morning train," replied Strout, gravely.

"Himmel-blitzen!" exclaimed the Professor. "And grief ha-

blinded you so that you plunge into the abdomens of your elders? But come with me to my room and smoke yourself into a philosophic frame of mind."

Professor Schwank's apartments faced the University buildings in the Ludwigs-platz. Established in a comfortable arm-chair, with a pipe of excellent tobacco in his mouth, Strout felt more at peace with his environment. He was in an atmosphere of healthful, practical, scientific activity that calmed his soul. Professor Schwank had gone further than the most eminent of his contemporaries in demonstrating the purely physiological basis of mind and thought. He had got nearer than any other man in Europe to the secrets of the nerve aura, the penetralia of the brain, the memory scars of ganglia. His position in philosophy was the antipodes of that occupied by the Rev. Dr. Bellglory, for example. The study reflected the occupations of the man. In one corner stood an enormous Ruhmkorff coil. Books were scattered everywhere—on shelves, on tables, on chairs, on the floor. A plaster bust of Aristotle looked across the room into the face of a plaster bust of Leibnitz. Prints of Gall, of Pappenheim of Leeuwenhoeck hung upon the walls. Varied dissections and wet preparations abounded. In a glass vessel on the table at Strout's elbow, the brain of a positivist philosopher floated in yellow alcohol; near it, also suspended in spirits, swung the medulla oblongata of a celebrated thief.

The appearance of the Professor himself, as he sat in his arm-chair opposite Strout, serenely drawing clouds of smoke from the amber mouthpiece of his long porcelain pipe, was of the sort, which by promising sympathy before-hand seduces reserve into confidential utterances. Not only his rosy face, with its fringe of yellow beard, but his whole mountainous body seemed to beam on Strout with friendly good will. He looked the refuge of a broken heart.

Drawn out in spite of himself by the Professor's kindly, attentive smile and discreet questions, Strout found satisfaction in unobscuring his troubles. The Professor, smoking in silence, listened patiently to the long story. If Strout had been less preoccupied with his own woes, he might, perhaps, have discovered that behind the friendly interest that glimmered on the glasses of the Professor's gold-bowed spectacles, a pair of small, steel grey eyes were observing him with the keen, unrelenting coldness of scientific scrutiny.

"You have seen, Herr Professor," said Strout in conclusion, "that the case is hopeless."

"My dear fellow," replied the Professor, "I see nothing of the kind."

"But it is a matter of conviction," exclaimed Strout. "One cannot renounce the truth even to gain a wife. She herself would despise me if I did."

"In this world everything is true and nothing is true," replied the Professor sententiously. "You must change your convictions."

"That is impossible."

The Professor blew a great cloud of smoke, and regarded the young man with an expression of pity and surprise. It seemed to Strout that Aristotle and Leibnitz, Leeuwenhoeck, Pappenheim and Gall were all looking down upon him with pity and surprise.

"Impossible, did you say?" remarked Professor Schwank. "On the contrary, my dear boy nothing is easier than to change one's convictions. In the present advanced condition of surgery, it is a matter of little difficulty."

Strout looked at his respected instructor in blank amazement.

"What you call your convictions," continued the savant, "are matters of medical constitution, depending on adventitious circumstances. You are a positivist, an idealist, a skeptic, a mystic, a what-not, why? Because nature, predisposition, the assimilation of bony elements have made your skull thicker in one place, thinner in another. The cranial wall presses too close upon the brain in one spot; you sneer at the opinions of your friend Dr. Bellglory. It cramps the development of the tissues in another spot; you deny faith a place in philosophy. I assure you Herr Strout, we have discovered and classified already the greater part of the physical causes determining and limiting belief, and are fast reducing the system to the certainty of science."

"Granting all that," interposed Strout, whose head was swimming under the combined influence of Affenthaler, tobacco smoke, and startling new ideas, "I fail to see how it helps my case. Unfortunately, the bone of my skull is no longer cartilage, like an infant's. You cannot mould my intellect by means of compressors and bandages."

"Ah! there you touch my professional pride," cried Schwank. "If you would only put yourself into my hands!"

"And what then?"

"Then," replied the Professor, with enthusiasm, "I should remodel your intellect to suit the emergency. How, you ask? If a blow on the head had driven a splinter of bone down upon the gray matter overlaying the cerebrum, depriving of you of memory, the power of language, or some other special faculty, as the case might be, how should I proceed? I should raise a section of the bone and remove the pressure. Just so when the physical conformation of the cranium limits your capacity to understand and credit the philosophy which your American theologian insists upon in his son-in-law. I remove the pressure, I give you a charming wife, while science gains a beautiful and valuable fact. That is what I offer you, Herr Strout."

"In other words—" began Strout.

"In other words, I should trephine you," shouted the Professor, jumping from his chair, and no longer, attempting to conceal his eagerness.

"Well, Herr Professor," said Strout slowly, after a long pause, during which he had endeavored to make out why the pictured face Gall seemed to wear a look of triumph—"Well, Herr Professor, I consent to the operation. Trephine me at once—to-night."

The Professor feebly demurred to the precipitateness of the course. "The necessary preparations," he urged. "Need not occupy five

minutes," replied Strout. "To-morrow, I shall have changed my mind."

"This suggestion was enough to impel the Professor to immediate action. "You will allow me?" asked he, "to send for my esteemed colleague in the University, the Herr Doctor Anton Diggelmann?" Strout assented.

"Do anything that you think needful to the success of the experiment."

Professor Schwank rang. "Fritz," said he, to the stupid-faced Black Forrester who answered the bell, "run across the square and ask Dr. Diggelmann to come to me immediately. Request him to bring his surgical case and sulphuric ether. If you find the Doctor, you need not return."

Acting on a sudden impulse, Strout seized a sheet of paper that lay on the Professor's table and hastily wrote a few words. "Here!" he said tossing the servant a gold piece of ten marks. "Deliver this note at the Prinz Carl in the morning—mind you, in the morning."

The note he had written was this:—

BLANCHE—When you receive this I shall have solved the problem in one way or another. I am about to be trephined under the superintendence of my friend Prof. Schwank. If the intellectual obstacle to our union is removed by the operation I shall follow you to Bavaria and Switzerland. If the operation results otherwise, think sometimes kindly of your unfortunate

Ludwiga-platz, 10.30 P.M.

G. S.

Fritz faithfully delivered the message to Dr. Diggelmann, and then hid towards the nearest wine shop. His gold piece dazed him. "A nice, liberal gentleman!" he thought, "Ten marks for carrying the letter to the Prinz Carl in the morning—ten marks, a thousand pfennigs; beer at five pfennigs the glass, 200 glasses!" The impensity of the prospect filled him with joy. How might he manifest his gratitude? He reflected and an idea struck him. "I will not wait till morning," he thought. "I will deliver the gentleman's letter to-night, at once." "He will say, 'Fritz, you are a prompt fellow. You do even better than you are told.'"

### III.

Strout was stretched upon a reclining chair, his coat and waistcoat off, Professor Schwank stood over him. In his hand was a hollow cone, rolled from a newspaper. He held the cone by the apex; the broad aperture at the base was closely pressed against Strout's face, covering all but his eyes and his forehead.

"By long, steady, regular inspirations," said the Professor, in a soothing, monotonous voice. "That is right; that is—right; there—there—there!"

With every inhalation Strout drew in the pleasant, tingling coolness of the ether fumes. At first his breathing was forced; at the end of each inspiration he experienced for an instant a sensation as if mighty waters were rushing through his brain. Gradually the period of the rushing sensation extended itself, until it began with the beginning of each breath. Then the ether seemed to seize possession of his breathing and to control the expansions and contractions of his chest independently of his own will. The ether breathed for him. He surrendered himself to the influence with a feeling of delight. The rushings became rhythmic, and the intervals shorter and shorter. His individuality seemed to be wrapped up in the rushings, and to be borne to and fro in their tremendous flux and reflux. "I shall be gone in one second more," he thought; and his consciousness sank in the whirling flood.

Professor Schwank nodded to Dr. Diggelmann. The Doctor nodded back to the Professor.

Dr. Diggelmann was a dry little old man, who weighed hardly more than 100 pounds. He wore a black wig, too large for his head. His eyes were deep set under corrugated brows, while strongly marked lines running from the corners of his nostrils to the corners of his mouth gave his face a lean, sardonic expression, in striking contrast with the jolly rotundity of Professor Schwank's visage. Dr. Diggelmann was taciturn but observant. At the Professor's nod he opened his case of surgical instruments and selected a scalpel with a keen curved blade, and also a glittering piece of steel which looked like an exaggerated auger bit with a gimlet handle. Having satisfied himself that these instruments were in good condition, he deliberately rolled up the sleeves of his coat and approached the unconscious Strout.

"About on the medium line, just behind the junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures," whispered Professor Schwank eagerly.

"Yes, I know—I know," replied Diggelmann.

He was on the point of cutting away with his scalpel some of the brown hair that encumbered operations on the top of Strout's head, when the door was quickly opened from the outside and a young lady, attended by a maid, entered without ceremony.

"I am Blanche Bellglory," the young lady announced to the astonished savants, as soon as she had recovered her breath. "I have come to—"

At this moment she perceived the motionless form of Strout upon the reclining chair; while the gleaming steel in Dr. Diggelmann's hand caught her alert eyes. She uttered a little shriek and ran towards the group.

"Oh, this is terrible!" she cried. "I am too late, and you have already killed him."

"Calm yourself, I beg you," said the polite Professor. "No circumstance is terrible to which we are indebted for a visit from so charming a young lady."

"So great an honor!" added Mr. Diggelmann, grinning diabolically and rubbing his hands.

"And Herr Strout," continued the Professor, "is, unfortunately not yet trephined. As you entered, we were about beginning the operation."

Miss Bellglory gave a sob of relief and sank into a chair.

In a few well-chosen words the Professor explained the theory of his experiment, dwelling especially upon the effect it was expected to have on the fortunes of young people. When he finished the American girl's eyes were full of tears, but the firm lines of her mouth showed she had already resolved upon her own course.

"How noble in him," she exclaimed. "to submit to be trephined for my sake! But that must not be. I can't consent to have this poor, dear head mutilated. I should never forgive myself. The trouble all originates from my decision not to marry him without papa's approval. With my present views of duty, I cannot alter that decision. But don't you think," she continued dropping her voice to a whisper, "that if you should trephine *me*, I might see my duty in a different light?"

"It is extremely probable, my dear young lady," replied the Professor, throwing a significant glance at Dr. Diggelmann, who responded with the faintest wink imaginable.

"Then" said Miss Blanche, arising and beginning to remove her bonnet, "please proceed to trephine me immediately. I insist on it."

"What is all this?" demanded the deep voice of the Rev. Dr. Bellglory, who had entered the room unnoticed, piloted by Fritz. "I came as rapidly as I could, Blanche, but not early enough, it appears, to learn the first principles of your singular actions."

"My papa, gentlemen," said Miss Bellglory.

The two Germans bowed courteously. Dr. Bellglory affably returned their salutation.

"These gentlemen, papa," Miss Blanche explained, "have kindly undertaken to reconcile the difference of opinion between poor George and ourselves by means of a surgical operation. I don't at all understand it, but George does, for you see that he has thought best to submit to the operation, which they were about to begin when I arrived. Now, I can not allow him to suffer for my obstinacy; and, therefore, dear papa, I have requested the gentlemen to trephine me instead of him."

Professor Schwank repeated for Dr. Bellglory's information the explanation which he had already made to the young lady. On learning of Strout's course in the matter, Dr. Bellglory was greatly affected.

"No, Blanche!" he said; "our young friend must not be trephined. Although I cannot conscientiously accept him as a son-in-law while our views on the verity of subjective knowledge differ so widely, I can at least emulate his generous willingness to open his intellect to conviction. It is I who will be trephined, provided these gentlemen will courteously substitute me for the patient now in their hands."

"We shall be most happy," said Professor Schwank and Dr. Diggelmann, in the same breath.

"Thanks! Thanks!" cried Dr. Bellglory with genuine emotion. But I shall not permit you to sacrifice your life-long convictions to my happiness, papa," interposed Blanche. The Doctor insisted that he was only doing his duty as a parent. The amiable dispute went on for some time, the Germans listening with indifference. Sure of a subject for their experiment at any rate, they cared little which one of the three Americans finally came under the knife. Meanwhile Strout opened his eyes, slowly raised himself on one elbow, vacantly gazed about the room for a few seconds, and then sank back, relapsing temporarily into consciousness.

Professor Schwank, who perceived that father and daughter were equally fixed in their determination, and each unlikely to yield to the other, was on the point of suggesting that the question be settled by trephining both of them, when Strout again regained his senses. He sat bolt upright, staring fixedly at the glass jar which contained the positivist's brain. Then he pressed both hands to his head, muttering a few incoherent words. Gradually as he recovered from the clutch of the ether one after another of his faculties, his eyes brightened and he appeared to recognize the faces around him. After some time he opened his lips and spoke.

"Marvellous!" he exclaimed.

Miss Bellglory ran to him and took his hand. The Doctor hurried forward, intending to renounce his own resolution to be trephined. Strout pressed Blanche's hand to his lips for an instant, gave the Doctor's hand a cordial grasp, and then seized the hand of Professor Schwank, which he wrung with all the warmth of respectful gratitude. "My dear Herr Professor," he said, "how can I ever repay you? The experiment has been a perfect success."

"But—" began the astonished Professor.

"Don't try to depreciate your own share in my good fortune," interrupted Strout. "The theory was yours, and all the triumph of the practical success belongs to you—to you and to Dr. Diggelmann's skill."

Strout, still holding Blanche's hand, now turned to her father.

"There is now no obstacle to our union, Doctor," he said. "Thanks to Professor Schwank's operation, I see the blind folly of my late attitude toward the Subjective. I recant. I am no longer a positivist. My intellect has leaped the narrow limits that hedged it in. I know now that there is more in our philosophy than can be measured with a metric rule or weighed in a Coulomb balance. Ever since I passed under the influence of the ether, I have been floating in the infinite. I have been freed from conditions of time and space. I have lost my own individuality in the immensity of the All. A dozen times I have been absorbed in Brahma; a dozen times I have emanated from Brahma, a new being, forgetful of my old self. I have stood face to face with the mystic and awful Om; my world-soul, descending to the infinite, has floated calmly on for centuries over an ocean of Affenthalet. My consciousness has leaped back as far as the thirtieth century yet to come. There is no time; there is no space; there is no individual existence; there is nothing save the all, and the Faith that guides Reason through the changeless night. For more than one million years my identity was that of the positivist in the glass jar yonder. Pardon me, Professor Schwank, but for the same period of time yours was that of the

celebrated thief in the other jar. Great heavens! How mistaken I have been up to the night when you, Herr Professor, took charge of my intellectual destiny."

He paused for want of breath, but the glow of the mystic's rapture still lighted up his handsome features. There was an awkward silence in the room for considerable time. Then it was broken by the dry, harsh voice of Diggelmann.

"You labor under a somewhat ridiculous delusion, young gentleman. You haven't been trephined yet."

Strout looked in amazement from one to another of his friends; but their faces confirmed the surgeon's statement.

"What was it then?" he gasped.

"Sulphuric ether," replied the surgeon, laconically.

"But, after all," interposed Dr. Bellglory, "it makes little difference what agent has opened your friend's mind to a perception of the truth. It is a matter for congratulation that the surgical operation becomes no longer necessary."

The two Germans exchanged glances of dismay. "We shall lose the opportunity for our experiment," the Professor whispered to Diggelmann. Then he continued aloud, addressing Strout: "I should advise you to submit to the operation, nevertheless. There can be no permanent intellectual cure without it. These effects of the ether will pass away."

"Thank you," returned Strout, who at last read correctly the cold, calculating expression that lurked behind the scientist's spectacles. "Thank you, I am very well as I am."

"But you might, for the sake of Science consent, persisted Schwank. "Yes for the sake of science," echoed Diggelmann.

"Hang Science!" replied Strout fiercely. "Don't you know that I no longer believe in Science?"

Blanche also began to understand the true motives which had led the German Professor to interfere in her love affair. She cast an approving glance at Strout and rose to depart. The three Americans moved towards the door. Prof. Schwank and Dr. Diggelmann fairly gnashed their teeth with rage. Miss Bellglory turned and made them a low courtesy.

"If you must trephine somebody for the sake of Science, gentlemen," she remarked, with her sweetest smile, "you might draw lots to see which of you shall trephine the other."—*New York Sun.*

### TREBLE ACROSTIC.

"Come ye thankful people come,  
Raise the song of Harvest Home!  
All is safely gathered in  
Ere the winter-storms begin."

1.

The emblem of vice, you will see in a trice,  
Is thrown to the breeze from up here,  
As long as the mast by the fid is held fast,  
The flag will have nothing to fear.

2.

This charming nectar Colonels do provide  
After one's meals, mostly at eventide.

3.

A sort of sentry-box, who wears it feels  
He's covered in completely to the heels.

4.

We ask your voice to declare your choice,  
So mind you carefully con it,  
And if you find 'tis not to your mind,  
Just put your veto upon it.

5.

'Tis not the plural of a bogus priest,  
I am not prudish in the very least,  
But this I say they're useful in a feast.

FUJIYAMA.

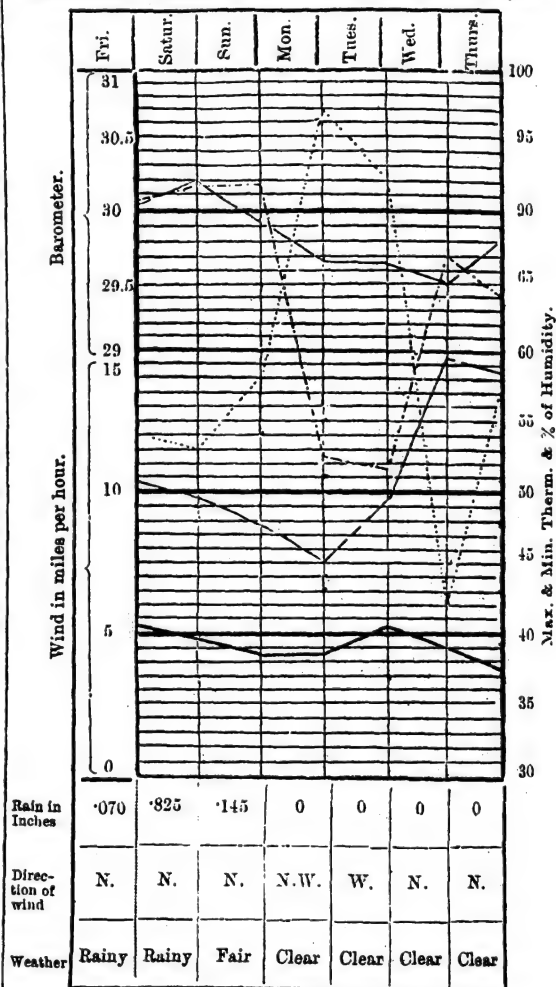
### NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 20th November, 1880.)

	A. M.	Discount on Yen Satz.		Gold Yen.	Nipote.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....Nov. 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuesday.....	16 67	67	67	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	17 67½	67½	67½	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	18 67½	67½	67½	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	19 68	68	68	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	20 67½	65	66	—	—	—	—

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH 1880.  
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.  
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.  
.....represents velocity of wind.  
.....percentage of humidity.  
Max. velocity of wind 45.3 miles per hour on Monday 7 p.m.  
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.  
The highest reading of the barometer during the week was 30.340 inches on Friday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.885 inches on Sunday, at 2 p.m. The highest temperature for the week was 65° on Monday, and the lowest was 38° on Wednesday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 62° and 31° respectively. The total amount of rain for the week was 1.040 inches, while a trace only is recorded for the corresponding week of last year. It will be observed that a tolerably high wind was recorded on Monday evening, the velocity reaching more than forty-four miles per hour.

### LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship; flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

### YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

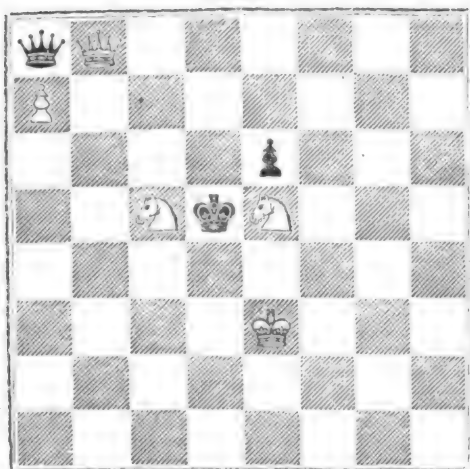
LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

## CHESS PROBLEM,

By W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF NOV. 13TH, BY T. M. BROWN.

White.

1.—R. to K. Kt. sq.

2.—Mates accordingly.

Black.

1.—Anything.

Correct solution received from W. H. S., V. d. P., and Q.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

- Nov. 14, Japanese steamer *Kinskin Maru*, Davidson, 690, from Kobe. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 15, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, from Kobe. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 16, Russian schooner *North Star*, Johnson, 42, from Kurile Islands. Skins, to H. W. Hohnhotz & Co.  
 Nov. 17, Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru*, Nye, 1,407, from Hakodate. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 18, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai and ports. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 19, French steamer *Menzaleh*, Homery, 1,273, from Hongkong. Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 Nov. 19, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, from Kobe. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 19, British steamer *Deronschire*, A. McGachen, 1,512, from Shanghai. General, to Mourilyan, Heumann & Co.  
 Nov. 20, British steamer *Hector*, Billinge, 1589, from Shanghai. General, to Butterfield and Swire.  
 Nov. 20, British steamer *Belgie*, Davison, 2,627, from Hongkong. Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and way ports:—Mrs. Valentine and child, Rear Admiral A. Silvera da Motta, Captain de Saldanha, Messrs. G. E. Irving, D. B. Taylor, and H. N. Tileston, and 18 Japanese in the cabin; 3 Europeans and 275 Japanese in the steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Hegt, and Mr. Wilkinson in cabin; 60 Japanese in steerage.  
 Per French steamer *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Alioth, Traster, Lanouy, Groth and 2 Japanese in cabin.

## OUTWARDS.

- Nov. 14, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, for Kobe. Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 14, French steamer *Tanis*, Reynier, 1,735, for Hongkong. Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Nov. 14, Japanese barque *Kinokuni Maru*, Nicolle, 960, for Nagasaki. Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 17, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, for Shanghai and ports. Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 17, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Walker, 968, for Nohin. Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 19, Japanese steamer *Kinskin Maru*, Davidson, 690, for Kobe. Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Nov. 19, British barque *Em. Green*, 775, for Kobe. despatched by Malcolm & Co.  
 Nov. 20, British steamer *Malacca*, Sexton, 1,709, for Hongkong. Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tanis* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hennicke, Messrs. G. Grahams, E. Abbott, L. Harris, W. J. Scott, Beltrano, G. Kenna, S. T. Serebrenikoff, 1 Chinese and 4 Japanese in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Kirkwood, Messrs. Kleinmoort, Willard, Honey, Fleusch, Pidgeon, C. Illies, Playfair, Butt, Suchu, Koyn, and 11 Japanese in cabin.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Wynkoop, Mrs. S. A. Wynkoop, Dr. and Mrs. Wood and family, Messrs. S. F. Cotton, C. B. Cotton, Pidgeon, Flinsch, H. Darby and Legret in cabin; 6 Natives in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tanis* for Hongkong:—

Silk for London and France ... .. 940 bales.

Silkworm Eggs for London &amp; France ... .. 13 cases

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure... .. \$ 1,440.00

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* reports:—Left Kobe at 6 p.m. on the 27th instant. Light variable winds to Cape Sima, then moderate to strong northerly winds to Rock Island, thence to port light variable winds. Arrived 5.30 a.m. on the 19th Nov.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Dec. 2nd
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Nov. 27th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 22nd
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 20th 2
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI ..	M. B. Co.	Nov. 25th

1.—Left San Francisco, November 4th, *Gaelic*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Dec. 8th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 25th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Nov. 20th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Nov. 28th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 22nd
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 27th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 26th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI ..	M. B. Co.	Nov. 24th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## S A I L E D.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 15	Athelstan	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
Aug. 14	Mikado	"	" "
Sept. 11	Breconshire (s.s.)	"	" "
" 14	Remonstrant	"	" "
May 23	Zoila	NEW YORK	" "
June 26	Goodell	"	" "
July 23	Furness Abbey	"	Hiogo
Aug. 3	Grandee	"	Yokohama
May 13	Polynesian	SUEZ	"
June 26	Clan Mc. Leod	ANTWERP	"
Sept. 26	Anna Seiben	"	"
July 5	Fontenaye	TEES	"
Aug. 12	George Bewley	" & ANT"	"
" 25	Eller Bank	MID. BOROUGH	"
June 10	S. F. Hersey	NEWPORT	"
July 2	Boston Vale	LIVERPOOL	"
June 25	Guy C. Goss	PHILADELPHIA	"
July 17	Ste. Lucie	"	"
" 11	Auguste	SWANSEA	Nagasaki
" 21	Birkenhope	CARDIFF	Yokohama
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	"
" 20	Calme	"	"
" 2	London (s.s.)	GLASGOW	Hiogo

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Hector	Billinge	British steamer	1,389	Shanghai	Nov. 20	Butterfield & Swire
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Menzaleh	Houery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	Nov. 19	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Niigata Maru	Walker	Japanese steamer	1,603	Kobe	Nov. 19	M. B. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 18	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong.	Nov. 5	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Alexander	Carson	American schooner	52	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	J. E. Collyer
Cilurnum	Beadle	British ship	1,850	Hongkong	Nov. 8	Edward Fischer & Co.
Devonshire	McGachen	British barque	1,512	Shanghai	Nov. 19	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.
F. P. Litchfield	Spalding	American barque	1,062	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Nov. 5	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Helena	Ewalt	German schooner	60	Kurile Islands	Oct. 31	Captain
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Islands	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Mary C. Bohm	Petersen	German schooner	55	Kurile Islands	Oct. 24	P. Bohm
North Star	Johnson	Russian schooner	42	Kurile Islands	Nov. 16	H. W. Hohnholz & Co.
Otsego	Laursen	Russian schooner	46	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	H. Cook
Pioneer	Mates	Russian schooner	72	Rome, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	750	Put in dismantled	Oct. 10	Malcolm & Co.
Stella	Werner	American schooner	30	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Swatara	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Comus	14	2,383	2,300	Corvette	Kobe	Captain East.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	Nov. 29th
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 27th, at 4 P.M.
London via Kobe, Nagasaki & China ports	Hector	Butterfield & Swire	Quick despatch
New York	Devonshire	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	About Nov. 25th
Shanghai and way-ports	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	Nov. 24th, at 4 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—Generally more enquiry, especially for *Yarn* of medium quality. *Shirtings* very quiet at last rates. Buyers try to get concessions, but so far without success. *Fancy Cottons*.—Some little enquiry for small lots, but transactions are limited. *Woollens* are unchanged.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.00 to 31.00
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.50 to 32.75
Bombay, No. 20 do. ....	"	\$29.00 to 30.50
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$36.00 to 36.50
" 38 to 42 ... ..	"	\$40.00 to 41.50

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.57
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.60 to 1.70
Prints:—Assorted ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.15½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 2¾ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. .... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 1.90

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.63 to 0.70
Taffelclases:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ....	4.50 to 6.00
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.22 to 0.31
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.75
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ....	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in. ....	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.60 to 0.65
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.39 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—There are no sales to report both holders and buyers keeping aloof. Stock 60,000.

**SAIGON RICE.**—No sales, and a weaker quotation.

**KEROSENE.**—Very small sales at quotation. Stock 401,000 cases.

Sugar:—Takao in bag... ..	per picul	\$4.30	Japan Rice ... ..	per picul	\$2.78 to 3.25
Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	"	\$4.25	Japan Wheat ... ..	"	\$2.00
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$7.50 to \$8.25	Saigon Rice [cargo] ...	"	\$1.75
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah... ..	"	\$6.00 to \$8.00	Kerosene Oil... ..	case	\$2.05

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—During the past week our Silk market has been in a most unsatisfactory condition. For a few days, prices remained steady and a moderate number of transactions took place at about our last quotations; more recently, however, one firm entered the market and secured no less than 1,400 Japanese bales; it is very generally believed that these silks have been bought for account of Japanese and it is also reported that the Government are connected with these transactions; be that as it may, however, the market is for the present entirely demoralised.

With such a state of affairs quotations cannot well be given, we therefore do not alter ours of the 13th instant, but simply add that natives are demanding an advance of about \$20 per picul, and in many cases refuse to sell. *Bona fide* sales since the 13th instant, about 300 shipping bales.

Stocks about 7,000 shipping bales.

Shipments to date 6,630 bales against 7,545 bales in 1879.

The following are to-day's quotations.

	Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.80
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 1 & 2 .....	\$490 to \$500 = 16/1	to 16/6 = fcs. 46.50 to fcs. 47.80
" " 2 .....	\$480 to \$490 = 15/3	to 16/1 = " 46.00 to " 46.60
" " 3 & 4 .....	\$430 to \$450 = 14/6	to 15/2 = " 40.50 to " 42.40
Filatures.—Extra .....	\$640 to \$650 = 21/	to 21/4 = " 59.00 to " 59.80
Old Silks { " " 1 .....	\$600 to \$620 = 19/9	to 20/4 = " 55.40 to " 57.20
" " 2 .....	\$570 to \$590 = 18/9	to 19/7 = " 52.80 to " 54.50
Kakeda.—Good Medium to Best.	\$550 to \$600 = 18/	to 19/9 = " 51.20 to " 55.40

**TEA.**—There has been rather more doing during the past week, settlements amounting to 4,300 piculs, Prices have ruled firm but quotations are unaltered. Low qualities have been most in demand. Stocks are about 6,000 piculs.

Common { ... ..	\$13 to \$15	Fine ... ..	\$23 to \$24
Good Common { ... ..	"	Finest ... ..	\$26 to \$27
Medium ... ..	\$16 to \$18	Choice ... ..	\$29 to \$30
Good Medium ... ..	\$20 to \$21	Choicest ... ..	\$35 to \$36

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/8½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight .....	72½
" Bank Bills on demand .....	3/8½	" Private 10 days' sight .....	73
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3/8½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" " 6 " " " .....	3/9½	" Private 30 days' sight .....	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight .....	4.68	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" Private 6 months' sight .....	4.78	" Private 30 days' sight .....	92
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	½ prem.	KINSAITZ .....	76 dis.
" Private 10 days' sight .....	½ disc.	GOLD YEN .....	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The *Eme* has sailed for Kobe's disengaged. The s.s. *Deronskire* and s.s. *Hector* are in with London cargoes, and are respectively reported as going on the New York and London berths.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 126.

## CHINA SEA.

## ENTRANCE TO THE HAN RIVER-SWATOW DISTRICT.

## DOVE ROCK WHISTLING BUOY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a red and black chequered automatic Whistling Buoy, 10 feet in diameter at the water line, has been moored in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms of water, about two cables from the pinnacle of the Dove Rock, so as to mark the S. E. extremity of the reef.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Shanghai, 4th November, 1880.

## MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

## BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	1.50 yen per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates, for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,  
KIGA,  
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

## O'HARA & HIGGINBOTHAM.

WESTERN HATOKA,

EXACTLY OPPOSITE SIDE ENTRANCE TO  
CUSTOM HOUSE.

Attend to all description of Ship-  
ping and Clearing Business.

Yokohama, 10th August, 1880.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



## OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Taking Passengers and Freight for principal Cities in United States and Europe, in connection with Overland Railways and Atlantic Steamers.

THE STEAM-SHIP

## "BELGIC,"

CAPTAIN DAVISON,

WILL be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 10 A.M.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for transportation of Passengers and Freight to UNITED STATES and EUROPE.

### Rates of Passage:

To San Francisco, Cabin .....	\$250.00
" Liverpool .....	\$415.00 to \$425.00
" London .....	\$405.00 to \$450.00
" Paris .....	\$435.00 to \$450.00
" Havre .....	\$430.00 to \$450.00
" Bremen .....	\$420.00 to \$450.00
" Hamburg .....	\$420.00 to \$435.00

According to selection of Atlantic Line of Steamers.

### RETURN PASSAGE RATES

Between San Francisco, China, and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS, available for One Year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 o/o from regular fare, if prepaid. Passengers not holding prepaid orders, and re-embarking for return voyage within Six Months, will be allowed a Discount of 20 o/o, and within One Year 10 o/o, from regular fares. Through First-class Passengers allowed 250 lbs. Baggage Free.

For freight or passage or any further information,

Apply at Agency O. & O. S. S. Co., No. 13.

GEO. B. EMORY,  
*General Agent.*

Yokohama, 20th November, 1880.

## THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY MORNING,  
(Sundays excepted).

SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at  
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

tf.

## THEODORE W. GULICK, DENTIST,

No. 70, Yokohama,

Opposite the old British Post Office.

Yokohama, 2nd October, 1880.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,**CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following**EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevoil, Magnolia, Jasmijn,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy  
action and promotes the growth of the hair.**ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
Cream,And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers,

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

**CAUTION.**—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed  
in seven colours.**ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

**CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook. London.

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY.

Manufacture all kinds of

## IRONWORK,

Structural &amp; Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. &amp; Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS

*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.*

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.

*See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.*

Railings. Balcony Panels.  
Gates. Street Posts.  
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.  
Balusters. Newels.  
Creastings. Terminals.

Columns. Column Capitals.  
Brackets. Gratings.  
Windows. Casements.  
Fountains. Drinking Fountains.  
Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

### SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*Catalogue (D) free on Application.*

## Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,

### LONDON.

26 ins.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.

April, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ASTHMA & DIFFICULT BREATHING**  
promptly relieved and paroxysms averted by  
**Datura Tatula Inhalations**  
Testimonials accompanying each box of Cigarettes, Ogers and Inhalations, in the enclosed folder for distribution and also in powder for burning, from 6d. to 2s.

**SAVORY & BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS**  
**MOORE'S INFANTS' FOOD**  
SUPPLIED TO THE  
**ROYAL NURSERIES.**  
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE,  
CONTAINS  
THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF  
NOURISHMENT IN THE  
MOST CONVENIENT FORM.  
In Tins 1lb., 2lb., 5lb. and 10lb.

**PANCREATIC SAVORY & BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS**  
**MOORE'S INFANTS' FOOD**  
IN COOKERY AND  
WASTING DISEASES  
IMPROVES THE APPETITE  
Increases Strength and Weight.  
Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 5s.

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE



MARK.

## ELLWOOD'S

PATENT AIR CHAMBER

### HATS AND HELMETS

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION  
AGAINST SUN STROKE.To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters  
and Wholesale only of

## J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

### LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

## DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH. HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists  
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

## FLUID MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout  
the World.

April 10, 1880.

1y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Mr. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P & W. BALDWIN,**  
**WILDEN WORKS.**

STOURPORT ENGLAND.

**SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
"ARLEY &," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.  
April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

**GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,**  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
&c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND... \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.  
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o  
" " " " 6 " " 4 "  
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY EDITION, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c., &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

## SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
" Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Road  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 48.]

Yokohama, November 27, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.

## CONTENTS.

Woods and Forests in Japan .....	1,521
Japanese Prisons, I. ....	1,522
Editorial Notes .....	1,523
Correspondence .....	1,525
Renter's Telegrams .....	1,525
Notes of the Week .....	1,525
Japanese News .....	1,528
Telegraphic News .....	1,531
The Japanese Press .....	1,532
Items from the Japanese Papers .....	1,533
General Robert's despatch on his defeat of Ayub Khan .....	1,534
On the Cliff .....	1,539
Meteorological Report .....	1,542
Cheese Problem .....	1,542
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,542
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,545
Advertisements .....	1,546

## WOODS AND FORESTS IN JAPAN.

WE have frequently called attention in this journal to the dangers attending deforestation and to the benefits arising from afforestation, and have given illustrations of the changes brought about by these in France and other countries. The great and beneficial influence which forests exercise on the climate by regulating the humidity and temperature of the air and of the soil, and thereby preventing both droughts and floods, has been well studied and is well known. But there is another way in which forests act beneficially in a country which has not received so much general attention and which is yet well deserving of it. This is the improvement and enrichment of the soil which takes place during the growth of the forests. The kind of tree selected for planting is by no means a subordinate matter for this purpose. All trees do not grow equally well in the same soil and, moreover, they do not all improve the soil to the same extent.

Thus it has been found in certain localities in Scotland that spruce fir and beech scarcely improve the land on which they grow, but that the land of an ash forest gradually increases in value and that of an oak forest still more, whilst in a larch plantation the value of the land has increased to the greatest extent: this increase amounting to the equivalent of from two to four yen per acre in the rentable value of the land during the time of the growth of the forests, that is about thirty years. In other districts and places it is likely that the improvements would not be to the same extent for these same trees, and it is possible that they might be in a somewhat different order.

This improvement in the soil is due mainly to the alteration of the surface soil and the accumulation of a rich mould beneath the trees by the shedding of leaves and bark and the formation of forest litter under the shade of the trees. This accumulation depends in quantity and value not only on the quantity of leaves and *débris* which falls on the ground, but also very greatly on the rapidity with

which it decomposes and decays. Beech and oak leaves, and, generally, the leaves of deciduous trees, decompose far more rapidly than the needles of pines and firs, and therefore far more litter accumulates in forests of coniferous trees than in those of deciduous trees. Moreover the quantity and quality of the ash or mineral constituents of the litter and the quantity of nitrogenous matter it contains is of great importance in relation to the improvements taking place in the soil. The litter from Scotch fir and spruce has been found to contain much less mineral matter than that of ash or oak forests, but the litter of a larch forest is nearly as rich in inorganic constituents as that of an oak forest, and by its slower rate of decay it accumulates to a greater extent in the larch forests. These facts will serve to explain the observations previously made on the different amounts of increase in value of land in forests of different kinds of trees. The importance of this litter in promoting a vigorous growth of timber also can hardly be over-rated. When the litter is left undisturbed it gradually forms a forest soil rich in humus and possessing a great power of absorbing and retaining water, far exceeding in this quality the majority of arable lands. When such a soil has been formed forest trees can be cultivated with success on steep hill sides otherwise incapable of supporting growth, and in rocky places which otherwise suffer both from drought and floods. This vegetable humus assists also in other ways, by its decay it hastens the disintegration of the underlying rocks and helps in dissolving the mineral substances necessary to plant food and also during its decay it furnishes much of the carbon which the trees annually store up in the form of organic matter. The removal of this litter, therefore, is in nearly all cases, a practice to be most strongly deprecated, and as it is a custom which we have seen carried out in some of the woods of this country, with the use of the litter to fertilise adjoining arable land, we trust sounder views will be propagated on this matter.

The annual requirements of a forest and its drain upon the soil is far less than those of ordinary cultivated crops, notwithstanding the fact that the total produce of dry matter annually is largely in excess of that produced by most agricultural crops. The average produce in dry matter of a forest is about five thousand or six thousand pounds per acre, a quantity which has been remarked as being particularly constant even with different kinds of trees and in different localities. Only in the case of some root crops is this amount of solid matter reached by cultivated crops. Of this total amount almost exactly one half is returned to the soil in the form of leaves, and goes to produce litter, which litter contains nearly the whole of the ash constituents and of the nitrogen, about six sevenths of the former and three fourths of the latter. It is obvious therefore that when the litter is allowed to remain, the requirements of a forest for inorganic constituents and nitrogen are exceedingly small, and very much less than for all ordinary farm crops. In the case of the

Scotch pine, the actual requirements when the litter is undisturbed are exceedingly small, and this tree is accordingly excellently suited for cultivation on a poor silicious and rocky soil. Of course in forming a forest the young plants for the first years require more food and more attention than afterwards.

The Woods and Forests Department of the Naimusho is endeavouring, by its publications and instructions to local officers, to dispel much of the ignorance which exists in the matter of the management of trees and other points connected with forestry. It is probable that by this department observations are being made and advantage taken of the slow natural changes and rotations which occur in forests. In Europe several such changes are historical, thus the forests in which Charlemagne and his successors hunted were of oak and beech, and now only pine trees are there found. In Germany, in the Palatinate and Rhine provinces the woods in which the bold barons of yore followed the boar and other game were mainly of oak; they have now been replaced mainly by beech and fir. Similar changes have occurred in Sweden and other countries, and it is well known that in the United States when an oak or maple forest is cut down it is naturally succeeded by a growth of pine and *vice versa*.

It is to be hoped also that in forming new plantations, and especially those of mixed woods, attention will be paid to the planting of trees of economical importance for other purposes than the production merely of timber or fuel. In the northern island the sugar maple occurs and it is not unlikely that its growth might be encouraged with advantage. In this island, where so many trees of the pine tribe occur naturally, there seems to be a very small production of turpentine and resin, and this industry might surely be profitably extended.

Trees which produce other and more valuable resins and gums would undoubtedly flourish in different parts of these islands and the preparation of their products would form a useful industry and furnish materials for export. In like manner more attention might profitably be given to the cultivation of trees furnishing food products for man or beast, as certain of the very numerous species of oak indigenous to Japan—chestnuts, horse-chestnuts and the like; and without doubt the cultivation of some of the trees furnishing dye stuffs might be commenced, or where it already exists be extended. To such points in forestry the attention of the Wood and Forests Conservancy might be advantageously directed in the future, even to a greater extent than has already taken place.

#### JAPANESE PRISONS.

##### I.

THE change of feeling in civilized countries respecting the treatment of our criminal and lunatic classes is not the least remarkable of the social revolutions of the last century. Descriptions of the London prisons of a hundred or two hundred years ago, with their squalor and filth, their association of misfortune with vice, will be familiar to all readers of Smollett and Dickens. Fleet prison, the Marshalsea, the Compter, and many others were only so many centres of misery and wickedness, tainting everyone who came within their walls, and, excepting the cruelty, are only paralleled at the present day by some Chinese gaols; while the accounts given of the treatment of lunatics in the Bethlehem hospital, or "Bedlam" as it was commonly called—of the poor unfortunates chained to bars like wild beasts—make one shudder. The first man to attempt the amelioration of the condition of

prisoners was John Howard, who lived from 1726 to 1790. Having been captured by a French cruiser and taken as a prisoner of war to Brest, he witnessed the horrors of prison life, and on his return to England laid before the Government proposals for improving the treatment of criminals while in confinement. After examining the gaols of England and Wales he travelled, with the same purpose, through all the countries of the Continent; he set out, in the words of Burke, on "a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity; to collate distress, to gauge wretchedness, to take the dimensions of human misery." The seed which he had planted fell on fruitful soil, and about the commencement of the present century various schemes for the establishment of model prisons—one of them coming from the great Bentham—were elaborated. An account of the principal of these will be found in Major Griffiths' "Memorials of Millbank." But it was not for nearly half a century afterwards that the present prison system of England—as seen in Pentonville, Holloway, Dartmoor, Millbank and other places—was in full working order. It was at first assailed by many who believed that the comfort and good food found in the new gaols would lead to an increase of crime—that in fact, as to be a criminal meant good treatment, free board and lodging, and no loss but that of liberty, so people, not otherwise criminally inclined, would long for these benefits and become criminals. The most bitter and most powerful of all these assailants was Thomas Carlyle who, in one of his "Latter-day Pamphlets" declares that, after a visit to one of these prisons of "the exemplary or model kind" he felt that "so left with paper and ink, and all taxes and botherations shut out from me, I could have written such a book as no reader will here ever get of me. Never, O reader, never here in a mere house with taxes and botherations." These vaticinations, however, have proved delusive; and the general principle of good and humane treatment of our criminals has received the approval of all civilised peoples.

In no country has the principle been more thoroughly received and acted on than in Japan. It is difficult now to say what the prisons of this country were forty or fifty years ago; but, if we make allowance for the innate humanity and personal cleanliness of the people, we shall probably not be far wrong in comparing them with the present condition of Chinese or Korean prisons, as described by Monseigneur Ridel in his account of his captivity. We have had an opportunity of conversing with one of the guards who conveyed Yoshida Torajiro—the remarkable man, whose desire for western knowledge led him to attempt leaving the country with Perry's fleet—to Yedo. This gentleman is now himself a high prison official. He speaks of the prisoners being fed irregularly and improperly. Supplies from relations outside were intercepted by the prison officials, and given to favoured prisoners. One doctor attended the whole gaol, and, while charging the authorities the full price for physic of all kinds, gave the patients little or none of it. Sanitary rules were entirely disregarded, and the mortality was enormous—in the case of one epidemic of small-pox, as many as nine-tenths of the inmates of the prison being carried off. There was no general and uniform system of treatment; the officers of the prison were supreme, and could inflict any punishment short of death that they desired. No trades or occupations were taught; those prisoners who were not sentenced to hard labour lay huddled together in their cages year after year until they were released by death, or by the expiration of their sentences. Indeed, in most respects, the prisons of old Japan, according to this

gentleman's description, resembled those of old London as described by Hepworth Dixon in his "Prison World of Europe." And the change which has come over the scene is not greater in the latter case than in the former.

It will be unnecessary in this article to describe in detail each prison visited. The broad features of each were the same; whatever minor differences were noticed were due to local or temporary causes. We may mention that we examined seven prisons in all: two in Tokio, one at Kanagawa, one at Hiogo, one in Kyoto, and two in Osaka. All prisons throughout the country are under the Minister of the Interior, who transmits his instructions through the local authorities. After considerable enquiry, it seems the principle is to leave as little as possible to the discretion of the prison officials. The general rules and regulations are printed at the printing-press in the central prison at Tokio, in two bulky volumes. They were compiled at the Ministry of the Interior, and seem framed to meet every possible contingency. In addition to these there are the local regulations made by the governor of the prison, and approved by the governor of the district and the Home Department. The great object evidently is to guard from abuse the great power which must inevitably be left in the hands of the chief official of any prison.

The first prison visited was that of the Kanagawa Ken, situated about a mile from the railway station at Yokohama. It is built on an exceeding airy and apparently healthy site. Indeed in all the prisons, except one at Osaka, the sites appear to have been very carefully chosen. The prison in Kanagawa is the chief one of the district, and has four branches at the four principal towns, Hachioji, Odawara, &c. It therefore corresponds to a county gaol in England. The inmates are, with a few exceptions, those sentenced at the Kanagawa Court, which is the chief judicial authority in the district. Small offences are dealt with in the branch local courts, and the culprits punished in the branch prisons. The first thing that strikes a visitor in this, and indeed in all Japanese gaols, is the industrious manner in which all the prisoners work. Trades are taught within the prison under the supervision of artisans, chosen either from among the prisoners, or hired from outside. Among the occupations at Kanagawa we noticed spinning and weaving, tailoring, the making of straw hats, boots and shoes, paper, baskets, chairs, lacquering, carpentry, and even cloisonné-enamelling. The working hours are eight per day. The women chiefly work at weaving, and at the making of thick Japanese blankets. The mode of disposing of the products of this labour varies greatly in the different prisons, and indeed for different trades within the same prison. Occasionally the prison authorities throw their goods on the outside market in the usual way; sometimes a contractor agrees to purchase at a stipulated price a certain class of goods produced in the prison; but the most common mode seems to be to sell the labour to a tradesman outside. Thus brick-making is carried on to a large extent in the penal settlement of Tsukudashima in Tokio. A brick-maker outside agrees to pay a certain sum daily for the labour of a certain number of men engaged in making bricks within the prison; he then takes the bricks thus made and disposes of them as he deems best, while the prison authorities, on their side, agree that the men shall do a fair day's work. It is also not uncommon to hire convict labour outside the prison in gardening, digging, quarrying, brick-making &c. Youthful criminals under eighteen—and in one case twenty—years of age, work at trades only half the day, and attend school during the other half. Amongst these it is curious to find, in a

green instead of the red or criminal garment, a number of lads who have committed no legal offence whatever. These are incorrigibles, who have been placed there by their parents as unmanageable by any domestic discipline. Those parents who can afford it must pay a trifle towards their maintenance, but no payment is required from poor parents. The lads are taught trades for half the day, and then go to school during the other half. They mix freely with the criminals during the morning and afternoon, being distinguishable from them, however, by their green dress; but at night they are completely separated. That the family, not the individual, is the unit of society in the East is well-known; but it is curious to find the Japanese Government acknowledging and supporting the supremacy of the head of the family in this exceedingly practical manner. For adults there is a school on Saturday and Sunday. In other prisons the evenings are devoted to learning, the Home Department merely requiring that there shall be a certain number of hours every week given to education, and directing the prison officials to report what hours have been so set apart. The teachers are all convicts, and chiefly political offenders. The youths are taught the ordinary rudiments of a Japanese education, and in Tokio we saw about fifty lads going through the elementary rules of arithmetic, using foreign ciphers, very creditably. The principal teacher at Kanagawa is a grave and venerable looking gentleman not in prison uniform, who was 'out' in the rebellion of Yeto Shimpei. He performs no work of any kind except school-teaching, and this he does of his own freewill. With another political prisoner he shared a large airy cell, and was, we were informed, permitted to read almost any works sent to him. In other prisons, however, political prisoners, and especially those concerned in the mutiny of Takebashi, were forced to work, and were in every respect treated like ordinary criminals.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., of a copy of the new edition of Mr. R. H. Brunton's map of Japan and adjacent Islands. The first edition was compiled during Mr. Brunton's residence in Japan, as Engineer in Chief to H. I. J. M. Lighthouse Department, and was issued in July, 1879. The present publication has been lithographed by the well-known firm of Messrs. Witherby & Co., High Holborn, London, and although it can be purchased at more than fifty per cent. less cost than the first map, it but gains by comparison with the former. Doubtless nearly all of our fellow residents, at some time or other, have felt the want of a sure guide to the various country resorts in Japan, and more especially experienced the inconvenience arising from being unable to ascertain the accurate distance between different points. The possessor of Brunton's map may avoid all these irritating drawbacks to a country trip, and with but the aid of a small piece of paper and pencil, he will be enabled to mark out a day's, week's or month's tour with the greatest ease. It is with confidence, therefore, that we assert that a copy of the new edition will be found a positive necessity in every business establishment, household, or school situated in the land of Dai Nippon.

IT is a pretty well-known maxim of law that one country is not bound to enforce the revenue laws of another; indeed we believe on one occasion the English or American courts held that a contract to smuggle goods into France was a valid one. The question of policy, however, is a different and more important one. It is a duty which one friendly

nation owes another, that the territories of the former shall not be made a base of operations for the systematic and organised breach of the municipal law of the latter. The smuggling which was until recently so common from Hongkong into China and from Gibraltar into Spain, reflected but little credit on the authorities of either colony, and helped to embitter the Chinese and Spanish peoples and governments against Great Britain. This is a penalty which we cannot afford to pay, and accordingly we find the system all but stamped out in Hongkong; while Lord Napier of Magdala, the Governor of Gibraltar, has gone so far as to aid the Spanish authorities, with British police, in preventing smuggling into Spanish territory. The Spaniards are said to have a high official entitled "Lord of Gibraltar, at present in temporary possession of the English," and if anything was well calculated to keep alive the office and all that it implies, it is the illegal trade into Spanish ports for which the rock was made the base. It is true it is no legal duty of the British authorities to assist the Chinese in stopping contraband trade from Hongkong, but it is our clear international duty to do it, so long as we are on good and friendly terms with China. We imperil our good relations with a great power, and assist in destroying that confidence between ourselves and Chinese, without which no satisfactory or flourishing trade can exist—and all for what? For the protection of desperadoes and law-breakers, who would do to-morrow to England what they are doing to-day to China, if they got the opportunity. Lord Napier's example is a good one, and deserves to be followed in many other parts of the world besides the Mediterranean.

TWO articles in *The Times* of September 9th and September 27th, on the Mercantile Marine of Great Britain, should be read by every one interested in British commerce. The first article dwelt on the causes which are tending rapidly towards concentrating the shipbuilding and ocean-carrying trade of the world in the hands of England. The substitution of iron for wood in shipbuilding and of steam for sail power are among these causes; and the singular rapidity with which steel is now being used instead of iron tends the same way. "The use of steel is, of course, open to all the world, but those who are acquainted with the history of its recent production in large quantities, and of its application to shipbuilding on a large scale, will understand how improbable it is that foreign producers, either of steel or of ships, will come into general competition with this country." The second letter first shows what the increase in British tonnage has been absolutely, and relatively to the tonnage of the rest of the world. "Twenty years ago British shipping was inferior in tonnage and in effective carrying power to the aggregate tonnage of other countries; the reverse is now the case, British tonnage considerably exceeding that of all other countries, more especially when its efficiency as a steam marine is taken into account." This proportion, it seems, is constantly increasing. According to the Board of Trade returns for this year the tonnage of the British Empire is reckoned at 8,500,000 tons, equal in effectiveness to 16,000,000 tons, while that of the rest of the world amounts 8,200,000 tons, equal in effectiveness to about 11,000,000 tons only. "While the proportion of British shipping in 1860 was only 47 per cent. of the shipping of the world, it is now about 58 per cent., the tendency being for the proportion to change still more rapidly in our favour." On this statement from the Board of Trade report, the *Times* remarks that "a survey of the causes which have been at work to bring about this vast change, and which are operating still with more force than

ever, will tend to show that the future of British shipping will be even more wonderful than its past." But two of these letters have as yet appeared. They are said to be the work of Sir E. J. Reed, and internal evidence would support this statement. Few people in England possess a wide knowledge of this subject, combined with the literary excellence of the writer in the *Times*, and one of these few is the late Chief Constructor of the Navy.

SIR HENRY PARKES, during his last visit to Melbourne, and in his speech at Albury, gave a most interesting review of the progress made by the British colony of New South Wales. It would be difficult to produce more conclusive testimony as to the wisdom of the principles on which the public policy of the colony is founded, and to which allusion was lately made in an article published in this review. Commenting on the Premier's remarks, the *Australasian* writes:—"He had just made a brief visit to Melbourne, and had seen what is being done here to prepare a brilliant display for the representatives of the nations of the world who are invited to our Exhibition. He made a generous acknowledgement of the energy he saw put forth by Victoria, the great progress it made, and its "vast achievements made towards the building up of a nation." But he still believed our policy to be wrong, and, looking to what is being done by his own colony by the adoption of a different policy, he was more than ever convinced that it had chosen the better part, and that the wisdom of its choice was abundantly demonstrated by the results of her work.

In making a comparison of the politics of the two colonies and their practical results, we have to keep in view the hindrances which have attached to the development of New South Wales, owing to the great extent of her territory. With a population smaller than ours, she has a land area nearly four times as great. This condition necessarily involves a scattering of the people, and as a consequence the execution of a great deal of work to bring them into communication. But in this work New South Wales is making very rapid progress, and though she has now only 736 miles of railway open, while in Victoria we have 1,125 miles, she is now engaged in constructing 286 miles more, against our 74 miles. We have in the past derived great advantage from the compactness of our territory and people, but this limitation restricts our growth in the future, unless we can to some degree counteract it by wisely turning to the best account the opportunities given by our position. It cannot be said that we are doing that now. We have adopted a fiscal policy which seems expressly devised for the purpose of expelling commerce and driving shipping from our ports, and also of making production for foreign markets quite impossible. The people of New South Wales secure the ends of government at a much lighter cost of taxation than we can. The revenue of New South Wales last year was nearly as large as that of Victoria, though the population was much smaller, and Sir Henry Parkes is able to congratulate the colony on the great increase of the revenue during the present over the past year, while our Treasurer is still looking on with apprehension to a "period of greater depression" yet before us, and is preparing to issue a local loan to make good the deficiency of the year's income. To those of our readers who have lately read the melancholy statement of Victorian finance which Mr. Berry had been, with extreme reluctance, compelled to put forward, it will be instructive to mark the tone of confidence with which Sir Henry Parkes looks on to the financial future of New South Wales. He said, as we find his remarks reported by a contemporary—

"If their revenue continued to improve as it had done, and they had every reason to believe it would, the revenue at the close of this year would show a credit balance of £85,000 in excess of the amount that had been anticipated at the beginning of the year. That should be consolatory, as it diminished the chance of great taxation. They had no doubt heard from opponents that the surplus in the Treasury had dwindled down. But when the money due from the loan account was paid back, as it soon would be, the surplus account would be about £1,500,000, and that money would be expended in great public works, which had been explained to Parliament. The revenue properly expended meant the improvement of the interior of the colony. The interest on selectors' balances would bring in a revenue to the state of £450,000, and although there was a feeling against it, he thought it should be charged, as it would obviate the necessity of imposing a land tax, or some other tax equally disagreeable to the people."

With us the object has been to impose taxes the most disagreeable in their character that could be found, and to use them as weapons of class warfare. And yet, though new taxation to the amount of £600,000 a year was imposed by Mr. Berry, our revenue under his management proves to be far inadequate to our necessities, and we have to resort to borrowing to defray the year's requirements.

In another respect, the comparison which Sir Henry Parkes had been able to make helped to convince him of the soundness of the free trade policy, under which New South Wales was prospering. When walking through the Melbourne Exhibition he was struck by observing "the superiority established by the nature of the exhibits in the New South Wales court. The court representing New South Wales more exclusively represented the natural resources of the wealth of Australia than any other court in the Exhibition. There were to be seen coal, shale, iron, copper, tin, a pyramid representing the amount of silver produced in the colony, and nearly all staple commodities, which he ventured to assert would give a better general idea of the wealth of Australia than the exhibits in other courts." While this colony has been wasting its means and hampering its trade in the endeavour to foster sickly exotic industries, New South Wales has devoted its efforts to the development of the genuine resources of the colony, and has used these in payment for imports. The result is, that the imports consumed by the people of New South Wales are more per head than in Victoria, while their exports are in the aggregate actually £632,700 in excess of ours. As their population is less than ours and their exports so greatly in excess, the Premier of that colony might well ask, "Of what use or benefit was protection to the people of Victoria. New South Wales had certainly done better than Victoria with her protection, which he considered deprived civilisation of half its triumphs." Very few people whose opinion goes for much will be disposed to question the logic of Sir H. Parkes's conclusions. And it is at any rate certain that it is long since a Victorian Premier, under the régime of protection, has been able to present so exulting a statement of the progress and prosperity of his colony in regard to its finances, its commerce, and its productions.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR SIR.—In the various discussions which have been aroused by the extraordinary action and dicta of the judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in the matter of the *Evening News*, I have not seen any reference made to the follow-

ing remarks of Jeremy Bentham written about the commencement of the present century, on the influence of newspapers. They are found in a work which is probably known to but few of your readers—"The Principles of Penal Law" Part III., Chap. 19, and run as follows:—

"Experience has shown, contrary to the general expectation, that newspapers are one of the best means of directing opinion—of quieting feverish movements—of causing the lies and artificial rumours by which the enemies of the state may attempt to carry on their evil designs to vanish. In these public papers instruction may descend from the Government to the people, or ascend from the people to the Government; the greater the freedom allowed, the more correctly may a judgment be formed upon the cause of opinion—with so much the more certainty will it act."

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

LEX.

November 26th, 1880.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

LONDON, November 17th.

The rebellion at the Cape is becoming more serious, and 6,000 burghers have been called out.

The Boers are in rebellion and advancing.

Forty thousand Redifs have been called out for service in Albanian Greece.

LONDON, 25th November, 1880.

Hostilities have commenced at Dulcigno. The Kurds have committed a terrible massacre.

There has been a sanguinary fight between the police and the people in Ireland.

Cape Colony.—Fifteen hundred Colonials have repulsed five thousand Basutos.

### The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 27TH DAY,  
DO-YO-BI.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The European mails arrived here on the 26th instant by the P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, and the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Volga*, is advertised to take the homeward mails to-morrow morning. The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, due from San Francisco on the 24th instant, has not yet arrived, but is hourly expected. The same Company's steamer *Belgie*, left with the mails for America on the 26th instant.

The M. M. S. S. *Tanais*, with the Marseille mails of 17th October, left Hongkong for this port on the 24th instant at 6 p.m.

The O. & O. S. S. *Oceanic* left San Francisco for this port on the 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive here about the 10th of next month.

The opening match of the Football Association is being played to-day, on the cricket ground, between a team from H. M. S. *Comus* (blue) and the shore (black and scarlet). Both teams are very strong and an excellent game is anticipated; play will commence at 3.30 p.m. The Association team will be composed of the following members:—

Messrs. Hamilton, Wood, Sntter, Hawkins, Morse, Samuels, Churchill, Towse, Frischling, Hutchison, Maxwell, Lovell, Snow, Uloth, Richmond and A. H. Dare.

Last Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt. The direction, apparently, was from south-west to north-east.

The Japanese races on the Mita course came off last Saturday and Sunday, and were upon the whole a great success, as regards the racing itself, the weather and attendance. All the best Japanese-owned pure and half-bred ponies competed, the most notable feature being the victory of a grey half-bred over *Bon René*; but it was reported that the latter was not in his proper form. Amongst the winners we noticed *Yacata*, *Iwahashi*, *Miakogawa*, and other well-known names. Considering the shape of the course, the time in each race was good.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Loxton's ill-luck, of late has pursued him up to Tokio. During a race on the Mita Course on Saturday last, his mount trod on the heels of the leading pony and fell, rolling over his jockey and breaking his collarbone. As if this was not sufficiently unfortunate the winning horse kicked the fallen man between the shoulders. We are, however, glad to be able to state that though severely hurt he is now rapidly recovering.

A private letter was placed at our disposal on the 22nd instant, which states that an epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in Tokio, but that fortunately, however, there have not been any really serious cases up to date.

The recently announced intention of the Japanese Government to economise as much as possible, appears likely to best renounce carried out if we can trust the following announcement in a native paper of Wednesday last:—"In consequence of the recent reduction of the budgets of the various departments, all officials who are attached to different departments, but hold offices simultaneously under the Daijo Kwan, will in future belong to only one department. It is also reported that one-fifth of the *kan-nin* (the officials of the 8th to 17th grade) of the Home and Finance Departments, are to be dismissed.

We are informed, upon what we believe is good authority, that the difficulty between Japan and China on the Loochoo question has been definitely settled on the basis of the arrangement proposed by General Grant, which would comprise the cession to China of the Miao-shima group at the northern end of Formosa, and the recognition by China of the action of the Mikado's Government at Loochoo proper.

A rumour was current on Sunday last, and we give it for what it is worth, that a robbery of unexampled audacity was successfully perpetrated yesterday. It appears that a telegram was sent from Tokio, in the name of the Director of Telegraphs, to pay on application a sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and the sum was at once applied for and paid, the whole proving a well-planned plot on the part of an unscrupulous gang of thieves. We believe no trace of either the sender of the message, or the recipient of the money has yet been found. It was said that the telegraph lines were cut immediately after the despatch was sent.

The Autumn Programme of the Yokohama Athletic Association was completed on Saturday last with the following results:—

#### THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

W. L. Merriman scratch ... ..	1
J. W. Whitmore, 10 yards ... ..	2

Won by Merriman with a throw of 87 yards 2 feet, the other competitor only succeeded in throwing 65 yards.

#### ONE MILE RACE:—

F. V. Samuels. scratch ... ..	1
J. W. Whitmore, 25 yds. ... ..	0
C. E. Churchill, 50 yds. ... ..	0

These three competitors started at a very easy pace, and when they had run twice round their positions were scarcely altered. Whitmore retired, and Samuels gradually gained on his man, catching him about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from home. At the

finish of the fifth lap Churchill retired, when Samuels increased his pace, but only succeeded in registering 5.45 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the whole distance.

#### CONSOLATION. Once round, 292 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

H. J. Gedge, R.N. ... ..	1
C. E. Churchill ... ..	2

Gedge went right ahead, and finished about 35 yards in front of Churchill. Time, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

In the *China Mail* we find the following detailed particulars of the loss of the British barque *Flechera*, to which we referred in our local columns last night. The case is one of grievous disaster, more so perhaps than at first sight appears on the face of it. It is just possible that the boats may have been seen by some passing ship, and the crew taken to a port; but it is now so long a time since they left the Pratas that it may be feared nothing more will be heard of them, as the Captain would have telegraphed had he arrived anywhere, and no ship would have cared to keep so large a number of men on board for any length of time. The boats must, it is feared, have encountered bad weather and gone down at sea. H.M.S. *Lily* went out this morning, but it is a hopeless search, as the boats, if afloat, would not have been long in reaching the land, and we must have heard of their arrival ere this. The particulars we have received are as follows:—

The British barque *Flechera*, official No. 54,966, Captain Thomas Luke Carlyon, 730 tons, owned by Thos. H. Ismay, Jr., of Liverpool, left Hongkong on the 12th ultimo, in ballast, bound to San Francisco. At first bad weather was encountered outside. On the 15th at about 6 p.m., the ship, then under royals, &c., during thick weather, struck on the Pratas shoal. The masts were cut away and the anchor let go. The following morning the boats were lowered and the whole crew, with provisions, &c., went to the small island at the entrance of the Pratas Lagoon. Several junks were fishing in the neighbourhood of the reef, but the crew were not molested. About the 19th or 20th the master with the crew, 19 in all, left the island in two boats for Hongkong. The cook (Chinese), from whom this information is obtained, refused to go in the boats, as they seemed too deep. A sampan from one of the junks in the offing came to the island, the crew landing there for the purpose of burying a man who had died on board the junk. The men in the sampan told Capt. Carlyon that the junks belonged to Macao, and that they would not go there until they had done their fishing. Before the crew left, the master gave the cook a letter which he afterwards took back and destroyed. He told the cook, who said he would wait until a junk started, to report the loss of the ship at any place he might arrive at. The cook remained on the island until the 4th instant, when he left in a junk, arriving at Macao on the 7th, and reporting the loss to the authorities there. The day after the boats left it blew very hard, but when the junk crossed it was fine weather. The junk people took sails, chains and other things belonging to the *Flechera*, which have been taken charge of by the British Consul at Macao. A likeness of the Captain, which was found in the cabin, has also been brought over.

We regret to have to add that, according to the *China Mail* of a later date the cruise made by H.B.M.'s gunboat *Lily* has, as was anticipated, been fruitless. She returned to port yesterday (16th Nov.) after a careful search for the missing boats of the *Flechera*, but reports that no trace of them could be found.

The British steamer *Glenjulas*, Captain Wilcox, from London October 3rd, arrived in Hongkong on the 17th November. She reports that from Singapore very bad weather was experienced, and, on the 11th instant, she was eighteen hours in a typhoon.

On Thursday morning the first of the Russian fleet, the iron-clad frigate *Kniaz Potemsky*, Captain Tiroff, arrived from Nagasaki. She reports that her consort may be daily expected. Later on in the day the German corvette *Vesta*, Captain Zirzow, returned from Chefoo by way of Nagasaki and Kobe. We believe that other men-of-war of this nationality may be looked for. Should this prove correct the harbour will present a lively appearance shortly.

Commenting on the unsettled difficulties between Russia and China, the *Shanghai Courier* writes that "the Kiangnan Arsenal, between two and three miles from the Settlement, will, just now, in view of a possible war with Russia, well repay a visit. It might be thought by many that the Chinese Government are pushing on warlike preparations with all possible speed, but this is an illusion which a visit to the Arsenal will soon dispel, for the manufacture of guns and cannons is proceeding at the old jog-trot pace, whilst half the machinery in the various branches of the establishment is absolutely at a standstill. Each department is superintended by a foreigner—Mr. Jno. Mackenzie, a gentleman from Sir William Armstrong's factory, and who was formerly superintendent of the Turkish Arsenal, having charge of the large gun department; Mr. Wm. Newton, also from Armstrong's, directing the manufacture of shot and shell; Mr. Samuel Ballard, who has likewise rendered conspicuous services to the (destructive) world, the manufacture of cartridges; Mr. Jno. Atkinson the manufacture of gunpowder; whilst Mr. John Rennie superintends the ship-building yard; Mr. Jno. M. Allen being superintendent marine engineer, and Mr. Bretschneider military instructor. Messrs. Ballard and Atkinson, it should be observed, are stationed at Loongwha, some three miles further up the river. The small arms factory has been under native management for the past three years, but we believe that some one is coming out from Remington's establishment in England to take charge of this department. The turn-out of (Remington) rifles appears to be very slow, being at the rate of only 60 a week—a work which it takes 200 men to perform. It should be stated that all the hands are Chinese even to the foremen, and that they work if slowly yet none the less surely, and certainly turn out excellent weapons. The difference between native and foreign superintendence is clearly shown in this department, by the small quantity of work performed. It is manifest to the most superficial observer that the Chinese engaged here consider that the first object in the existence and working of the Arsenal is to provide them with employment; the effectiveness of the preparations for national defence being a comparatively small matter. Accordingly many are to be seen at work with a fan or cigarette in one hand, or else lounging about drinking cups of tea. In the departments under foreign control greater vigilance is, of course, exercised, and as a result more work is got through; but even there it is found impossible to stimulate the men to any very great exertions, for they have their trade societies the same as European workmen, and these societies regulate the quantity of work performed. During the past two years eighteen forty pound Armstrong guns have been turned out, eight of which have been sent to Tientsin and eight to Nanking, and a hundred and twenty pounder is very nearly ready for proof, whilst others of the same size are to be manufactured in the ordinary course, as well as some eighty pounders. A screw steamer is in course of construction, not intended for fighting purposes however, and four of the alphabetical gun-boats are in dock being overhauled and having their bulwarks heightened. On the whole, there is nothing whatever to indicate expectations of early war on the part of the Chinese Government, or it would certainly avail itself of the material it possesses and push on preparations with greater speed. We should add that the entire establishment is under the management of Director-General Li-Ming-li, assisted by another mandarin named Chi."

Should the undermentioned ingenious invention prove a success, prosecutions on the charge of false marking at rifle contests will soon be a thing of the past, and the risk to human life, through the carelessness or ignorance of markers, reduced to a minimum. The *Alta California* writes that an ingenious self-recording target and indicator has been invented by Richard Savage, of the Empire Foundry, the intention being to obviate the necessity of markers, and while thereby diminishing the expense of rifle matches, also to reduce the chance of accident. It consists of a target which is subdivided into a number of areas, each of which is properly supported and guided, and is free to move backward upon the impact of a shot and be returned to its place by the action of elastic buffers, springs or hinges, in combination with certain details of construction.

It also has a timing device, whereby the velocity of the shot is measured.

In the columns of a late number of *Public Opinion*, we find the following communication referring to the "Sailor of Story, Stage and Song":—"Let me at once disclaim the faintest idea of disloyalty to the British Navy. The British sailor has of late years lost some of the insignia of the period of wooden walls. He does not wear a pigtail, he is no longer accompanied invariably by a quid, he uses the big big D "hardly ever," and I have seen him drinking tea—actually tea—quite freely; but my belief in him is unshaken, and I am certain that when his opportunity comes he will render as excellent an account of himself as he did in the Crimea and in the old time of yardarm to yardarm. My concern is not at present with the real sailor, but with his counterfeit presentment in story, song, and stage play. In very old times the literary class apparently looked upon the sailor with a by no means favourable eye. It is not a little curious that, in an age of maritime glory like that of Elizabeth, it should not have occurred to either Shakespeare, Marlowe, or Ben Jonson to draw an heroic sailor. On the stage the sailor of the Merry Monarch and Queen Anne period fared badly indeed. The sailor having been written up by Dibdin, the sea was next written up by Byron, and then came the nautical novels of Fenimore Cooper, Marryat, and Chamier. Dibdin's comic operetta *The Waterman*, in which the gardener, with his quaint song "Cherries and Plums," is made the foil of Tom Tug, who sings "Then farewell, my trim-built wherry" and "The Bay of Biscay," is the early form of the marine drama raised to the heroic level by Douglas Jerrold's *Black-eyed Susan*, in which the author and the actor, Mr. T. P. Cooke, said *le dernier mot* of that style of composition. It is over-laden with sea-similes to an extent never attempted by Dibdin. In his anxiety for local colour Jerrold, who had not forgotten his naval experience on board H.M.S. *Namur* and *Ernest*, packs his salt-water phrases as thick as herrings in a barrel. He protests altogether too much, and this is the probable reason for handing *Black-eyed Susan* over to Mr. Wills to have the surplus local colouring taken out of it for the St. James's Theatre. Perhaps an outcry may be made, but, if so, it will hurt nobody, for despite the yell of sacrilege, there is a first act to *Black-eyed Susan* full of long speeches and queer stuff, which lengthen the piece without assisting in its development. The second act is perfect in its way, and Mr. Kendal's delivery of the speech before the court-martial and the subsequent scene between Mr. and Mrs. Kendal leave nothing to be desired. *Black-eyed Susan* is quite a "white handkerchief piece," and all who enjoy "a good cry" will be heartily satisfied. To me William is interesting as the highest development of the sentimental stage tar, differing utterly from the jovial Jack Robinson, who finds his sweetheart married on his arrival in port, but even under these trying circumstances fills his pipe and finishes his glass like the philosopher that he is. Jack Robinson is of the same creed as that other cheery pigtail who sings of "Poll and my Partner Joe," but William is a legitimate descendant in right line from his namesake in Gay's ballad through Nancy's young man, who sings "Twas past meridian half-past four," and Tom Tug, "The Waterman," and a very fine fellow he is: if not quite like Nature, then so much the better for Art."

On the 6th October, says the *Englishman*, the entire curve of the Madras harbour was completed. This brings the total distance of the south arm to 2,938 feet, out of the entire length of 3,870 feet. The progress achieved during the past two months is unprecedented, and must have taxed the resources of the staff heavily. The north arm has advanced with as great rapidity as the south, and now stands at 3,512 feet, or only about 300 feet wanting to complete it. Should the present clear weather continue, it is anticipated that the north arm will be finished by the end of the year.

The *Penang Gazette*, of the 30th October, has the following remarks regarding the collision between the steamers *Breconshire* and *Braemar Castle*:—"We have scarcely any further particulars regarding the collision. All that has transpired is, that the *Breconshire* had a native put on board her from a pilot boat, who professed to be able to bring the vessel in, and that the Captain, seeing she was getting too close to the *Braemar*

*Castle*, ordered the reversing of his vessel's engines, and they were, as a matter of fact, going astern when the contact between the two took place. A Marine Court of Enquiry has been ordered for Tuesday next to enquire into the matter, so we cannot of course say much more regarding the case. Attempts are being made to save the cargo by Malay divers, but hitherto they have not been very successful.

"The sunken vessel is lying calmly and safely enough in a bed of blue mud, and appears to have sunk about a foot or more since the first day. Yesterday she had between 5 and 6 fathoms of water on her main deck, but as the tides are rising she will, during the ensuing springs, have about 7 or 8 feet more over her at the top of flood, and of course proportionably less at the lowest ebbs.

"It is impossible for us to avoid dilating on the dilatory conduct of the Executive in not having issued orders for the holding of the usual Court of Enquiry on the Captains and Officers of the *Braemar Castle* and the *Breconshire* more promptly than they did. The *Braemar Castle* was under water by 5.50 a.m. on Thursday. The Lieutenant Governor ought to have been in possession of the Master Attendant's report on the matter by noon, at the latest, on the same day, and yet it was not till late yesterday (Friday) afternoon that orders were issued authorising the holding of the Court of Enquiry. The consequence of this dilatoriness is, that instead of the case being gone into and disposed of to-day, which, if the Head of the Executive had been prompt in issuing his formal order would in all probability have been the case, the Court cannot sit till Tuesday, the 2nd proximo, as certain formalities in the shape of serving the different accused with copies of the charges have to be duly gone through, and we confess we see no reason to throw the blame on the shoulders of the Magistrate for the postponement of the trial, since, owing to a very slight informality in the *Ananda* case, the Administrator, acting on the advice of his Council, had to quash the whole of the proceedings, and although somebody, and possibly a good many were undoubtedly to blame, everybody got off free.

"Since writing the above we have been informed that the Assessors and those who were to stand their trial before the proposed Court of Enquiry were asked to attend the Magistrate's Court between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. this morning by means of private notes addressed by the Harbour-Master to each required party. Those addressed were duly in attendance, but the Magistrate, not recognising the validity of "private" invitations to Assessors or accused, and not having received the required authority to hold a Marine Court of Enquiry, refused to move in the matter."

We regret to hear from Hongkong that the steamer *Douglas*, owned by the house of Douglas Lapraik & Co., has been lost. The *China Mail* of the 17th instant, writes:—"Telegrams have been received to-day announcing the loss of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s steamer, the *Douglas*, Capt. S. Ashton, in the Haitan Straits. All the particulars yet to hand are that the catastrophe occurred on Sunday afternoon and that it arose from the vessel striking on an unknown rock. From the description of the locality it is inexplicable that it could have arisen from any other cause. H. M.'s *Magpie* has, it is true, been surveying there lately, but it was believed that there were several dangerous rocks not fixed on the charts or accurately known. The place where the vessel is believed to have been lost, is some 40 or 50 miles from Foochow. The *Douglas* left Hongkong on the 10th instant, having on board 11 Europeans and 200 Chinese deck passengers. We are glad to hear that no lives have been lost. The insurance on the hull of the *Douglas* is spoken of as amounting to \$135,000 divided among the local offices, with the exception of one, and an insurance in a home office of \$20,000, in all \$155,000. Much sympathy will be felt for Captain Ashton, whose misfortune with the *Yesso* (twenty months ago almost to the day), will still be fresh in the minds of our readers."

This is the second steamer of the same name and belonging to the same firm, that has been wrecked on the coast of China during the last seven years.

Referring to the opposition shown by Chinese officials to railways being introduced into their country, the *Hongkong*

*Daily Press* remarks:—"It is only fair to add that the Chinese people have displayed no hostility to the innovation. It is the officials who are antagonistic to the iron horse; they seem to see in it an agent of revolution, and dislike it accordingly. The people generally, on the other hand, appear to have less prejudice against the railway than to most foreign institutions. They welcomed the Shanghai and Woosung line most cordially, and patronised it extensively. There would be little difficulty about *Feng shui* or anything else in making railways in China were it not for the officials and literati. It is a significant sign of native opinion on this question to find the *Sin-pao*—the reputed organ of the mandarins—quoting the number of persons who travelled by railway last year in England, with the number of those killed and injured, and adducing the figures as proof of the fact that travelling by rail is safer than travelling by boat. This is encouraging in any case, and if only the officials could be induced to take the same view of the matter, we should not despair of seeing railways intersecting various parts of China at no distant date. But to get rid either of the mandarins or their manifold prejudices is no easy matter, and may take a very long period to accomplish."

From New Zealand we learn that Traducer's stock have again won more public money than the stock of any other sire in the southern hemisphere, something like £10,000 having been credited to the descendants of the sire of the famous mares Lurline and Calumny. Betrayer, by Traducer from Idalia, is the largest individual winner, with £1,565. Then come Mata, by Dead Shot—Raupo, £1,107, and Chancellor, by Traducer—Sweetbriar, £1,020. As these are the only horses that have four figures attached to their names, Traducer's position is all the more creditable. Messrs. Mason and Vallance are the principal winners, with £2,434; followed by Mr. B. Ray, £1,821; Mr. W. Walters, £1,762; Mr. P. Butler, £1,756; Messrs. Stead and Griffiths, £1,749; Mr. H. Goodman, £1,504; Hon. W. Robinson, £1,325; Mr. A. J. Keith, £1,215, and Mr. E. Cutts, £1,107.

We read in the columns of a London paper that "a great many plans have been tried for feeding the furnaces of steam boilers with fuel of a less bulky and expensive character than coal, and the feat seems to have at last been satisfactorily accomplished. The steamer *Cesarewitch*, one of the fastest mailboats on the Caspian, is fitted with simple apparatus to burn the refuse of petroleum, which would represent, perhaps, the cheapest available fuel. The furnace, if furnace it can be called, consists of a metal box, into which open two tubes, each about one inch in diameter. One serves as a supply pipe for the liquid fuel, and the other, charged with steam from the boiler, blows the slowly-dropping matter into spray, which, when ignited, presents a broad sheet of flame of great heating power. There is no residue of any kind, and the furnace can be turned down as easily as one can turn down an ordinary lamp. The arrangement is, moreover, quite smokeless, an important consideration if the system can be adopted generally in manufacturing districts. The Brayton petroleum engine has been put into a launch for the United States navy. The advantages of that engine for such work are obvious, as it saves the space occupied by boiler and coals—for the petroleum can be carried in any out-of-the-way corner—while the engine is ready at a moment's notice, and gives off neither smoke nor steam to betray the presence of the boat.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that Mr. Yamaguchi Kanji, of the Senate has been appointed Chief Commissioner for the compilation of new regulations for the control of mercantile firms and companies.

We notice in a native paper that Mr. Obama, Under Secretary of the Home Affairs, returned from the Ogasawara (Bonin) islands on the 17th instant, after handing over charge of af-

fairs to Mr. Fujimori, a sakon of the first class of the Tokio Fu, and Assistant Judge of the Judicial Court.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that the Belgian Minister proceeded to the Akusaka palace on the 20th instant, where he was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor, whom he decorated with the order which the king of Belgium recently sent to His Majesty.

It is said that the Government has almost decided upon recalling all students, now living at Government expense, in foreign countries.

A native paper writes as follows:—"The recent abolition of the Ministerial escort will bring about a saving of over thirty thousand yen in the annual expenditure of the Government, in consequence of which there has arisen a new proposal that the salaries of the Prime Ministers and the Privy Counsellors shall be increased by two hundred yen per month, but the proposed has been dismissed.

Last Tuesday, the new rice crop was officially offered to His Majesty the Emperor and consequently was observed as a holiday. All the Government Departments were closed and no Japanese newspapers were published.

Governor Kagotada, of the Shiga prefecture is, we learn, coming up to Tokio in the beginning of next month, in accordance with an order of the Home Department.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that His Majesty the Emperor paid an official visit to the Military College, on the 26th instant.

The same paper informs us that the draft of the regulations for the receipt of petitions lately forwarded to the Cabinet by the Senate, was presented a few days ago to His Majesty, who took it with him to the Imperial palace.

According to the *Sei Dan*, His Excellency General Ida, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna; His Excellency Nabeshima, Minister at Rome, and His Excellency Nagatoka at the Hague, are to be recalled in consequence of the proposed economy in the Government expenditure.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that His Excellency Yoshii, Assistant Minister of Public Works, accompanied by Secretary Hayaashi, left for Osaka on Wednesday on pressing official business, but is expected to return in a week.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that His Excellency Hanabusa, Minister for Corea, left for his post on Wednesday last in the *Tokio Maru*.

The same paper states that His Excellency the Russian Minister, visited the Military Arsenal on Wednesday last, and that after having inspected the machinery, &c., he went to the Military Academy, where he was entertained at tiffin.

Another journal informs us that His Excellency the Brazilian Minister, visited the Eastern Admiralty Office yesterday, and in company with one of the officers proceeded to the Yokosuka dockyard, in the *Yokosuka Maru*, at about 11 o'clock a.m.

The Heads of all the branch police stations held a meeting at the principal police station, at 6 p.m., on the 23rd instant.

It is officially notified that His Majesty will leave the palace at 9 a.m. on the 4th proximo and proceed to the Fukiage Park. He will there witness a rifle match between the officers of the Imperial guard.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* reports that Mr. Kitagaki, Governor of the Kochi prefecture, has been ordered to come up to Tokio immediately, and is consequently expected here early next month.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"We learn that the 3rd instant, His Majesty's birthday, was duly observed as a holiday at the Japanese Legation in Peking. A grand entertainment was given, there being fifty-six guests present, among whom Messrs. Saito, Nakashima, Nakoda and one of the foreign employes made speeches. In the evening the buildings were brilliantly illuminated with lanterns both inside and outside, and there was a display of fireworks."

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Marine Courts are shortly to be established in all open ports, under the jurisdiction of the Naval Department. The judges for the above courts will be selected from officers of the said Department.

Another vernacular paper writes that the Government has decided not pay the expenses of the military cadets in future, with the exception of the orphans of military officers. Only thirty cadets will be allowed to study at one time.

#### TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND FINANCE.

A native paper writes:—"Governor Utsumi, of the Nagasaki prefecture, recently addressed a petition to the authorities on the financial crisis, the arguments in which are said to have been very well framed. He also suggests that a transportation company shall be established, for the encouragement of navigation to foreign countries. Nagasaki being a good harbour," says the journal, "the Governor's attention may have been well directed to this point."

The *Bukka Shimpō* writes as follows:—"The financial condition has improved in Tokio since the beginning of the present month, owing to the fact that the interest on the capitalized pension bonds has been paid. In the interior, however, the financial state is very bad, on account of the large demand for imported goods. The improved financial condition in Tokio, however, is only temporary, because there is a large demand for imports, and the value of the Government loan bonds cannot resume its original figure."

We learn from a native source that the four prefectures of Shizuoka, Yamanaishi, Miye, and Aichi intend holding a Competitive Exhibition of rice, sugar, silk cocoons, tea, and silk, in the town of Shizuoka. The exhibition will be opened on the 10th of February next.

We note in a native paper that the rise in the price of all articles is very general just now, one of the most notable examples being that of sweet potatoes, a bag of which now costs 20 or 30 sen more than formerly. Notwithstanding this there is still a good demand for them, the cause of which is supposed to be owing to the rise in the price of rice, in consequence of which many of the poorer classes have taken to living upon *Satsuma-imo*.

A native paper reports that a number of cases containing sulphur, were forwarded to the Government Printing Office on Wednesday last, by the Sulphur Manufacturing Company at Kawaguchi, Osaka.

Another vernacular journal publishes a rumour to the effect, that Mr. Takenaka and some other native gentleman have offered to purchase the Government printing office, now at disposal in accordance with the recent notification on the subject of economy.

We notice in a native paper, that the charcoal consumed in Tokio, during a year, amounts to the value of 750,000 yen.

The same paper contains the following list of exports from Yokohama by the *Belgie*, on Thursday last:—

Exporters.	Destination.	Casrs.	Number of Cards.
Mitsui Company.....	New York	136	54,400
do. ....	"	8	3,200
No. 48.....	"	10	4,015
" 177.....	"	9	1,800
" 157.....	"	3	700
" 70.....	San Francisco	11	2,207
Otani Sansaku .....	"	16	4,000
No. 96 .....	"	130	29,900
Tabui Yoshihei .....	"	7	2,520
No. 96 .....	Milan	21	4,200
Occupants of the old Haraisha .....	"	173	47,044
No. 10.....	"	8	1,975
do. ....	"	52	13,000
No. 47.....	"	10	3,800
" 168.....	Italy	105	24,025
" 10.....	"	22	5,500
" 60.....	"	12	4,752
" 23.....	"	8	2,000
" 90.....	Havre	38	9,500

The same paper publishes an account of the holding of a competitive exhibition of Sugar in the Okinawa prefecture (Loo-choo). Eight persons, it appears, were elected examining officers, and there was an attendance of more than a thousand spectators. Eleven exhibitors of the best kinds of sugar received prizes. This exhibition was held for the purpose of encouraging the sugar industries in the above named prefecture.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"The cocoon trade is rather active at present, as the Japanese traders, having

taken a lesson from their repeated failures, were not in any hurry to sell. On the other hand, foreigners could not wait in consequence of having to complete their contracts for the export of cocoons. Purchases began about four or five days ago, and we hear that Mr. Fusejima, of Minami-Nakadori, alone sold about 50,000 cards at a rate varying from \$2.65 to \$2.00 per card. Other dealers have also commenced to sell."

Large quantities of coal have been sent to Tokio from Hakodate, by order of the Colonization Commission, for sale.

A native paper tells us that public loan bonds, amounting to about 30,000 yen, were forwarded to the Tokio Fucho the day before yesterday, from the National Debt Office of the Finance Department.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that there are very many people in different cities and prefectures at present applying for leave to emigrate to Yesso, but their applications are not granted in consequence of the expected very severe winter there, when there will be so heavy a snow-fall, as to prevent the cultivation of the soil. The authorities now advise the applicants to wait until next Spring.

A telegram has been received, says another journal, to the effect that the railway at Sapporo has been completed for a distance of six ri in the direction of Hoshioki, and on the 11th instant, the trains carrying passengers and baggage commenced to run between Zenibako and Temiya.

A vernacular journal states that a great storm of rain and severe gale occurred in Ogasawara (Bonin) islands on the 21st ultimo, which lasted until the following day. The gale commenced from the south but afterwards shifted to the north-east, and became more and more violent. Sand and pebbles fell like rain, and the branches of trees were torn off and scattered in various directions by the tempest. Forty-four houses were utterly wrecked and twenty-three damaged, while a countless number of large trees were uprooted.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that no newspaper editor has been confined in the Tsukuda prison during June and July, but that since August, the number of journalists in this gaol has gradually increased. At present there are no less than ten in confinement, who occupy their spare time in instructing their fellow prisoners.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun* of Monday last, a rumour has become current to the effect, that the Government officials are now eagerly demanding that the clause in the Public Meeting Regulations, forbidding them from attending at public lecture meetings should be abolished; and intend petitioning the Government on the subject. They give as their reasons that they wish to protect the acts of the Government, in these public meetings, against those lecturers who privately attack the Government.

A native paper states that the sale of the *Keisei Shinron* (a new book treating on political subjects) edited by Mr. Sugimoto Tei-ichi, has been forbidden by order of the Government.

The *Choya Shinbun* contains the following extract from a letter written at Sapporo, Yesso, dated the 4th instant:—"As fortifications are to be built at Fukuyama, one hundred artillerymen are to be raised for the protection of the coast. Snow commenced to fall on the 5th of last month. On the 3rd instant, His Majesty's birthday, Sapporo was in a dismal condition on account of incessant snow, rain, wind and thunder. The journal called the *Sapporo Shinbun* has been started, and will be published ten times a month. *Kakke* and fever are very prevalent. In the neighborhood of Sapporo Indian corn has been planted and the crop is very good, fetching about yen 4.50 per koku."

According to the same paper about three hundred villagers in Ukai, Shimoshita-gori, Osaka Fu, being enraged at the arbitrary measures of their mayor, suddenly attacked the ward office on the 13th instant. The local authorities pacified them, but the troubles are not considered over yet.

With regard the proposed tramway in Tokio, the *Hochi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"The Tokio Fucho authorities granted the construction of the proposed tramway in Tokio. The head office of the said Company will be temporarily established at No. 6, Sanjikkenbori, Kiobushi, Tokio, and the stations

at Asakusa and Uyenoh, and a new bridge for the tramway will be built between the Shimbashi and the Horniala-bashi bridges, near the Shimbashi Railway Station. When the machinery &c. ordered from abroad arrives, construction will be commenced at once, and should the experiment succeed, the tramway will be extended from Shimbashi to Yotsuya, and Kojimachi."

We learn from the *Mainichi Shinbun* that His Majesty the Emperor will visit the *Toyama-Gakko* on the 26th instant, on which occasion the ceremony of conferring diplomas on the graduates will take place.

We read in a native journal a report that competitive examinations, at which prizes will be given, are to be held at the Yokosuka Arsenal, with the view of creating a spirit of emulation among the workmen and consequently improving their skill.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of Friday contains the following paragraph:—"The Japanese students now abroad and living at their own expense, frequently lodge at cheap hotels and contract the worst habits of the lower classes and misbehave themselves according. To put an end to this evil, the officials of the Japanese Legations at different Courts have been instructed to take the matter in hand, and to find out respectable lodgings for these young students, to prevent their going astray."

A native paper publishes an extract from the letter of a correspondent at Gensan, Corea, dated the 14th of October:—"The erection of our settlement has almost been completed. The buildings are in European style; and a number of our traders wear European clothes. Just as was the case with some Nagasaki people who came and acted as interpreters when Yokohama was first opened, recently, six or seven Coreans who can speak Japanese came here from Fusan, and now act as interpreters between ourselves and the natives. Our place was at first frequented by robbers, but they have now been dispersed, thanks to the vigilance of the police. There are many wealthy merchants; the place itself differs greatly from Fusan, as the people are respectable, which is far from being the case in the latter neighborhood. The principal product is gold-dust, after which come ox-hides, ox and whale bones, &c., all of which abound in quantities. It seems that there is no limit to the amount of gold sand and ox-hides, so that a poor merchant cannot engage in this business. The Coreans buy our goods at good prices, but it is to be regretted that our traders are always in too great a hurry to sell and frequently lose in consequence. The *Tugonouru Maru* lately arrived here, and the whole of her cargo was sold in a few days. Our merchants have at present nothing more to sell, and are therefore living as if life was a holiday. The Coreans are consequently laughing at them for being in want of stock."

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 21st November, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,746.77
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,217.11
Total.....	Yen 9,963.88

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 7,828.22
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,173.85

Total.....	Yen 9,002.07
Miles open 18.	

##### KORE AND OOTZU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 21st November, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 14,221.33
Merchandise, &c.....	" 3,252.90

Total.....	Yen 17,474.24
------------	---------------

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 11,825.85
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,967.99

Total.....	Yen 13,793.85
Miles open 47.	

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Constantinople, 23rd Oct.—In consequence of the representations of Germany, Austria and France, the Sultan has ordered the surrender of Dulcigno in five days. Riza Pasha has promised to form a cordon against any possible Albanian invasion of Montenegrin territory.

Constantinople, 23rd Oct.—The convention between Turkey and Montenegro has not yet been arranged. Hodo Pasha has been summoned to Constantinople, but he has declined to obey. Rumours are current of a conspiracy to depose the Sultan and several arrests have been made in connection therewith.

Athens, 23rd Oct.—The Ministry has resigned in consequence of its defeat in the Chamber by the election of an opposition candidate as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Capetown, 23rd Oct.—The Basutos threaten Col. Clarke's rear, but reinforcements are being sent to his support.

Constantinople, 23rd Oct.—The Kurds are renewing their ravages in Persian territory, and the Shah's troops are advancing to repel their raids.

Correction in Obituary: For Colonel Alexander Low substitute Major-General Edward Clancy Lowe.

Constantinople, 21st Oct.—Montenegro insists upon the surrender of Dulcigno taking place in the presence of the delegates of the Great Powers.

Four Albanian Chiefs, whom it is believed have been poisoned, are dead.

London, 22nd Oct.—The *Times* urges Greece to exercise moderation in its demands for carrying out the rectification of its frontier, as England is not prepared to assist alone in that object.

A shock of an earthquake has been felt in Spain and Portugal.

London, 25th Oct.—Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Tylor has been appointed Governor of Cooper's Hill Training College.

Mr. Parnell, in a speech delivered at Galway yesterday, said that Mr. Forster and the House of Lords, by the latter's recent rejection of the Irish Bills, must be held responsible for the late assassinations in Ireland. Mr. Parnell also said that the sole remedy for the disturbed condition of Ireland was the concession of autonomy to the country.

London, 25th Oct.—The mission that has been appointed to mediate between Chili and Peru has sailed.

St. Petersburg, 24th Oct.—The semi-official *Agence Russe* counsels Greece to exercise moderation and discretion.

London, 26th Oct.—Mr. Parnell, in a speech delivered at Galway, said that should such of them who are to be prosecuted as are members of the House of Commons be convicted, he would urge the election of other agitators to replace them.

Consols 99½.

Athens, 25th Oct.—A new Greek Ministry has been formed under the presidency of M. Comnandouras.

Vienna, 25th Oct.—The Emperor of Austria has made a speech to a delegation that waited upon him, when he said that he had made strenuous efforts to secure the maintenance of peace and the observance of treaties, but the interests of the monarchy were his first duty.

A reduction of Austrian troops in Bosnia is about to be made.

London, 25th Oct.—Bank Shares:—

Oriental Bank.....	£21.
Chartered Bank.....	23.
Mercantile Bank.....	23.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.....	38.10

## INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Kandahar, 13th Oct.—Uneasy rumours continue to prevail. The last is that Ayoub Khan has been promised a contingent of Turcoman cavalry. It is also declared that Persia has offered him assistance in money, which he admits to be his chief want.

The Barackzies have been exhorted by one of their Sirdars, now at Herat, not to be downhearted, as Ayoub Khan means to return to Kandahar after the Bakri Fed. Ayoub Khan has now, beyond doubt, become the popular hero of Southern Afghanistan.

Kandahar, 13 Oct.—The sentry wounded last night died to-day and was buried this evening. The assassin is under medical treatment, and will, of course, be executed. He proves to be a naik of the 23rd N I, who deserted from Chaman about three months ago, taking with him three sepoy's of his regiment, his and their rifles. He is a British subject, and a native of the Punjab. He had served several years with his regiment.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Bruce a divisional order has been issued forbidding the troops and followers entering the native town, several cases of enteric smallpox having occurred in the town. The order is simply precautionary measure. There are now in the hospital seven Europeans and sixteen natives suffering from this disease.

Kandahar, 14th Oct.—You may give an unqualified contradiction to the report published in India that General Primrose refused or hesitated to raise the British flag after occupying the citadel. The facts are that after the occupation everyone was so busy that no one noticed the omission to exhibit the ensign for two or three days. When noticed the flag could not first be found; when found, it was immediately raised. I give this upon unquestionable authority. General Brooke's body is to be exhumed and sent home to his relatives. Major Westmacott is arranging a regular bhangy dak.

Bombay, 15th Oct.—The troopship "Orontes" arrived here last night from Natal with 22 officers, and 444 men of King's Dragoon Guards.

Simla, 17th Oct.—The telegram received from General Watson dated sixteenth October announces the evacuation of Kurram that day. All's well.

Simla, 17th Oct.—General Sir Frederick Roberts arrives here to-morrow, and leave, on Friday with General Baker for England.

Simla, 17th Oct.—Mr. H. M. Durand, Under-Secretary, is gazetted Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and Captain Ridgeway Under Secretary.

Bombay, 18th Oct.—The Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas is dead. Mr. Lyall has gone on to Kandahar.

Allahabad, 19th Oct.—The Secretary of State has been sanctioned the erection of a new Government house at Simla. The building was commenced in Lord Lytton's time, but its progress was interrupted during the financial embarrassments.

The state of affairs in Rae Bareilly, where signs of distress are already visible, has induced the Government of India to pass orders relating to the probability of relief works.

Lahore, 23rd Oct.—The 92nd Highlanders reached Meer yesterday.

General Robert's railway journey was a little triumphal progress. All the stations were decorated with devices such as "See the Conquering Hero Comes." This honour surprised General Roberts.

All the arrangements for the comfort of troops while travelling are admirable.

Simla, 23rd Oct.—There has been a cholera outbreak at Peshawar during the last few days. Several regiments have suffered on their way down, especially the 6th Native Infantry. General Macpherson gets the Allahabad division with the rank of Major-General.

Bombay, 23rd Oct.—The convict Bulwant Phadke has escaped from Aden jail and has been re-captured. It is rumoured that the Lahore Durbar must be put off.

Kandahar, 19th Oct.—The greatest indignation is expressed here with reference to the recent attacks made by a portion of the Indian Press upon General Primrose. It is considered that the fair limits of criticism have been exceeded and that his motives and actions have misrepresented and misconstrued, while if enquiries had been properly made they would have effectually rebutted the charges made. The incident of the stoppage of Commissariat mules is an instance. General Primrose simply forbade the despatch of one or two mule loads unescorted, and temporarily delayed the party to keep the road clear for the artillery, which were being sent out in compliance with General Robert's urgent demand, as the danger of his reconnaissance party being forced into action was imminent and a general action might have followed. As to the Bengal division being unable to obtain information regarding nature of the country towards Mazra, the Assistant

Quartermaster General and many others knew it thoroughly. Neither can General Burrows in the action of the 1st be held liable to censure, as by arrangements he was all day in direct heliographic communication with and under the command of General Roberts; therefore, he was unable to act independently. General Primrose has already been censured by the Commander-in-Chief. Whatever his faults as a General may be, all who know him esteem him as an upright and honourable man, who would himself be the last to throw a stone at fallen men. It is, therefore, felt that he is not deserving of such ungenerous, not to say unjust, attacks. The Rev. A. G. Cane's departure for India is indefinitely postponed, the Rev. Mr. Le-fevre, who relieves him, being laid up with a sprained knee, Colonel St. John arrived yesterday from Quetta. The *Kandahar News* hears that the 3rd and 4th Bengal N.I. are under orders for Kandahar. Owing to the want of transport and the lateness of the season, the idea of sending a brigade to the Helmund has been abandoned. The whole division will winter in and around Kandahar. The small-pox in the town is reported to be not of a severe type and the cases are not numerous. Colonel St. John met Mr. Lyall at Quetta but nothing definite is known yet as to the subject or result of the meeting. A telegram received yesterday from Sibi states that since returning there Mr. Lyall has determined on coming on to Kandahar. Another alleged case of Ghazeeism occurred yesterday evening. Three sowars of the Sind Horse brought a prisoner into the camp, stating he had fired a pistol at them. One of them had a wounded arm. The pistol produced was one belonging to the Sind Horse. It is thought that the man's wound was the result of accident and the charge of Ghazeeism unfounded. The 8th Bengal Cavalry come to Kandahar.

Kandahar, 19th Oct.—A native of Kandahar of Persian origin alleged to me a few days ago, in conversation, that in the Malwand disaster he overheard Pathan sepoys of Jacob's Rifles declare that they would not fight against their brothers the Pathans of Afghanistan. This man states that he accompanied General Burrows's force to Kushk-i-Nakbud, and that at the commencement of the fight at Malwand he saw sepoys discharge their rifles in the air. I have failed to obtain any corroborating evidence, but the man says many in the town can substantiate this statement. The enquiries I have made relative to this man lead to the belief that his character for truthfulness is doubtful. He is, I hear, related to some men now in our employ here, and is of respectable rank. This statement may have some foundation of truth or may prove utterly unfounded. His race are bitterly opposed to the Pathans. They are Shiah Mahomedans. The others are Sunnee. Pending communication from Colonel St. John I withhold other particulars.

Allahabad, 19th Oct.—General Roberts left Lahore for Simla on the night of the 18th. He received Wali Mahomed and other Afghan Sirdars during his short stay at Lahore.

Bangalore, 19th Oct.—The 14th Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel Holding, arrived by train from Afghanistan this morning. The men looked well and were accorded a warm welcome. Lieutenant Colonel Sim has been appointed commandant of the Sappers and Miners in room of Lieutenant Colonel Prendergast, promoted. Heavy rain has fallen.

Simla, 12th Oct.—It is rumoured that the Durbar at Lahore is likely to be put off, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the adjacent stations, or if the Durbar does take place that it will be on a reduced scale. Eighteen cholera seizures and fourteen deaths have occurred at Jhelum in a regiment recently returned from the front. Many cases are reported from Peshawar.

General Robert arrived here (Simla) the day before yesterday, and is staying with the Viceroy. He embarks from Bombay on the 30th instant.

Allahabad, 17th Oct.—General Hume, commanding the Allahabad division, has been appointed to the Chief Command at Kandahar with the rank of Lieutenant-General. Reinforcements, consisting of three Bengal native regiments, have been ordered to proceed to Candahar immediately. The news of the Hon. Morarjee Goenidas's death has been received here with profound regret. The mill is closed today. Many bankers and traders closed their places of business yesterday.

Simla, 17th Oct.—A telegram from the Chief Commis-

sioner of British Burmah giving the result of further enquiries, confirms the former announcement that all is quiet on the Thayetnyo frontier, and that no cause for any alarm has been discovered.

Rangoon, 20th Oct.—The Chief Commissioner and suite returned yesterday from Moulmein in the "Enterprise." His Excellency Admiral Gore-Jones has arrived in the flag-ship "Euryalus." Conductor William Anderson, recently arrived from Afghanistan, has been acquitted on all the charges in the Commissariat bribery cases.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

### THE LOOCHOO QUESTION.

(Translated from the *Mainichi Shinbun*.)

ON the 19th instant there appeared an article in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, headed "On the existing relations between China and Japan," which we will abbreviate for our readers, as follows:—"The recent mission of Mr. Inouye to China has given rise to countless rumours, none of which can be accepted as accurate. As there can be no doubt, however, that it was in connection with the Loochoo question, we may not be wrong in assuming that the entertainment lately given by His Excellency the Chinese Minister to the members of the Privy Council and the officials of the Foreign Department, was to celebrate the peaceful solution of the difficulty. It is indeed currently believed that China has arranged to take over the islands of Miako and Yaye, both of which are situated near Formosa, and has abandoned her original proposition that the Loochoo islands should be divided into three distinct portions. But when our country delivers up these islands what return does she get? Is it a pecuniary compensation? If so, this is not a cession but a sale! The only adequate return that China could make, as she has no islands she could give to us, would be a revision of her treaties with Japan, which are at present in a very unsatisfactory condition. We treat the Chinese very much more favourably than they treat us, so that the return we should expect is to be placed on a footing of equality with Europeans and Americans and to be allowed to carry on business as these latter do. This would indeed be a cession on which we should congratulate ourselves, &c." These remarks of the paper which we have quoted seem to be made upon precisely similar data to those upon which the *Hochi Shinbun* writes, and so every one who reads the two journals will agree that their views on the subject correspond.

As the Loochoo question is observed by the Government as a diplomatic secret, we would not have hazarded any suppositions on the matter, were it not that our contemporaries are publishing all sorts of ideas, so that we are obliged to follow their example. If the statements of the editors of the *Nichi Nichi* and the *Hochi Shinbun* are correct, the recent conclusion of the question is far from being a matter of congratulation; on the contrary it is actually a cause for regret, while if they are mistaken, it would tend to spoil the result of the negotiations. We do not think, however, that our Government has concluded the negotiations in the way imagined, but rather will arrange it in a most satisfactory manner. Our officials, who are well-experienced in these matters, would never agree to the cession of the two islands mentioned, in return for some Japanese subjects being allowed to trade freely in China as stated in the above-named journals, and we therefore venture to publish our own impressions on the subject.

We have frequently heard, since the question began first of all to be discussed, that all the Loochoo islands formed one of the dependencies of Japan, and that some years ago the Government nominated the King of Loochoo head of the clan, and re-named the islands "the prefecture of Okinawa," and ordered the King to reside in the capital. These measures would have been impossible if the islands had not always belonged to us. If China had ever had a right to them there would have been some justice in the remarks of the editors of the papers of which we are speaking, but we recollect, that on previous occasions, they themselves have asserted the sovereignty of Japan over these possessions. It would be a national disgrace to cede one inch of our territory, and we cannot therefore view the reported negotiations with satisfaction. What is really required is a revision of treaties and the abolition of the extra-territoriality clause, as these

two editors have frequently pointed out. We should like to ask them one question. If the Government, in order to obtain the revision of the existing treaties with the Treaty Powers, especially as regards the extra-territoriality clause, were to agree to cede to them part of the island of Kinshiu, in the west, and the island of Shikoku, in the south, would they consider it a matter of congratulation, and assert that in consequence of our concession, the clause respecting extra-territoriality has been ceded by the Treaty Powers? Such a proceeding would actually imply the submission of thirty millions of our fellow-countrymen to the yoke of the foreigners. Such revision would mean handing over the country to foreigners, so that if the writers to whom we refer congratulate themselves on the negotiations alluded to, they actually are favourably inclined to the sale of the country.

The treaty signed between China and Japan in the 4th year of Meiji (1871) provided that our countrymen were not to engage in trade in the interior of China. It was also arranged, however, that the treaty should stand for ten years and then be revised, so that the present year is the time for this revision. Both these two editors must be well aware that although the European and American Governments are particularly persistent, yet they always bow to argument, in consequence of which they intend at present to revise the existing treaties. The Chinese Government is as closely connected with our own as a man's lips are to his teeth: our religion and literature are the same, and if our government urges reasonably and justly a treaty revision, China could not reject the demand. One single Envoy could arrange this successfully, so how can it be necessary that we should have to hand over any territory to effect this? It may not be asserting too much to say that the editors of the *Nichi Nichi* and *Hochi Shinbun* have materially injured the progress of the negotiations between China and Japan, and if they have any reply to make to our observations, we shall be only too glad to hear it.

#### ITEMS FROM THE NATIVE PAPERS.

At half-past twelve o'clock on the night of the 17th instant a fire broke out at Uwomachi, Matsuyama, Yehime Ken. Thirty-seven houses were destroyed, and two people killed and four injured, by the time the conflagration was extinguished at five o'clock.

The medical practitioners at Shimashita-gori have been following the Chinese system; but now doctor Nagata has been appointed district medical officer, and the resident physicians have agreed to form a medical college, with doctor Nagata as president, in order to learn the art of medicine and surgery according to the western school.

On the 17th instant, the regular meeting of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce took place at seven o'clock in the evening. In pursuance of resolutions come to at special meetings of the Chamber, drafts were submitted to the present meeting of memorials for presentation to the Government on the prohibition of the export of rice, the protection of the export trade, and the increase of taxation. The documents as drawn up by the committees were unanimously agreed to, subject to some slight verbal alterations being effected which, in the opinion of some of those present, would make the memorials read more smoothly. The draft adopted on the question of prohibiting the export of rice, deals exhaustively with the transactions in that cereal which took place in 1869, and the necessity of providing against serious scarcity. The memorial on the export trade refers to the diminution of paper currency and the consequent inconvenience to merchants. In the opinion of the members of the Chamber, if the Government adopts their suggestions the financial position of the Empire will be in a satisfactory condition within ten years. The next business which occupied the meeting was the establishment of a Savings Bank. It was arranged to open a bank next month, and Mr. Hirose Saibei was appointed manager, with two other gentlemen to assist him. At ten o'clock the meeting concluded.

Mr. Okunishi Giichiro, after many years devoted to experiment, has discovered the art of dying white coral so that it cannot be distinguished from the valuable red coral. Many people have offered large sums of money to

learn the process, but Mr. Okunishi declines to disclose his secret.

It is reported that those persons who distinguished themselves by signal acts of loyalty and patriotism before or since the restoration, will be rewarded with social promotion to not less than the seventh grade.

We hear that local government secretaries of the first class, who have served four years in that capacity, will be appointed to any vacancies which occur among the governors.

Are we to attribute the following to the high price of food, or to the vigilance of the police? We are informed that the beggars are no longer allowed to wander about the city, and that many aged childless people visit the villages begging for food. All the old and helpless are becoming beggars, while the able-bodied join the society of the "Green Grove" (robbers).

In Kagoshima Ken recently, a man twenty-three or twenty-four years of age was walking in Ichome, Kamidori, Utsunoh, when suddenly two gigantic footpads sprang out, one before and the other behind him, and demanded his clothes and money. The man defended himself with his staff against the unked swords of his assailants, and told them that as he was a proficient in fencing, wrestling, &c., he had made up his mind to destroy all thieves. By his undaunted demennour and bold speech he intimidated the robbers, who fled. The man was equally frightened and ran home, rejoicing at his cleverness in escaping from such an unpleasant position.

We mentioned the other day that Messrs. Katsumata and Kondo had been despatched from the Home Department, to inquire into the matters which are causing so much unpleasantness in the assemblies of Kioto Fu and Miye Ken. When these gentlemen arrived at the latter place they found the assembly closed, as all the representatives had resigned, and nothing could therefore be done until a fresh election took place. They have consequently arranged to visit Miyo again next month. At Kioto things were in pretty much the same state. The assembly was closed, the members having returned the proposals of the Fuchō as unsatisfactory, and memorialized the Home Minister, to whom the governor had also appealed. The matters pending in Kioto and Miye are the most important which have occurred in local assemblies since the establishment of those institutions, and when Mr. Kondo returned to Tokio on the 16th instant, Mr. Tamiguchi, a secretary of the second class of Kioto Fu, went at the same time, in order to afford the Home Minister any explanations required.

Mr. Itagaki will return home by the *Nakasendo*, in company with Mr. Goto, the eldest son of Mr. Goto Shojiro. The monotony of the journey will be relieved by shooting in Kai and Shimano. A statement in the *Osaka Nippo*, that Mr. Itagaki had arrived in Kobe by steamer, is contrary to fact.

A letter from Kawabe-gori, Settsu, says that the Kocho Yakubu (village officers) oppress the people greatly. Their regulations are much more stringent and irksome than those of the Central Government, and the officials are more difficult of access than the district officers. The latter are very kind to the inhabitants and have therefore become extremely popular.

We hear that Mr. Kadota Saburohei, a wealthy merchant of Osaka, proposes to enter into an arrangement with the Bureau of Mountains and Forests in Germany, for the exchange of Japanese for German trees, plants, &c.

A girl about fifteen years of age, the daughter of a farmer residing at Yamahara-mura, Tadugo, Kawabe-gori, went to Imai a few days since. By the time she reached the top of the steep road called Nakayama-toge it was nearly sundown. For men sprang out of the thicket alongside the road at this spot, seized and outraged the poor girl, and then disappeared in the forest. The girl ran home and told her parents, who were of course very angry and distressed, but they thought to say nothing of the circumstance to the authorities for their daughter's sake. However, the police heard of what had occurred and are now making diligent search for these brutal ruffians.

During the last few days the governor of Osaka Fu has received a great number of post cards. It is reported that they all refer to the present high price of necessaries, and the great number of robberies. Some of the communications state, also, that since the governor arrived

he has introduced many great improvements in the administration of affairs, but that he has not yet caused the price of provisions to fall, nor burglaries to cease. For ourselves, we consider he is powerless to effect a diminution in the cost of goods, but we sincerely trust he will devote great attention to keeping the police force in a high state of efficiency.

Mr. Itagaki returned to Kioto from Tokio on the 17th instant. He arrived at Kobe by the *Wakanoura Maru*.

We hear that some of the Privy Councillors are in favour of resuming the system of paying the land tax in rice. Mr. Godai, of this city, is one of the foremost advocates of this view, and we are now informed that Mr. Koteda, the governor of Shiga Ken, has sent in a memorial on the subject.

A return has been prepared by the Kioto Fucho, showing that there are 630 mutes in the Fu. The Osaka Fucho is about to obtain similar particulars.

The subscriptions for providing a fund to erect a monument to those who fell during the southern war, has reached a very large sum. The members of the Hakkosha (society of military officers) are now considering designs for the monument, and its erection will be commenced next spring.

On the 17th instant, the 8th Infantry Regiment of the Osaka garrison was practiced in field manoeuvres at Ubuyu, Higashinari-gori.

Mr. Ishii, chief commissioner of the Imperial Telegraph Department, is expected in Osaka on the 26th instant.

The *Fukuoka Mainichi Shinbun* was suspended on the 12th instant for a breach of the press laws, but the prohibition was removed the other day.

A great number of the prisoners in the gaols at Osaka are suffering from itch, ringworm, and other skin diseases. In fact these complaints are inseparable from the mode of life pursued by the vast majority of the criminal classes when at liberty. Mr. Tsuji, the superintendent, is doing all in his power to stamp out these diseases by enforcing cleanliness, and separation of the affected prisoners.

It is generally admitted that the police of Osaka are indefatigable in their endeavours to suppress robbery, and the police of Hiogo Ken are also exerting themselves. The result is that such numbers of thieves, pickpocket, &c., are daily arrested, that the prisons are full and offenders have to be provided for in the servants' quarters, store-houses, &c.

A child of three years of age, the daughter of a farmer residing at Aseigome-mura, Kita-Seguraki-gori, in Aichi Ken, was recently playing in a garden and ate one or two shimi berries. Immediately afterwards the poor little creature was seized with violent pains and died in great agony. We have heard of several instances in which people have been poisoned through eating food fried in oil obtained from these berries, and hope that people will take warning and exercise greater caution in future.

Eight robbers were arrested by the police stationed at Honden, Osaka, a couple of days ago. They were found to be rice brokers who, since the suppression of the rice exchanges, finding themselves deprived of their occupation, turned to thieving as a means of subsistence. It is said that they have broken into no less than twenty-seven godowns in Osaka, and stolen property of the value of 2,700 yen.

At about one o'clock in the morning of the 16th instant, the dogs of Mr. Komori Mumejiro, a wealthy merchant residing at Rinzoji-machi, East district of Osaka, commenced barking furiously and awoke up his father, who is called Manjiro. He arose, thinking robbers were about, and sent two servants to examine the premises, watching the result attentively. Soon he saw a robber armed with a naked sword attack one of the servants, and then several accomplices came, overpowered the domestics and tied them up. The ruffians afterwards entered the house, when Manjiro, who had locked up the family, slipped out into the garden. The robbers pursued, but Manjiro escaped them by hiding behind a tree. He then found an opportunity of calling to the private watchman, who went to the police station. Twenty men in charge of an inspector were quickly on the spot and they silently surrounded the premises. When this manoeuvre had been effected the constables called out loudly, and the robbers, hearing the noise, emerged from the house, and tried to escape by separating. One was caught secreted in a bam-

bon grove, and another attacked Mr. Tani, the inspector, but soon retreated. Mr. Tani pursued, determined the ruffian should not escape, when the robber turned upon the officer and a desperate struggle took place, which ended when some of the constables came up. There were, it is reported, six robbers engaged in this affair, of whom two only were arrested. On examination, 158 yen were missing from the house, but as the money was discovered in the pocket of one of the captured men, Mr. Manjiro lost nothing.—*Hiogo News* Translation.

#### GENERAL ROBERTS' DESPATCH ON HIS DEFEAT OF AYUB KHAN.

*A Gazette of India Extraordinary*, published on the 12th instant, contains the following particulars regarding General Roberts' march from Kabul to Kandahar and his defeat before the latter place of Ayub Khan:—

From Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., Royal Artillery, Commanding the Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India, Army Head Quarters, Simla—No. 88, dated Camp Quetta, 26th September, 1880.

Before detailing the operations, on the 31st August and the 1st September, which resulted in the defeat of the Afghan Army assembled at Kandahar, under the command of Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan, it may be desirable to give a short account of the march from Cabul,—a distance of 318 miles,—which was accomplished in twenty-three days, including two halts. The strength of the force, placed at my disposal at Kabul by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., consisted of—3 Brigades of Infantry, 1 Brigades of Cavalry, 3 Batteries of Mountain Guns. Major-General J. Ross, C.B., commanded the Infantry Division, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Brigades of which were commanded respectively by Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C.; Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B.; Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.I.E.; Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanded the Cavalry Brigade; Colonel Alured C. Johnson commanded the artillery, Colonel E. Parkins, C.B., held the position of Commanding Royal Engineer, and Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hanbury, that of Principal Medical Officer.

The forces were thus composed:—the 1st Infantry Brigade, 651 men of the 92nd Highlanders, 701 23rd Pioneers, 575 24th Punjab Native Infantry, 501 and Goorkhas. The 2nd Infantry Brigade, 787 men of the 72nd Highlanders, 615 Sikh Infantry, 570 3rd Sikh Infantry; 561 5th Goorkhas. The 3rd Infantry Brigade, 616 men of the 260th Rifles, 650 of the 15th Sikhs, 629 of the 25th Punjab Native Infantry, 637 of the 4th Goorkhas. The Cavalry Brigade was composed of 318 men of the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, 394 of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 408 of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 407 of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry 495 of the Central India Horse. The Artillery Division was composed of 6 Screw guns and 95 men of 6-8th R. A., 6 guns and 95 men of the 11-9th R. A., and six guns and 140 men (native) of No. 2 Mountain Battery. The total force may be set down as British Troops 2,562; Native 7,151; British Officers 273; Guns 18; Cavalry Horses 1,779; Artillery Mules 450; from these details it will be noted that the strength in artillery was not in proportion to the strength of the other branches. But there were strong reasons which made it desirable that the artillery with the column should consist only of mountain batteries. The whole question was one of grave importance, and it was not without due consideration decided that the force should proceed to Kandahar unaccompanied by wheeled artillery. The object was to reach Kandahar in the shortest possible time; and it was not improbable that the main road would have to be left, should the Afghan army at Kandahar endeavour to make its way towards Ghazni and Kabul by the valleys of the Argandab or the Argastan. The nature of the ground throughout Afghanistan is such that artillery can never be safely employed with cavalry alone, unsupported by infantry. Nor is rapidity of movement so much required of artillery in countries like Afghanistan, as the power of being able to operate over the most difficult ground without causing delay to the rest of the troops. It was not forgotten, moreover, that on

arrival at Kandahar the column would be augmented by a battery of 40-pounders, a battery of field artillery, and four guns of horse artillery. It is unquestionable that, had either horse or field artillery accompanied the force, the march could not have been performed with the same rapidity. Before leaving Kabul, everything that was possible was done to lighten baggage. Ten British soldiers were told off to each mountain battery tent, usually intended to hold six, and fifty to a sepoy's tent of two *pals*, 34 lbs. of kit only being allowed for each man. To each Native soldier 20 lbs. of baggage was allowed, inclusive of camp equipage, each officer was allowed one mule; and one mule was allowed to every eight officers for mess. The amount of supplies which it was determined to take with the force was as follows:—30 day's tea, sugar, rum, and salt for Europeans, 8 day's rum for Natives drinking spirits, 5 day's flour for Europeans, 5 day's rations for Native troops, 1 day's grain, carried by cavalry horses and transport animals in addition to the ordinary load. For the above, and for the carriage of foot-sore (soldiers and followers), European soldiers were allowed 2 per cent of ponies, Native soldiers were allowed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, Native followers were allowed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; it was found that the numbers of transport animals required, inclusive of 10 per cent spare, were—1,589 *yaboo*s (large Kabul ponies), 1,244 Indian ponies, 4,510 mules, 912 donkeys. In addition to these, there were purchased on the line of march—35 *yaboo*s, 1 mule, 208 donkeys, 171 camels. The casualties were—410 *yaboo*s, 106 Indian ponies, 217 mules. The numbers of Native followers were—

Doolie-bearers ... ..	2,192
Followers in the Transport and other Departments... ..	4,698
Private followers and syces of Native cavalry regiments ... ..	1,244
Total ... ..	8,134

The desertion of the whole of the Afghan drivers belonging to the Transport, shortly after leaving Kabul, and of the Hazara drivers directly their own country was reached, threw exceptionally heavy work upon the troops. As regards supplies, the greatest difficulty would have been experienced but for the admirable arrangements made by Major A. R. Badcock and the officers of the Commissariat Department, Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut. C. M. Pitz-Gerald, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut. H. M. P. Hawkes, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut. H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps, and by Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low and the officers of the Transport Department, Captain W. A. Wynter 33rd Foot, Captain G. H. Elliot, Bengal Staff Corps, Captain C. R. Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut. L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot, Lieut. H. J. Elverson, 2nd Foot, Lieut. R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars, R. H. F. W. Wilson 10th Hussars, Lieut. C. G. Robertson, 8th Foot. Sufficient praise cannot be bestowed upon all these officers. They never spared themselves; and often, after the longest march, and with the prospect of having to start off again at a very early hour following morning, had to work on until a late hour in the night. In the collection of supplies the Commissariat and Transport Departments were materially aided by Major E. G. G. Hastings and his staff of political officers. Fortunately for the welfare of the cavalry horse and transport animals, a fair amount of green Indian-corn was almost everywhere procurable. Barley was very scarce; but the Indian-corn proved to be so nutritious that the large majority of the horses, ponies and mules reached Kandahar in excellent health and condition. The reserve of flour had on several occasions to be indented upon; but by replenishing whenever supplies were to be obtained, we arrived at Kandahar with still about three days' flour in hand. The force appointed for the relief of Kandahar, moved into camp by brigades on the 8th August in the vicinity of Kabul, the 2nd Infantry and the Cavalry Brigade proceeding respectively to Indiki and Charasin. The 1st and 3rd Infantry Brigades encamped at Beni Hissar. The following morning the march commenced. The route lay through the fertile Logar Valley, that line being chosen, instead of the usual road by Maidan, on account of the facilities it offered for collecting supplies. On the 15th August Ghazni was reached,—a distance of 93 miles having been marched in

seven days. At Ghuzni, I was met by the Governor, and received from him the keys of the city gates. I placed my own guards and sentries in and around Ghazni,—deeming it best for the preservation of order, for the prevention of collisions between the troops and people, and for the execution of our demand for supplies. The fort was visited by numbers of officers and men, but no disturbance occurred; and before the break of the following day the force was many miles on its way towards Khelat-i-Ghilzai. No news having reached me from either the latter place or Kandahar, I determined to push on with all possible speed. I may here mention that I frequently despatched messengers, while on the road with telegrams reporting our progress. I am led to think that none of those messengers ever reached their destination except those sent from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and from between that place and Kandahar. On the 20th August, shortly after reaching Panjak, I received a letter from Colonel Tanner, 29th Bombay Native Infantry, commanding at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, written on the 18th to the effect that all was well with his garrison; that the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai was quiet, and that General Phayre, writing from Quetta on the 12th August, had stated that he hoped to be in Kandahar on 2nd September at the latest. The following day, at Shahjui, Captain Stratton was able to open heliographic communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai. By this means I heard of the sortie which had been made from Kandahar on the 16th August; and at the same time I received re-assuring news as to the staying power of the garrison,—that they were in no straits for supplies for troops and followers, that they were all in good health and spirits, and that they had forage sufficient to hold out for a longer period than it would take the force under my command to reach Kandahar. I decided, therefore, to push on to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and there give the troops a well earned rest of one day. We arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 23rd August, having marched from Ghazni, a distance of 134 miles, in eight days. This gives an average daily rate of  $16\frac{2}{3}$  miles. Colonel Tanner had everything in good order at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and had been enabled to collect a fair amount of supplies. Being of opinion that it would be inconvenient to keep open communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai for some time to come, and seeing no immediate advantage in continuing its occupation, I determined to withdraw the garrison and take it with me to Kandahar. All the necessary arrangement for this purpose were made during the day the force halted—the 24th August; and the charge of the fort was handed over to Mahomed Sadik Khan, a Toki Ghilzai, who had had possession of it when the British troops under Lieutenant General Sir Donald Stewart reached Khelat-i-Ghilzai in January 1879. On the 26th August, at Tirandaz, I received news from Lieutenant General Primrose, C.S.I., commanding at Kandahar, that on the 23rd Sirdar Ayub Khan had abandoned the villages to the east and west of Kandahar; and that on the 24th he had struck his camp and had taken up a position in the Argandab Valley between Babu Wali and Mazra, due north of the city,—thus practically giving up the investment of Kandahar. Being anxious to open up heliographic communication with General Primrose, and if possible with General Phayre, I ordered two regiments of cavalry under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to march the following morning (27th August) to Robat, a distance of 34 miles, the remainder of the force moving about half way. Shortly after arrival at Robat, Brigadier General Gough was met by Lieutenant Colonel St. John, the Resident, and Major Adam, Assistant Quartermaster General at Kandahar. From the information brought by these officers, and from what I heard from the other sources I was led to believe that Ayub Khan intended to make a stand, and was strengthening his position which was said to extend from Gandizai to Kotul-i-Mureha. Upon receipt of this news I determined to halt for one day at Robat, and to divide the remaining distance to Kandahar, nineteen miles, into two short marches. Soldiers, followers and transport animals were much fagged by the long and continuous marching, and somewhat exhausted by the now daily increasing heat. I was, moreover, desirous of bringing the troops into Kandahar in as fresh a state as possible, and fit for any work that might be required of them. During the halt at Robat, on the 29th, I received a letter from Major-General Phayre,

C. B., dated Kila Abdulla the 24th August, stating that he hoped his division would be assembled there on the 28th, and be able to march for Kandahar on the 30th. I felt at once that this precluded the possibility of General Phayre's arrival at Kandahar in time to cooperate with me. I much regretted this, as I was well aware of the strenuous exertions he had made to relieve the beleaguered garrison, and privations and hardships which he and troops had under gone to effect this object. On the 31st August the force reached Kandahar, having marched from Khelat-i-Ghilzai (88 miles) in seven days, including the halt at Robat. The position I determined to take up was to the west of the city, with my right on the cantonments, and my left touching Old Kandahar. Such a position covered the city, gave me command of a good and ample supply of water, and placed me within striking distance of Ayub Khan's camp. Not knowing what opposition might be expected once we advanced beyond the city, arrangements were made, in communication with Lieutenant-General Primrose, for giving the troops their breakfast outside the Shikapore Gate, and for watering the transport animals. At 10 a.m. the 1st and 3rd Brigades moved off from under the city walls, and took up the position as shewn in the plain attached, *viz.*, Picquet Hill, Kareh Hills, and the north-eastern spur of the hill over Old Kandahar. This movement was accomplished without opposition. The Cavalry and the 2nd Brigade of Infantry were at this time on baggage and rear guards. From such a cursory examination of the ground as I was able to make on arrival in the morning, I was quite satisfied that any attempt to carry the Baba Wali Kota by a direct attack would be attended with very severe loss. I determined, therefore, if possible, to turn it. To enable me to decide how best this operation could be carried out, it was necessary to ascertain the strength and precise extent of the position occupied by the enemy. I was anxious to obtain this information without delay, and I therefore ordered a small column of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 15th Sikhs, two guns of 11-9th Royal Artillery under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to start at once and make as complete a reconnaissance as possible. Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Deputy Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, was directed to accompany the party and to assist Brigadier-General Gough with his great local knowledge and experience. The reconnaissance started at 1 p.m., from our left near Old Kandahar, and proceeded towards the high ground immediately above the village of Gandizan. Here the infantry and guns halted, while the cavalry advanced some two or two and a half miles, avoiding the numerous orchards and enclosures, and coming out in front of Pir Paimal village, where it was found the enemy were strongly entrenched. As soon as the enemy's fire along this line had been drawn, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry fell back, admirably handled by their Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie. In the meantime the guns were brought into action, partly to test the range, and also to check the enemy, who were now observed to be passing rapidly into the gardens near Gandizan. A retirement of the infantry and artillery of the reconnaissance to within our picquets was then ordered. The instant our troops commenced to fall back, the enemy advanced in great strength and pressed the infantry. They eventually assembled in such large numbers, and endeavoured so persistently to follow, that the whole of the troops of the 3rd Brigade, and part of those of the 1st, were ordered under arms. The retirement was conducted with great steadiness by the 15th Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hennessy. At the end of the day our casualties numbered only ten. The reconnaissance of the 31st August having afforded me all the information I required, I decided on attacking the enemy the following morning. Orders were accordingly issued to the troops to breakfast at 7 a.m., and for one day's cooked rations to be carried by all ranks. Brigades were to be in position by 8 a.m., tents being previously struck and with the kits stored in a walled enclosure.

The plan of operations was explained by me personally to the officers commanding divisions and brigades at 6 a.m. The plan briefly, was to threaten the enemy's left (the Baba Wali total), and to attack in force by the village of Pir Paimal. The whole of the infantry of the Kabul-Kandahar Force, upon whom devolved the duty of carrying the enemy's position, were formed up in rear of the low hills which

covered the front of our camp,—the right being at Picquet Hill, and the left resting on Chilizim, while the cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, was held in readiness in rear of the left, to operate by Gandizan towards the bed of the Argandah river so as to threaten the rear of Ayub Khan's camp, and endanger his line of retreat towards Girishk and Kakrez. E. B. Royal Horse Artillery (four guns), two companies of the 2-7th Fusiliers, and four companies of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry were placed at the disposal of Brigadier-General Gough to take up a position near Gandizan, and when opportunity offered, to support his advance. Guards for the protection of the city having been detailed, as shown in the accompanying return, marked No. 9, the remaining troops under Lieutenant-General Primrose's command were ordered to be distributed as follows:—

Brigadier-General Dunbeny's brigade to hold the ground from which the Kabul Force would advance to the attack. The remnant of Brigadier-General Burrows' brigade with No. 5-11th Royal Artillery and the cavalry of the Bombay Force under Brigadier-General Nuttall, to take up a position north of the cantonment, from which the 40-pounders might be brought to bear directly on the Baba Wali Pass; the cavalry being instructed to watch the pass called Kotaki Mureha, and to cover the city. It was clear from a very early hour in the morning that an offensive movement was contemplated by the enemy. The villages of Gandizan and Gandi Mullah Sahibdad were held in strength; and desultory fire was brought to bear upon our front from the orchards connecting these two villages, while an ill-directed shell fire was opened from the Baba Wali Kotai, which was held in force during the greater part of the day's operations.

At 9.30 a.m. fire was opened from the 40-pounders upon the Baba Wali Pass. Shortly afterwards the brigades of the Kabul-Kandahar Force were ordered to the attack, the 1st Brigade being on the right, the 2nd on the left, and the 3rd in reserve. Two batteries of artillery, *viz.*, C-2nd and 6-8th,—the latter being the new pattern jointed guns,—had meanwhile been placed in position to cover the advance of the infantry, and commenced shelling the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad. The instructions given by Major-General Ross to Brigadier-General Macpherson were to make his first attack on that village, after which he was to clear the enemy from the enclosures which lay between the village and the low spur of the hill short of Pir Paimal. He further ordered Brigadier-General Baker to advance in a westerly direction, keeping touch with the 1st Brigade on his right, and clearing the gardens and orchards in his immediate front.

The attack upon the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad was made by the 2nd Goorkhas and the 92nd Highlanders under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Batty and Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parks respectively, the remaining two regiments of the 1st Infantry Brigade being in support. The village was carried in the most dashing style, Goorkhas and Highlanders vying with each other in the rapidity of their advance. The enemy withdrew suddenly and leisurely, a good number remaining to the last in the village to receive a bayonet charge. On this occasion the following officers and men were brought to notice as having behaved with distinguished gallantry:—

Major G. S. White, 92nd Highlanders; Private John Dennis, 92nd Highlanders; Drummer James Roddick, 92nd Highlanders; Lieut. H. S. Wheatley, 2nd Goorkhas; Sepoy Mangal Jaist, 2nd Goorkhas; Sepoy Wazir Sing Nagarkoti, 2nd Goorkhas; Sepoy Makkareah Rana, 2nd Goorkhas; Sepoy Bistram Thapa, 2nd Goorkhas; Sepoy Maniram Lohar, 2nd Goorkhas.

During the advance of the 1st Brigade on the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad, the 2nd Brigade had been threatening its way through the lanes and walled enclosures, which lay in the line of its attack. The resistance it encountered was most stubborn, the enemy being well protected by high walls, which they had carefully loon-holed. The loss suffered in clearing these enclosures was necessarily severe.—Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, *c. r.*, Captain Frame, and Lance Sergeant Cameron (a grand specimen of a Highland soldier: being amongst those who fell, Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow met his death while gallantly leading his regiment, the 72nd Highlanders, and in him the army has experienced a great loss. He had on many occasions highly

distinguished himself as a leader,—at the Peiwar Kotal, during the operations around Kabul at the latter end of 1879, and notably on the 14th December when he won the admiration of the whole force by his brilliant conduct in the attack and capture of the Asmai Heights.

Of the regiments of this (the 2nd) brigade, the 72nd Highlanders and the 2nd Sikhs had the chief share of the fighting. They were the two leading battalions, and frequently had to fix bayonets to carry positions or to check the determined rushes of the enemy. Brigadier-General Baker speaks in high terms of the gallant behaviour of these two regiments, and notices especially the manner in which a charge of the enemy was repulsed by the 2nd Sikhs under the able and immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Boswell, who was well supported by Majors H. M. Pratt, J. B. Slater, and F. E. Hastings. The following native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are brought forward as having been very conspicuous during this part of the action.

Color-Sergeant G. Jacobs, 72nd Highlanders; Color-Sergeant R. Lauder, 72nd Highlanders; Lance-Corporal J. Gordon, 72nd Highlanders; Subadar-Major Garbaj Sing, 2nd Sikhs; Sepoy Hakim, 2nd Sikhs; Sepoy Jai Sing, 2nd Sikhs; Sepoy Partab Sing, 2nd Sikhs; Sepoy Bir Sing, 2nd Sikhs.

After severe fighting both brigades emerged at the point of the hill near Pir Paimal; and bringing their left shoulders forward, they pressed on and swept the enemy through the closely-wooded gardens and orchards which cover the western slopes of the hill. The village of Pir Paimal was in our possession soon after noon. When I heard from Major-General Ross of the success of the troops under his command, I determined to support his further advance by the 3rd Brigade, which had been drawn up in front of the village of Abasabad with the double object of being a reserve to the 1st and 2nd Brigades, and of meeting a possible counter attack by the enemy from the Baba Wali Pass. The capture of Pir Paimal, however, brought our troops in rear of that pass; and feeling that nothing had now to be feared from the enemy's left, I pushed on with the 3rd Brigade to join Major-General Ross. That officer, seeing the advantage gained, and knowing that he could rely upon the courage and eagerness of his troops, had very wisely determined to press forward without waiting for reinforcements. The position to which the enemy retired, after the capture of Pir Paimal, was an entrenched camp to the south-west of the Baba Wali Kotal, commanding an open piece of ground. This entrenchment they were evidently prepared to hold with their usual determination; reinforcements were being rapidly pushed up from their reserves, while the guns on the Baba Wali Kotal were turned round so as to increase the heavy fire of artillery which was brought to bear upon our troops. It became necessary to take this position at once by storm.

Recognizing this with true soldierly instinct, Major G. S. White, who was leading the advance companies of Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, called upon his men for just one charge more "to close the business." The battery of screw guns, under Brevet-Major J. C. Robinson, had been shelling the enemy with a well directed fire; under cover of which, and supported by a portion of the 2nd Goorkhas and the 33rd Pioneers, the Highlanders, responding with alacrity to their leader's call, dashed forward and drove the enemy from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet. The gallant and ever foremost Major White was the first to reach the enemy's guns; being closely followed by Sepoy Inderbir Lama, who, placing his rifle upon one of the guns, exclaimed that it was captured in the name of the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkhas. While the 1st Brigade was advancing towards the enemy's last position, a portion of the 2nd Brigade, viz., a half-battalion of the 3rd Sikhs, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, charged a body of the enemy on the extreme left, and captured three guns. The enemy were now completely routed; but owing to the nature of the ground, it was impossible for Major-General Ross, who was commanding in the front line, to realise the extent of the victory he had won. He, therefore, expecting the enemy to take up a fresh position further on, and to continue their resistance, ordered the 1st and 2nd Brigades to halt and replenish

their ammunition. When this had been done and the troops had advanced about a mile, Major-General Ross found himself in sight of the whole of Ayub Khan's camp, standing deserted, and apparently as it had been left in the morning, when the Afghans moved to the attack. With his camp, Ayub Khan lost all his artillery, numbering 32 pieces, including the two guns of E.B., Royal Artillery, which had been taken by the troops at Maiwand on the 27th July.

During this part of the engagement the following officers and men were especially remarked for their gallantry and forwardness:—Major G. S. White, 92nd Highlanders; Lieutenant C. W. H. Douglas, 92nd Highlanders; Corporal William McGillivray, 92nd Highlanders; Private Peter Grieve, 92nd Highlanders; Private John McIntosh, 92nd Highlanders; Private D. Grey, 92nd Highlanders; Major S. E. Becher 2nd Goorkhas; Havildar Gopal Borah, 2nd Goorkhas; Sepoy Inderbir Lama, 2nd Goorkhas; Sepoy Tikaram Kwas, 2nd Goorkhas. Further pursuit with infantry being hopeless, the brigades were halted on the far side of the village of Mazra, where they were shortly afterwards joined by the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General MacGregor. I had meanwhile ordered the cavalry of the Bombay Force, under Brigadier-General Nuttall, to advance over the Baba Wali Kotal and pursue the enemy up the left bank of the Argandah. The operations of the cavalry under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough were continued throughout the day, the brigade crossing the Argandah and pushing beyond the line of the enemy's retreat towards Kakrez. During this movement none of the regular troops were encountered, but some 350 of the fugitive *ghazis* and irregulars were killed. With the exception of the first Brigade, which halted at Mazra for the night, all the troops returned to Kandahar before dark. Shortly before the final advance, Major-General Ross, wishing to inform me by heliograph that he succeeded in turning the enemy's position, directed Captain Straton, 22nd Foot, Superintendent of Army Signalling, to proceed with a company of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry to the Baba Wali Kotal. This gallant officer had only gone a short distance when a *ghazi* springing out of a ravine close to him, shot him dead. In Captain Straton Her Majesty's service has lost a most accomplished, intelligent officer, under whose management army signalling, as applied to field service, reached a pitch of perfection probably never before attained. His energy knew no difficulties, and his enthusiasm was beyond praise. He had won the highest opinions from all with whom his duties had brought him in contact, and his death was very deeply felt throughout the whole force. On the capture of Ayub Khan's camp, the body of Lieutenant MacLaine, Royal Horse Artillery, was discovered lying outside what had been his own, and close to Ayub Khan's, tent. It was evident he had been quite recently murdered,—the act, I believe, of the guard placed over him by Ayub Khan. This incident I record with deep sorrow as the melancholy fate of a brave young officer, whose short career had been so full of promise. I have requested Lieutenant-General Primrose to furnish a report regarding the part taken by the troops under his command in the engagement of the 1st September. I beg to acknowledge the assistance that the Lieutenant-General and the officers under his command afforded me. The presence of these troops released the whole of the Kabul Kandahar Force for the turning movement by Pir Paimal, and contributed materially to the success of the day. I annex the following returns:—

No. 1.—Numerical Return of Casualties at Kandahar on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880, together with a Nominal Roll of British officers killed and wounded. No. 2.—Nominal Roll of Native officers, British non-commissioned officers and followers of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, killed and wounded on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880. No. 3.—Nominal Roll of killed and wounded, Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, on the 1st September 1880. No. 4.—Return of actual number present of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880. No. 5.—Return of actual number present of the Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880. No. 6.—Return of gun and rifle ammunition expended by the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880. No. 7.—Numerical Return of Casualties in the

Bombay-Kandahar Field Force on the 1st September 1880. No. 8.—Return of ammunition expended by the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force who were on duty in the citadel and city on the 1 September 1880. No. 10.—Number of the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force under arms on the 1st September 1880. No. 11.—Return of Ordnance captured on the 1st September 1880.

I also attach four plans illustrative of the country over which the battle was fought—No. 1.—Gives the dispositions of the Kabul-Kandahar brigades at several important stages. No. 2—Shews the position taken up by the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force, as the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force were breaking ground for the attack. No. 3—Has the position of the whole force engaged, together with that of the enemy, and of the ground covered by our cavalry. No. 4—Is a pen and ink sketch of the battle field taken from the hill over Gandizan. It will be seen that our casualties amounted to—

Killed of all ranks ... ..	40
Wounded of all ranks ... ..	228
Total killed and wounded ... ..	268

It is difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable, for upwards of 600 bodies were buried by us between Kandahar and the village of Pir Paimal alone. Probably 1,200 killed would not be an over-estimate. The number of the enemy against us has been calculated at—

Regular infantry ... ..	4,000
Cavalry ... ..	800
Ghazis ... ..	5,000
Irregular cavalry ... ..	3,000

Having briefly described the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and having given the chief incidents of the operations around Kandahar on the 31st August and 1st September, I am desirous of bringing to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India and the Government of India, the conduct and bearing of the troops under my command. The rapidity with which the march was accomplished,—taking into consideration the strength of the force, the variations of climate, and the difficult nature of the country traversed,—is the best testimony I can produce to the efficiency, discipline and spirit of the troops. Their conduct under circumstances often of the most testing nature, cannot be expressed in terms too strong or too full. They all seemed to be animated with but one desire, that, cost what it might in personal risk, fatigue, or discomfort, they would effect the speedy release of their beleaguered fellow-soldiers in the city of Kandahar. The unflagging energy and perseverance of the troops seemed to reach the full height when they knew they were about to put forth their irresistible strength against a hitherto successful enemy. Notwithstanding the provocation caused by the cruel murder of any stragglers (soldiers as well as followers) who fell into the hands of the Afghans following in the wake of our column, not one act infringing the rules of civilized warfare was committed by our troops. The persons and property of the natives were respected, and full compensation for supplies was everywhere given. In short, the inhabitants of the districts we passed through could not have been treated with greater consideration, nor with a lighter hand; and the conduct of the troops will ever remain as memorable as the results which they achieved. Where all did their duty so willingly and effectually there may seem little room for the selection of individuals for prominent notice. I cannot, however, refrain from recording the names of some officers whose exceptional services, I consider, entitle them to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Major-General J. Ross, C.B., commanding the Infantry Division and 2nd in command, afforded me every assistance during the march from Kabul and the operations at Kandahar. By the able manner in which he conducted the attack on the Afghan position on the 1st September, he has given a fresh proof of his many soldierly qualities, and his fitness for command. Major-General Ross speaks in high terms of the following officers of his Staff:—Major G. de C. Morton, Assistant Adjutant General; Major R. G. Kennedy, Assistant Quarter Master General; officiating Deputy Surgeon-

General J. Ekin, M. B.; Captain J. D. Menacl, Rifle Brigade, A. D. C.; Lieutenant A. Davison, 2-60th Rifles, Orderly Officers; Lieutenant the Honorable M. G. Talbot, R.E., Orderly Officer. I am greatly indebted to Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General T. D. Baker, C. B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade; Brigadier-General C. M. Macgregor, C. B., C. S. I., C. I. E., commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade; Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., commanding the Cavalry Brigade. With such able and experienced officers in command of brigades, success was a certainty. Throughout the long and trying march from Kabul they maintained the strictest discipline, and brought their troops to Kandahar in the highest state of efficiency. I desire to bring to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the valuable services of these distinguished officers.

From Major-General G. R. Greaves, C. B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5585-A., dated Simla, 7th October 1880.)

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., reporting the march of the force under his command from Kabul to Kandahar, and the successful engagement with the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan on the 1st September last. The events reported are so ably and so clearly described by Sir Frederick Roberts, as to require no word in explanation. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief cannot, however, refrain from expressing the pride with which he presents this despatch to Government, recording as it does one of the most complete and successful military operations of recent times. In the last days of July when the enemy under Ayub Khan had, after the unfortunate events at Maiwand acquired a prestige and strength which some thought to be irresistible, the Commander-in-Chief felt that unless his proposal to despatch a division from Kabul met with the fullest support from the officer selected to command it, it would have been impossible to carry out the intention. It was therefore most gratifying to His Excellency to find that Sir Frederick Roberts was so strong an advocate for the measure. The promptitude with which this force was organised and prepared to advance reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, and the Commander in Chief would here desire to record his appreciation of the admirable spirit displayed by Lieutenant General Sir Donald Stewart, then in supreme command in Kabul, in depriving himself of the flower of his force in order to make up a division for Sir Frederick Roberts. On the skilful and successful manner in which Sir Donald Stewart brought the remainder of his troops to India, it will be His Highness's pleasing duty to address the Government hereafter. Sir Frederick Roberts has referred to the fact that no wheeled artillery accompanied his force, and as regards this I am to say that notwithstanding the reports which had been received of Ayub Khan's artillery and the manner in which it had been served, Sir Frederick Haines after some doubts on the matter, fully concurred in the wisdom of the view urged by Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts that no wheeled carriage of any kind should accompany the force. The march from Kabul to Kandahar has been criticised as a most rash military operation, with no base in case of ill fortune, scant supplies, and a hostile population along the whole route. It would be out of place to point to success in justification of undue rashness, but it is right to state here that after a full consideration of all these circumstances, those who knew best felt satisfied that such troops, with such a commander, could cope successfully with any obstacles which might present themselves, and the results have full borne out this feeling. In alluding to the troops, Sir Frederick Haines would invite the attention of Government to Sir Frederick Roberts' report regarding their discipline and behaviour on the line of march; neither fatigue, privations, nor the murder of their straggling comrades shook their discipline or morale, nor induced reprisals. The report touched lightly on this superb march from Kabul to Kandahar,—a feat which will take its place amongst the most brilliant records of

military history. It stands out as a proof of the wonderful power of endurance possessed by our troops, both British and Native, and of the admirable spirits which animate the men of all ranks and races of which our army is composed; whilst the mutual confidence which has been engendered by sharing together so many dangers in the field and so many hardships on the march, must prove a bond of union between the British and Native soldiers, which cannot fail to be a source of strength to the Government. The Commander-in-Chief must here express his regret that after the admirable efforts made by the troops under Major-General Phayre to reach Kandahar in time to assist in the overthrow of Ayub Khan, they should not have succeeded in doing so, and Sir Frederick Haines shares with these troops and their able commander the disappointment which all have felt in regard to this. The troops under General Phayre had to toil through Sind and the Bolan at the very hottest time of the year. Floods and the difficulty in procuring forage and supplies were serious obstacles to be overcome, causing great delay in the advance. The attitude of the Maris and other tribes created anxiety regarding the safety of the line of communications, by which alone supplies could be furnished for the garrison of Kandahar and the Kabul Kandahar Force; further delay was caused by this. It is solely due to the ability and energy of the commander and the spirit and the discipline of the troops, that they were so far forward on the 1st September. In regard to the action at Kandahar and to the reconnaissance of the 31st August which preceded it, His Excellency is only desirous of bringing prominently to the notice of Government the quick military appreciation of the situation by Sir Frederick Roberts and the excellent dispositions made by him. The admirable manner in which the orders were carried out, and gallantry of the troops, are shewn by his report. It may be said that it was a misfortune that the enemy did not suffer more in the pursuit, but a pursuit of Afghans is notoriously a difficult operation; and this will be readily understood when it is considered how easily they, under such circumstances, merge into the population, and casting away for the moment their arms, assume the role of peaceful inhabitants. The Kandahar Force rendered good service in the engagement of the 1st September but as no report has been received on the subject from Lieutenant-General Primrose, His Excellency is not in possession of the details beyond what are gathered from Sir Frederick Roberts' despatch. Sir Frederick Haines laments the death of such gallant soldiers as Lieutenant Colonel Brownlow, Captain Frome and Stratton, and Sergeant Cameron. To Lieutenant MacLaine's murder His Excellency has already alluded in my letter of the 25th ultimo. In such men the army has experienced a serious loss. The officers who are mentioned by Sir Frederick are commended to the favourable notice of Government, but their names will be more specially brought forward hereafter in the general recommendations for rewards for service in Afghanistan.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council, having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., reporting the march of the force under his command from Kabul to Kandahar, and the successful engagement with the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan on the 1st September 1880, desires that it shall be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information. Sir Frederick Roberts has achieved what the Commander-in-Chief in India justly describes as one of the most complete and successful operations of recent times. The Government of India appreciate the foresight which governed the preparations of the force at Kabul, the energy which conducted it to Kandahar, and the skill through which its operations were fully crowned by the total defeat of the enemy against whom its movements had from the first been directed. These operations, in their inception and their execution, will remain an enduring record, no less of the courage and devotion of the troops than of the skill of the officers on whose services the Queen-Empress can rely for the security and honor of Her Indian Empire. The high soldierly spirit which animated this force throughout its ranks had been conspicuous in every form of the service during all the operations of the war in Northern Afghanistan and on Sir Donald Stewart's march from Kandahar, and formed the ample justification

of the Government of India in sanctioning an enterprise that could not have been prudently entrusted to a leader less able or to troops less efficient than Sir Frederick Roberts and the soldiers so worthy of his leading. Even had the march thus undertaken and carried out served merely to raise the investment of Kandahar, it would have been a military achievement of which any country might be proud. All the more, therefore, is Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts to be congratulated on the opportunity afforded him of showing, in the defeat of Ayub Khan, that the enterprise and endurance of himself and his troops were perfected by a consummate skill and devoted gallantry, adequate not merely to the battle of Kandahar but to any eventuality of war which they might be called on to meet. The Government of India deplore the loss of those officers and men who fell in the gallant performance of their duty; at the same time it is incumbent on them to record their recognition of the strategical skill displayed in the dispositions, through which it arose, that the loss was so light in comparison with the difficulties to be overcome and the important results which were attained. The Government of India will not now make more than a general reference to the individual services rendered in all ranks in this, the fitting close of a war in which so much distinguished service has been rendered. They desire, however, to add to the high and deserved commendation these services have received from Sir Frederick Roberts and the Commander-in-Chief in India, an expression of their own deep appreciation of their value, and it will be their most pleasing duty to submit to the Queen-Empress the names of those distinguished, for Her Majesty's Most Gracious consideration. Meanwhile, the Governor General in Council tenders to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts and the Kabul Kandahar Force the cordial congratulations and thanks of the Government of India.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

—*Straits Times*.

### ON THE CLIFF.

Fifteen years ago Barmouth was a quiet little village. The whistle of the iron horse was not to be heard within many miles, and the passage of the coach between Dolgelly and Carnarvon was the sole event of the day. There was one hotel and some half-dozen shops and other houses where lodgings were to be obtained—but slight as was the accommodation it fully equalled the demand.

"Just the place for a fellow to be able to sketch without people coming to look over his shoulders," was the comment of Hugh Carson, a young artist, as he took his first stroll upon the sands.

A tall, well-built young fellow, with legs rather long for his body and a face rather heavy in repose, but bright and winning when he smiled. The tide was out, a few fishermen were mending their nets and tarring their boats, and a lady and child were down upon the rocks near the edge of the sea.

"A bright bit of color on those dark rocks," he said, "with the island on the left and the sea beyond, and that abrupt headland coming in—just the thing to begin with."

He had his sketching-block under his arm and his color-box in his pocket, and, sitting down on the sand hills, he set rapidly to work. For an hour and a half he worked steadily, and then the bright bit of color and the child moved off toward the shore. Still he worked on at his sketch, and was almost startled when a shadow passed across his paper. He glanced up and saw a girl some twenty years old, with a younger one of seven or eight. The child dropped the hand she was holding and came fearlessly up.

"Please may I look at your picture?"

He nodded silently, and went on with his painting.

"Oh, cousin Amy, such a pretty picture! And there are you and me on the rocks. Do look!"

The girl glanced at the artist, but neither by look or motion did he second the child's request; and with a little shrug of her shoulder she turned away, and walked on slowly until overtaken by her cousin.

"What a bear I am!" the young man said to himself. "I ought to have got up and grinned and taken off my hat, I suppose, and asked her to look at it: but it's no use, I can't get on with women. I never can think what to say to them. I have no doubt she thought me a perfect bear and so I am. But I suppose it is my nature." And he went on with his painting. "I o'clock: it's time to go in to dinner. The tide is coming up and covering the rocks; I will finish it to-morrow morning."

The next day he worked until dinner, and was greatly contented with the result.

"It will make a capital thing," he said; "I have been very lucky with the lights. I do think it will be the best thing I have done."

His pleasure was a little marred by the fact that the two girls had again been out on the rocks, and had on their return passed close by him; but this time the child had kept close to her cousin.

"Offended, evidently," was his muttered comment, "and no wonder. I wish I was not such a bear."

The following morning he was late in starting for a stroll across the sands. The tide had already turned, and there are few places on the coast where it comes in more rapidly than on the Barmouth sands. For a long time its approach is so gradual that it can hardly be noticed; but when it reaches a certain point it comes in with startling speed.

"There are those two girls on the rocks again," he said, and he shaped his course so as to carry him to the right of them. He had not gone fifty yards along the edge of the sand when he heard a loud cry behind him. He looked round and saw that the elder girl, who was reading, had risen from a camp-stool on which she was sitting, and that the child was on the rocks, already cut off by a rapidly increasing stream of water. The cry of the child on discovering her situation was echoed by her companion, who was about to rush into the water when Hugh ran up.

"All right, little one!" he shouted cheerily, "I'll fetch you out."

So saying he waded into the water, which was nearly up to his waist, reached the little girl, took her in his arms and carried her to the shore.

"There you are as right as possible," he said, as he put her down; "but you must mind, misay, for the tides are very rapid here."

"Thank you very much, sir," the elder girl said; "it is most kind of you."

The artist looked into the flushed face of the girl, and the eyes in which the tears were standing, and habitual shyness fell upon him. Muttering something about its being no odds at all, he raised his hat, and, turning upon his heel, again pursued his walk.

"He really is a bear," Amy Herbert said, as she hurried off with the child toward the sandhills, pursued by the fast-rising tide; "and yet, by his voice, I am sure he could be very nice if he liked."

Amy Herbert had no experience whatever of shy men. She was the only daughter of a Manchester cotton-spinner, and Manchester does not class shy young men among its productions. She was accustomed to admiration, for she was pretty and an heiress, and in both capacities made much of; but, though a little wayward and wilful, from always having her own way, she was not really spoiled and was as bright and loving a girl as was to be found in the metropolis of cotton.

For the next two days Hugh Carson missed the young lady and child from the shore, but several times saw the flutter of a light-colored dress high on the hills behind Barmouth.

"That rising tide has given her a fright," he said to himself, "and they've taken to the hills. Rather a nuisance, because I have done with these flats, and shall be doing the hills myself. However, they are extensive enough without our running against each other, as we always seem to be doing here."

In fact, as Hugh and his acquaintances took their meals at about the same hour, and both came in at the very last moment before them, it is not singular that each day they had, either morning, afternoon or evening, met at least once in the quiet little street; and each time Hugh raised his hat. Miss Herbert bowed frigidly, and her little cousin nodded brightly. Once when he passed the door of their lodging, just as they were going in, the child ran across the road as her cousin entered, and put her hand into his, and talked to him for two or three minutes, and conveyed to him the thanks of her mamma, who was not strong, and did not go out much, for having carried her across the tide. For the next three days Hugh Carson was engaged in painting a picturesque old farm-house lying far on the hill. The subject was a good one and he set to to produce a finished picture on the spot, and worked at it from early morning as long as the light lasted, making his breakfast and lunch of milk and bread and cheese obtained at the farm-house. Upon the third evening he was returning from his work, walking along the edge of the hill, looking down upon the sea, when he came upon the little girl lying on the ground, crying bitterly.

"Why, little one, what is the matter?"

The child, who had not heard him approaching, leaped to her feet, and upon seeing who it was, a look of pleasure flashed across her tear-stained face.

"Oh, please, sir; do help me! Cousin Amy has tumbled down the hill!"

"Good gracious, child, where has she fallen?" Hugh said in horror; for the spot where they stood was above one of the steepest slopes between Barmouth and Harloch.

"Down there, sir; she was picking a flower when she slipped; and I can't get at her, but I can see her."

And the child led the young artist to a point further on, where the plateau projected, and the face of the hill where Amy had fallen was visible.

The slope where she had slipped was very steep, but became even steeper lower down. Then a rocky ledge projected, and below it an abrupt precipice some fifty feet high. Amy Herbert lay on the ledge. She had rolled down on to it, and had evidently struck her head, for she was insensible. This ledge was some three feet wide; and, from the position in which the girl lay, it was probable that at the first movement made as she came to she would roll over the edge.

"All right, little one; don't cry: I will get to cousin Amy. She has hurt herself, but I dare say she will be all right when I get to her."

Hugh spoke cheerfully, but he was by no means sure that the girl was not killed. He looked closely at the grassy slope. It was easy enough to slide down; but there was no getting up again. He was fully a mile and a half from the town; but he dare not run for aid, for if the girl partially recovered she might be dashed to pieces before his return. It was evident that he must slide down to her. But the child puzzled him. He was afraid to send her to the village by herself, afraid to leave her alone on the top; besides, if they were to stop on that ledge till help came it would be much more pleasant with the child there, both for Amy, and himself.

"Look here, Pussy," he said, after a minute's thought, "will you be a good quiet little girl if I take you with me down to cousin Amy?"

The child nodded seriously.

"Here goes, then," he said; "now you take hold of my hand very tight, and we will go down far as we can, then we'll lie down on the grass; you put your arms round my neck and we will slide down."

So it was done—not without danger—but Hugh was strong and steady; and lying on his face, with one arm round the child, he held on to the tufts of grass and let himself slide as gently as he could. Still his heart beat fast for an instant when, on reaching the steepest point of the slope, they slipped down with a rush the last fifteen feet to the ledge where Amy lay, half over the brink of the sheer fall below.

"Now, Pussy, you sit down quiet while I see to cousin Amy."

Very anxiously the young artist lifted the girl's head from the grass. There was a little pool of blood below it, which had flowed from a wound just above the ear. He put his fingers to her wrist, and, after a minute of anxious suspense, he felt a very faint flickering pulse.

"Thank God!" he murmured devoutly.

Then he took out a whisky-bask and poured a few drops between the clenched teeth. Again and again he did this, the child all the time sitting perfectly quiet and with quiet frightened eyes. Presently the girl sighed faintly.

"Take hold of cousin Amy's hand," Hugh said, "and when you see her open her eyes speak to her gently. Tell her to lie still; put your face close to hers, so that she may see you when she opens her eyes."

Hugh was sitting on the ground supporting the girl, whose head rested on his shoulder. Presently there was a movement of the eyelids and then very slowly and languidly the eyes opened.

"There, cousin Amy, you are better now. Lie quiet. You have hurt yourself, and must be very good."

The eyes expressed recognition and a faint wonder, and then closed again. Hugh waited a little and then poured a few more drops of whisky between her lips. This time the effect was more decided. She moved, shook her head and tried to avoid the mouth of the flask. Then she looked up again.

"What is it?" she said faintly. "What are you doing? Where am I?"

"You must be quiet and good," the child said positively.

"You must not move; the gentleman says so."

This time the speech was vaguely understood, for she looked beyond the child's face to that of Hugh; closed her eyes again, as if she doubted them; looked again, and then made an effort to raise her head. Then Hugh spoke gently but decidedly:

"My dear young lady, you must lie quite quiet. You have fallen down and hurt yourself and you are faint and weak. You are quite safe where you are, but you cannot move, for we are on the side of the hill, and must wait till help comes. Your cousin is here with you. Kiss her, Pussy."

Amy Herbert listened in a sort of confused wonder. She did not understand in the least except that she was told to be quiet in her firm authoritative tones, such as had not been addressed to her since she was a child. The warm kiss of her little cousin seemed to assure her that all was safe and right, and with a little sigh she closed her eyes again, and was soon breathing quietly. Then the child turned to Hugh.

"Amy's gone to sleep. My name isn't Pussy, but Ida—Ida Herbert."

"All right, Ida. I'll call you so in future. Now, Ida, when you stand up, can you see the road down below there?"

"Just see it," the child said; "but it is getting dark. When are we going home?" "I am afraid we are not going home to-night Ida. Certainly not unless some one comes along that road, and there is not much chance of that."

"Where are we to sleep?" Ida asked, in surprise.

"We must sleep just where we are. Cousin Amy will sleep here, and you shall curl up close to me and lay your head against me on the other side, and I don't think you'll be cold."

"But I want supper before I go to bed."

"Ah you can't have supper to-night, Ida; but it will be great fun, you know, sleeping out here for a bit, and I expect that presently your mamma will send people out to look for you, and then we shall hear them shout and we shall shout back again, and then they'll come with some ropes and up we shall go to the top. Now shall I tell you a story?"

"Oh, yes, please," Ida said, delighted.

"Will you sit quiet by me, then? and when you feel sleepy you just lay your head down and go off to sleep. I will go on with my story till you're asleep; but we must talk very low, else we shall wake Cousin Amy."

For an hour he told stories of fairies and enchanters, and then the little head leaned gradually against his waistcoat, and in five minutes he stopped in the middle of his narrative. Then Amy Herbert spoke:

"I am not asleep; I have been awake for some time, and have been thinking. You are the gentleman who rescued Ida off the rocks, are you not?"

"Yes," Hugh said.

"I thought so. Now, please, how came you and Ida here, and where are we, and why don't we go home?"

"You rolled down a steep grassy slope on to a ledge. You struck your head in falling, and were insensible for some time. I came up, and should have run off for assistance, but I feared if you moved before I came back you would fall over another fifty feet, so I took Ida and slipped down to you."

"Can't I move?" the girl asked, presently.

"Are you uncomfortable?"

"No," she said shyly.  
 "Then you had better lie still," Hugh said decisively. "The ledge is very narrow, and you are weak, and I dare say giddy, for you lost a great deal of blood. So you really might fall over if you sat up. With my arm round you, you are quite safe."  
 And Hugh emphasized the fact by drawing her still more closely to him. Her slight figure yielded to the pressure, and with a little movement, which was very like the nestle with which Ida had prefaced her subsidence to sleep. Amy Herbert lay quiet, and in a few minutes Hugh was sure, from the regular breathing, that she too was asleep.

"It must be nearly ten o'clock," Hugh said to himself. "I should think we ought very soon to get out of this. The old lady will be fidgety at half-past seven, alarmed by half-past eight, and by half-past nine she ought to have all Barmouth out with torches. But women are so long before they set about a thing in earnest. They begin to fidget long before a man does; but they don't set to work to take decided steps. Still, searchers ought to be out by this time. I am beginning to feel horribly cramped. I suppose some fellows would like this sort of thing, but I don't see any point in it whatever."

In another quarter of an hour Hugh saw several lights coming along the road below, and could hear faint shouts, which seemed to be echoed by a party proceeding along the hill. They were moving but slowly, for there was lights half way up the face, and they were evidently searching very carefully. The wind was from them, and it was useless for Hugh to try and return their shouts. Gradually they got nearer, and he determined to make an effort, but to do so it was necessary to stand up. He moved slightly, and the elder girl moved also.

"Wake up, please," he said; "help is near at hand."

She raised herself up.

"I do think I have been asleep. I feel ever so much better."

"I will stand up to shout," Hugh said. "Will you lean back against the hill? I will lay your cousin down with her head in your lap. She is as sound as a top. Now for it!" and, standing up, Hugh gave a shout with all the power of his lungs.

There was a pause in the movement of the lanterns, and then a shout.

"Hallo-a-a!" Hugh shouted again; "this way!"

Rapidly the lanterns came flitting along the road till they were down in front of them.

"Here we are! Here are the ladies!" Hugh shouted.

"Any one hurt?"

"Not much; but we can't get either up or down. You must let a rope down to us from above. Here we are," and Hugh struck a match and lighted a large piece of paper. "Have the party above got ropes?"

There was shouting backward and forward, but the party above had not got ropes.

"Send back for them at once," Hugh shouted, "and be sure and tell the lady that no damage is done here."

"How do you feel now?—I was going to say cousin Amy," he laughed; "but I really haven't the pleasure of knowing your name."

"Amy Herbert."

"How do you feel now, Miss Herbert?"

"I feel weak and rather headachy," she said; "but there is nothing really the matter with me. What an escape I have had!"

"Yes, you had a narrow squeak of it," Hugh said frankly; "just another pound or two of impetus and you would have gone over the ledge."

She was silent and he went on:

"Do you object to smoke? Because if you don't I should really like to light my pipe."

"Not at all," Amy said.

"There's something comfortable about a pipe," Hugh said when it was fairly alight; "somehow one can talk when one gets a pipe alight."

"I think men can talk at all times," Amy said, with a flash of her usual spirits.

"Some men can," Hugh said. "I can talk with men; but do you know, somehow I can't talk with women? I can talk with you now because I don't see you, and because I am smoking; but I should feel horribly uncomfortable if I met you in the morning."

"I did not know any men were shy with women, nowadays," Amy said.

"Shy?" Hugh repeated. "Well, yes, I suppose it is a sort of shyness with me. I never had any sister, and so, you see, I never got in the way of talking to girls. It is very annoying sometimes, and makes people think me a bear. I suppose you thought so. You must have done so."

"Yes," Amy said. "I did think you rather a bear. I am not accustomed to shy young men, and simply fancied you did not want to speak to strangers. And now, please tell me exactly what happened, because I shall have to tell aunt, and I have only a confused idea of what has taken place."

Again Hugh told her the facts.

"Then I owe my life to you," the girl said, when he had finished.

"I really don't think you do," Hugh said, in a matter-of-fact way. "I question very much if you would have come round out of your faint before I could have brought help from Barmouth. However, of course, I acted for the best, and it avoided all risk. There was no danger in getting down to you: the little one and I slipped down as easily as possible. If I thought you were going to tell me to-morrow that you were very grateful, or anything of that sort, I give you my honor I should go right away by the coach to Carnarvon."

The girl felt by the tone of Hugh's voice that there was no affection about him—that he really meant what he said.

"I may just say 'thank you' now?" she asked quietly.

"Yes, just 'thank you,'" he said, lightly.

"If I were a man you would shake hands over it?" the girl asked.

"Yes," Hugh said.

"Please give me your hand."

He stooped down, and she put her hand into his.

"Thank you," in a deep, quiet, and earnest voice.

Then, as he rose again, she went on, in a changed voice:

"Now mind, it is a bargain. We have shaken hands on it. I am not to be grateful, and you are not to be afraid of me, but are to be just as natural with me as with Ida."

"That is a bargain," Hugh said, with a laugh. "I don't think I shall feel shy with you in the future. I never talked so much with a woman in my life. I suppose it's because I can't see your face."

"I don't know whether to take that for a compliment or the reverse," Amy laughed.

"The reverse, of course," Hugh said, laughing, too; "compliments are not in my line. Ah, here they are with the rope. They have been precious quick about it." And Amy Herbert felt there was a real compliment in the tones in which he spoke. "Now you must wake Ida. How soundly she sleeps! Now let me help you on your feet."

Even with the aid of the rope it was a work of considerable difficulty to get Amy Herbert up to the top of the slope, for she was weak and shaken and unable to do much to help herself. At last it was managed; and then she was helped down a steep path close by the road below, where a carriage from the hotel was waiting for them.

"Will you come up and see my aunt?" Amy asked as they stopped at the door.

"Not to-night, thank you. I will come in the morning to see how you are after the shaking and, please," he said, "tell your aunt of our bargain. It would be awful to come up to be thanked."

"Good-night," the girl said. "I won't forget. Come early. Now, Ida, come along; you will soon be in bed."

Two months later Mr. Herbert was walking up and down his breakfast-room in a towering passion. Amy was sitting in a great armchair.

"It is monstrous, it is incredible," Mr. Herbert exclaimed. "Here you, for whom I have looked for a capital match, who refused three of the very best men in the district last year, are away for two months and a half at this beggarly Welsh village, and you come back and deliberately tell me that you have engaged yourself to an artist, a fellow I never heard of."

"Dear old daddy," Amy said quietly, "don't get angry about it. Come and sit down and talk it over reasonably, as you always do things with me."

"No, Amy. I know what your reasonable talk means. I am not to be coaxed or wheedled or made a fool. It's all very well when you want a pair of new ponies or anything of that kind you have set your mind on, but there is a limit to everything."

"Well, but we must talk this question over, daddy."

"Not at all, not at all; no talk is necessary. You tell me you want to marry this fortune-hunting artist. I say at once I won't hear of it; that it's out of the question; that I will not hear a single word about such a ridiculous affair."

"Now, why should you call him a fortune-hunter?" Amy said, seizing at once upon the weak point. "He has not an idea that there is any fortune in the case. He saw me staying in poky lodgings at Barmouth, and, beyond the fact that I live at Manchester, he knows nothing. He tells me that he has enough for us to live on very quietly, in addition to his profession. So, you see, he can't be called a fortune-hunter."

"Well, it makes no matter. The thing is monstrous, and I will not hear of it."

"Well, daddy, I will do just as you like, and won't say any more about it now; but, of course, to-morrow I must talk about it, because it is out of the question that I should break my word which I have given, and should make him so unhappy and be awfully unhappy myself. So I shall have to talk about him, and you will have to listen"—the father had sat down now—"because though, as my papa, you have a prerogative to say 'I will not consent to your marrying this man,' still, you know I must talk about a thing which is making me very unhappy. And it will be so much better and nicer, daddy," and she went over to him now and sat herself down on his knees, with her arm around his neck, "if you give in at once. Because, you know, you can't keep in a naughty temper with me long; and, besides, you would be very unhappy if I was unhappy; and at least, you know very well, you will have to give up being cruel and cross, and will tell me to be happy my own way."

"Amy," her father said, trying to look very stern, "I have spoiled you, I have always allowed you to tyrannize over me."

"No, daddy, I can't allow that—certainly not tyrannize. I have led you for your own good, and you have been as happy as the day is long—"

"And now," he continued, ignoring the protest, "I am to reap the reward of my folly. That you should have married a man of high rank I expected, had you married a first-rate man of business I should have been contented. But an artist!"

"Well, daddy, we won't talk any more about it to-day. Now I'll just smooth those naughty cross wrinkles, and I'll kiss you on each cheek and the middle of your nose. There, now, it looks like itself. There! 10 o'clock striking, and you not off! Mind, I shall expect you to luncheon."

So Mr. Herbert went off shaking his head, and although still determined, yet, at heart very doubtful as to his power of resistance, Amy went to her special sanctum, and wrote her first letter to Hugh. The following sentence shows that she had no doubt whatever on the subject:

"Daddy does not take kindly to the notion as yet. He doesn't know you, you see, and it has of course come upon him a little suddenly; but he is the very best and kindest of all daddies in the world, and in a very few days he will see it in quite the right light. It is no use your writing or coming to see me here till he is quite reasonable; but I expect by this day week to have everything arranged. I will let you know what train to come by, and will meet you at the station."

It is to be presumed that Amy thoroughly understood her father; but at any rate, it was exactly that day week that Hugh Carson, having obeyed instructions, and got out at the station directed, five miles from Manchester, was a little surprised and much disappointed at not seeing her upon the platform."

"Your luggage, sir! Are you the gentleman for the Hawthorns? Very, well, sir. I will send you the portmanteau. Miss Herbert is in the pony carriage."

"Bless me, Amy," Hugh said, after the first greeting as they drove off, "you used to talk about your pony-trap, but this turnout is pretty enough to attract attention in the park. Amy," and he looked at her with a puzzled glance, "you are not a swell, are you?—Because that would be dreadful."

"Well, Hugh, if being a swell means having lots of money, I suppose I am one, for daddy has lots of money. He's got cotton-mills, you know. But there's nothing dreadful in that."

"You ought to have told me, Amy," Hugh said, a little gravely. "Pas si bete," the girl said. "In the first place, it was nice to know that you fell in love with me without knowing whether I had half a penny; in the second place, you would very likely have run away if you had thought I was rich; and to tell you the truth I had no idea of letting you run away. There, Hugh, there's the house; isn't it pretty?"

"It's almost a palace," Hugh said, in dismay.

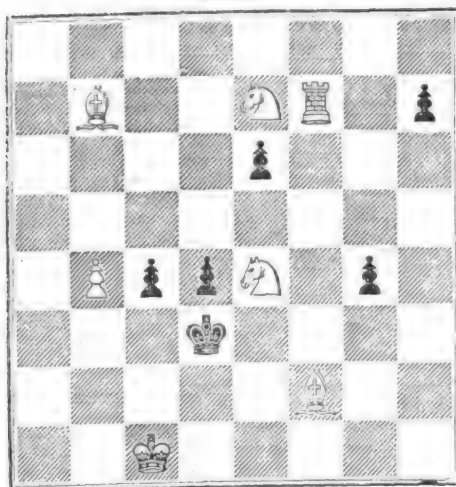
"Yes; and there's papa, at the door waiting to greet you. Now, look quite pleasant and bright. Hugh, for, of course, I want him to like you almost as much as I do."—*Pinsley's Magazine*.

### CHESS PROBLEM,

From the "Chess Players Chronicle," by SERJEANT-MAJOR

McARTHUR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF NOV. 20TH, BY W. H. TAYLOR.

White.

- 1.—Kt. to K. 4.
- 2.—P. takes Q. R.
- 3.—R. to Q. Kt. 5 mate.

Black.

- 1.—Q. takes Q.
- 2.—K. takes Kt.

If 1.—Q. to B. 3.

- 2.—Advance P. B.
- 3.—Q. to Q. 6 mate.

- 2.—Q. to Kt. 2 or takes B.

Correct solution received from W. H. S., and Q.

### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

SOLUTION OF TREBLE ACROSTIC OF SEPT. 29TH, BY "FUJIYAMA."

F	O	r	E (1)
R	a	t	A (2)
U	l	s	R
I	n	H	i
T	e	E	t

1 Vice Admiral, flag at the fore.

2 *Kernels*, Ratafia made of —.

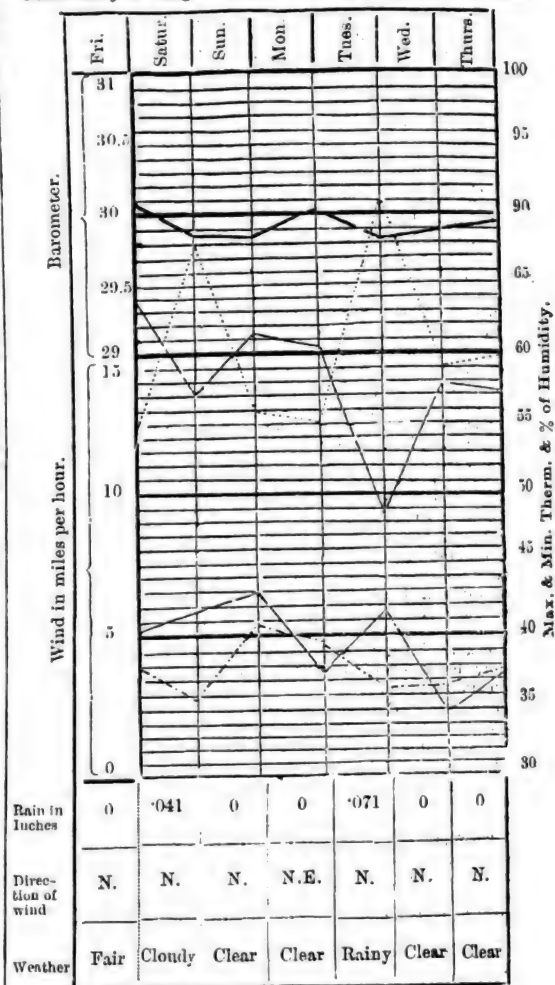
3 Bogus priest, *Arthur Tooth*.

No correct answers received.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 9.3 miles per hour on Wednesday 11 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer during the week was 30.11 inches on Friday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.771 inches on Tuesday, at 2 p.m. The highest temperature for the week was 63°.5 on Friday, and the lowest was 34°.6 on Wednesday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year being 62°7 and 34° respectively. The total amount of rain for the week was .112 inches, against a total of .810 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### I N W A R D S .

- Nov. 22, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Ditlefsen, 1,133, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Nov. 21, Japanese steamer *Tsuyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 946, from Sendai, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Nov. 21, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Nov. 21, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Nov. 22, German brig *Carl Gorman*, 221, from Newchwang, Beans, to Chinese.
- Nov. 23, Italian corvette *Vettor Pisani*, Comd. H.R.H. Duke of Genoa, 1,800, 12-guns, from Kobe.
- Nov. 24, Japanese steamer *Tokusago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Shanghai and way-ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Nov. 25, Russian ironclad *Kniaz Potemsky*, Captain Tirtoff, 4,291, 12-guns, from Nagasaki.
- Nov. 25, German corvette *Vineta*, Captain Zitzow, 2,000, 10-guns, from Chefoo via Nagasaki and Kobe.
- Nov. 26, American ship *S. F. Hersey*, Waterhouse, 920, from Newport, Coals and General, to order.
- Nov. 26, American ship *Guy C. Goss*, Reynold, 1,572, from Philadelphia, Kerosene and General, to order.

Nov. 26, British steamer *Sanda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
Nov. 26, British steamer *Breconshire*, Thomas, 1,276, from Hongkong, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Belgie* from Hongkong:—Three Chinese for Yokohama; one European and 132 Chinese for San Francisco.  
Per Japanese steamer *Kokunoye Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe: Mr. H. Abrens and 5 Japanese in Cabin; 56 Japanese in steerage.  
Per British steamer *Hector* from London via Hongkong:—Mrs. Kate Kerr, Messrs. S. G. Smith, Burgess, C. Robelen, Dowuie, Ito Yaji, and A. W. Curtis in cabin; 2 Europeans in steerage.  
Per Japanese steamer *Togoshima Maru*, from Sendai:—Captain Burdiss, Messrs. Giese, Anger and 2 Japanese in steerage.  
Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* from Kobe:—Captain Mahlman in cabin; and 80 Japanese in steerage.  
Per Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru* from Hakodate:—40 Japanese in steerage.  
Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. L. Harlow, Mrs. Honda, Rev. I. H. Correll, Messrs. Mizuhara, Zancolo, Nabeshima, Uyimura, Momosaki, Yoko, and Fukao in cabin; 6 Europeans, 2 Chinese, and 140 Japanese in steerage. For America:—Messrs. J. Samson, J. W. Harding, and H. H. Cunningham.  
Per British steamer *Breconshire* from London via Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Lang and child in cabin.  
Per British steamer *Sanda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Walter in cabin; and 4 Chinese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

Nov. 20, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,010, stores, despatched by Lighthouse Department.  
Nov. 22, Japanese steamer *Sekiru Maru*, —, 680, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Nov. 22, Japanese steamer *Tokuchiku Maru*, Nye, 1,407, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Nov. 24, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Nov. 24, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Nov. 25, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Nov. 25, British steamer *Hector*, Billinge, 1,590, for Kobe, General, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.  
Nov. 26, British steamer *Belgie*, Davison, 2,627, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.  
Nov. 26, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, for Nobiru, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Nov. 26, British barque *Devonshire*, McGachen, 1,512, for Kobe, General, despatched by Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
Nov. 26, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Nov. 27, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Mancini, Mr. and Mrs. Kawasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Hiogo, Messrs. Hafto, Chotaro, Hanabusa, Shinsho, Tsuda, Ishiwada, Honiwa, Fukuda, Maigata, Ito, C. J. Strome, Aldrich, Yoshii, Hayashi, Afukii, Furubayashi, Okazaki, Hatagawa, Horiya, Takasu, Okabe, D. B. Taylor, Maruchi, and Ginsburg.  
Per British steamer *Hector* for Kobe:—105 Japanese.  
Per British steamer *Belgie* for San Francisco:—For Paris: Mr. Giulio Guidetti. For Liverpool: Mr. J. M. Harding. For Boston: Mr. H. M. Cunningham. For New York: Messrs. G. A. E. Irving, E. Ottolini, Butta Giovanni, and Inselvini. For San Francisco: Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Rhodes, Messrs. J. Samson, L. L. Forbes, H. A. Wylie, and F. Riccardi in cabin; 4 Europeans, 1 Japanese and 132 Chinese in steerage.  
Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Miss Douglass, Messrs. Clancy, J. Mayne, O. M. Goodrich, Moore, Goodrich, Sakurai, Allion, Yamamoto, Hatori and Kitugima.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Kokunoye Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Treasure ... .. \$24,917.72  
Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure... .. \$ 21,779.00  
Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—Treasure ... .. \$ 9,000.00  
Per British steamer *Belgie* for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai .....	—	123	1,958	2,086
Hiogo .....	203	—	3,373	3,576
Yokohama .....	4,588	659	4,266	9,513
Hongkong .....	614	922	680	2,216
Total .....	5,405	1,709	10,277	17,391

SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai .....	—	521	—	521
Hongkong .....	—	199	—	199
Yokohama .....	—	353	—	353
Total .....	—	1,073	—	1,073

Per British steamer *Sanda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—  
Sandries ... .. 1,596 pkgs.  
Sugar ... .. 3,666 „  
Total ... .. 5,262 pkgs.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Belgie* reports:—Left Hongkong Nov. 13th at 3.54 p.m. and experienced very strong N.E. monsoon to the north end of Formosa; thence to port had moderate variable winds. Arrived at Yokohama November 20th at 12.46 p.m. Time 6 days 19 hours.

The Japanese steamer *Kokunoye Maru* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 14th inst. encountered strong N. E. monsoon in the Formosa channel. Arrived at Kobe on the 19th inst. at 6 a.m. and left on the 20th after which had fine weather throughout up to Yokohama.

The British steamer *Sanda* reports:—Left Nagasaki on Nov. 23rd at 2 p.m. Experienced through Inland Sea moderate N.W. winds to Oosima. Hence to ports strong S.W. winds with fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama 26th at 5 p.m.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 27th November, 1880.)

		Discount on Yen Satz.					
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.	Gold Yen.	Nipon.	Silver Subsidiary (Yen.)
1880.							
Monday .....	Nov. 22	67	66½	64½	—	—	—
Tuesday .....	" 23	64	64½	64½	—	—	—
Wednesday .....	" 24	59½	59	56	—	—	—
Thursday .....	" 25	53½	52	54	—	—	—
Friday .....	" 26	58	62	65	—	—	—
Saturday .....	" 27	66	66	66	—	—	—

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Nov. 24th 1
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 2nd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Dec. 11th
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 6th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Dec. 6th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	Dec. 6th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 6th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Dec. 2nd.

1.—Left San Francisco, November 4th, *Gaelic*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Dec. 8th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 8th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 5th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Nov. 28th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 27th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Nov. 27th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	Nov. 27th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	Nov. 27th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Dec. 1st.

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.0	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0	10.0

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.0	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0	10.0

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Breconshire	Thomas	British steamer	1,276	London via Hongkong	Nov. 26	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Menzle	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	Nov. 19	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Niigata Maru	Walker	Japanese steamer	1,603	Kobe	Nov. 19	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong	Nov. 26	P. & O. Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,230	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 24	M. B. Co.
Volga	Gniraud	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Nov. 5	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Alexander	Carson	American schooner	52	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	J. E. Collyer
Carl	Thomsen	German brig	225	Newchwang	Nov. 23	Chinese
Cilurnum	Beadle	British ship	1,850	Hongkong	Nov. 8	Edward Fischer & Co.
F. P. Litchfield	Spalding	American barque	1,063	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Nov. 5	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Guy C. Goss	Reynold	American ship	1,572	Philadelphia	Nov. 26	Order
Heleena	Ewalt	German schooner	60	Kurile Islands	Oct. 31	Captain
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Islands	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Mary C. Bohm	Petersen	German schooner	55	Kurile Islands	Oct. 24	P. Bohm
North Star	Johnson	Russian schooner	42	Kurile Islands	Nov. 16	H. W. Hohnhotz & Co.
Otsego	Isaacsen	Russian schooner	46	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	H. Cook
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	750	Put in dismantled	Oct. 10	Malcolm & Co.
S. F. Hersey	Waterhouse	American ship	920	Newport	Nov. 26	Order
Stella	Werner	American schooner	30	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Swatara	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Comus	14	2,383	2,300	Corvette	Kobe	Captain East.
GERMAN—Veneta	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Zirkow
ITALIAN—Vettor Pisani	12	1,800	—	Corvette	Kobe	Cap. H.R.H. D. of Genoa
RUSSIAN—Kniaz Pojarsky	12	4,291	—	Ironclad	Nagasaki	Captain Tirtoff

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	Nov. 28th
Hongkong via Kobe	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 11th. at 4 P.M.
London via Kobe & China ports	Breconshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Dec. 3rd
New York	Devonshire	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	Dec. 8th
Shanghai and way-ports	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 1st, at 4 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—Currency having improved up to 150 there was a decided prospect of more business, but the subsequent sudden collapse in Kinsatsu has reproduced the reign of anarchy once more. Quotations are nominally the same, but weak. The county dealers evidently require some goods, especially *Yarns*, but the financial depression prevents business.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.00 to 31.00
" " " Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.50 to 31.00
Bombay, No. 20 do. ....	"	\$29.00 to 30.50
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " " Good to Best... ..	"	\$36.00 to 36.50
" 33 to 42 ... ..	"	\$40.00 to 41.50

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.57
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.60 to 1.70
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 2¾ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. .... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 1.90

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.68 to 0.70
Taffelclashes:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90
<b>WOOLLENS:—</b>	
Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ....	4.50 to 6.00
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ....	3.50 to 4.25
Laatings ... 29-30 " 31 " ....	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ....	0.22 to 0.31
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ....	4.50 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ....	0.16½ to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ....	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ....	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in. ....	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ....	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ....	0.60 to 0.65
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ....	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ....	0.39 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—Some steamer arrivals have taken place, which leave our stocks much as last quoted, say 55,000 bags. Sales have been only on a moderate scale, at prices gradually advancing in consequence of adverse reports respecting the Formosa crops.

**SAIGON RICE.**—4,000 piculs have been sold at quotations. Stock 35,000 piculs.

**KEROSENE.**—Stock 400,000 cases. Small sales only have been made at quotations.

Sugar:—Takao in bag... ..	per picul	\$4.40
Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	"	\$4.35
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$7.50 to \$8.50
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah...	"	\$6.00 to \$8.00
Japan Rice ... ..	per picul	\$2.80 to 3.30
Japan Wheat ... ..	"	\$2.00
Saigon Rice [cargo] ... ..	"	\$1.82 to 1.83
Kerosene Oil... ..	case	\$2.06

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—Since our last report our Silk market has remained very excited and no less than 1,100 shipping bales have changed hands. In prices there has been an advance of fully \$40 per picul on our last quotations and even at the rates given below, it is very difficult to buy, as many Japanese refuse to sell at all.

The following are to-day's quotations.

	Exchange 3/91	Exchange 4/80
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 1 & 2.....	\$530 to \$540 = 174 to 178	= fcs. 48.30 to fcs. 49.10
" " 2 .....	\$525 to \$530 = 172 to 174	= " 47.40 to " 48.30
" " 2 2 .....	\$500 to \$510 = 166 to 1610	= " 45.70 to " 46.50
" " 3 & infrs. ....	\$475 to \$490 = 158 to 162	= " 42.60 to " 44.80
Old Silks { Filatures.—Extra .....	\$640 to \$650 = 2011 to 213	= " 57.90 to " 58.70
" " 1 .....	\$610 to \$620 = 1911 to 203	= " 55.20 to " 56.10
" " 2 .....	\$570 to \$590 = 188 to 194	= " 51.80 to " 53.50
" " 3 .....	\$540 to \$550 = 179 to 184	= " 49.10 to " 50.00
Kakedas.—Best.....	\$590 to \$600 = 194 to 198	= " 53.50 to " 54.40
" Medium & Good .....	\$550 to \$570 = 184 to 188	= " 50.00 to " 51.80
Re-Reels Medium to Best .....	\$535 to \$580 = 177 to 19	= " 48.90 to " 52.70

**TEA.**—Our market has been much quieter during the past week, settlements only reaching 1,000 piculs, composed of the lower grades. Prices are steady and but little changed. Stocks, about 7,500 piculs.

Common { ... ..	\$12 to \$15	Fine ... ..	\$23 to \$24
Good Common { ... ..	"	Finest ... ..	\$26 to \$27
Medium ... ..	\$16 to \$18	Choice ... ..	\$29 to \$30
Good Medium ... ..	\$20 to \$21	Choicest ... ..	\$33 to \$36

**EXCHANGE AND TOLLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/87	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	72½
" Bank Bills on demand.....	3/81	" Private 10 days' sight.....	73
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3/87	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	90½
" " 6 " " .....	3/91	" Private 30 days' sight .....	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight .....	4.68	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand.....	90½
" Private 6 months' sight .....	4.78	" Private 30 days' sight .....	92
ON HONKONG—Bank sight .....	½ % prem.	KINSATSU .....	76 dis.
" Private 10 days' sight .....	½ % diset.	GOLD YEN .....	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The s.s. *Deronsshire* has left for Kobe. The s.s. *Heitor* has gone to London via China ports, and is followed on that berth by s.s. *Breconshire*. The ships, *G. C. Goss* and *S. P. Hersey*, are in from long voyages.

# LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1881.

## BRUNTON'S MAP OF JAPAN,

*New Edition at reduced prices.*

Mounted on Rollers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$8.50.
Folded in Case	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$8.50.
In Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$6.50.

Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, white and coloured.

Latest Novelties in SCARVES and NECKTIES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

No. 59, Main Street.

Yokohama, 25th November, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 126.

## CHINA SEA.

## ENTRANCE TO THE HAN RIVER—SWATOW DISTRICT.

## DOVE ROCK WHISTLING BUOY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a red and black chequered automatic Whistling Buoy, 10 feet in diameter at the water line, has been moored in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms of water, about two cables from the pinnacle of the Dove Rock, so as to mark the S. E. extremity of the reef.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Shanghai, 4th November, 1880.

## MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 *sen* to 80 *sen* per day, and from 12 *yen* to 20 *yen* per month.

## BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class .....	1.50 <i>yen</i> per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class .....	1.00 <i>yen</i> per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates, for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,  
KIGA,  
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

## THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY MORNING,  
(Sundays excepted).

SUBSCRIPTION 324 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at  
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

tf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Faky that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock." Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1878. tf.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."



PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE, ELLIS ROSSER AND SONS. LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. FACTORY 3D, EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1S., 2S. AND 1S. EACH.



PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.



USEFUL FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.



IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 50 LBS. EACH, & 1S. BOXES.



WEDNESDAY, JULY 20th, 1880, ENGLAND.  
July, 1879.

## SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in TOKIO.

Apply to

C. ILLIES & CO.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 7th September, 1880.

## INSURANCE.

# LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL  
CHARTER.

A. D. 1720.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at the following rates:—

GODOWNS. FIRST-CLASS.....		12 Months.....	1½ per Cent
"	"	6 ".....	1 " "
"	"	3 ".....	½ " "
"	"	1 ".....	¼ " "
"	"	10 Days.....	¾ " "
"	"	4 ".....	¾ " "
DWELLING HOUSES { FIRST-CLASS P. A. ....		2½ per Cent.	
in the Settlement } SECOND-CLASS ..		3 " "	

DWELLING HOUSES { FIRST-CLASS P. A. ....		1½ per Cent	
on the Bluff ..... } SECOND-CLASS ..		2 " "	

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.  
Agents.

Yokohama, January 29, 1879.

## The Staffordshire FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN consequence of the extension of this Company's business, by an increased capital and the formation of a London Directorate, the business will, from this date, be carried on under the title of

THE

## London and Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company (Limited).

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for this Company under full Power of Attorney, is prepared to issue POLICIES AT CURRENT RATES on property in Yokohama and Tokio.

All Policies and other Contracts entered into by the "Staffordshire" will be maintained in force and hold good by the

"London and Staffordshire."

W. J. S. SHAND,

General Agent for Japan.

Yokohama, 7th September 1880,

## SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.  
Total Sum insured in 1879, £262,492,461.  
Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,  
Agents,  
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, 10th June, 1880.

## INSURANCE.

# THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL  
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

CHIEF OFFICES:

Exchange Street, St. Ann's Square,

MANCHESTER.

With Branch Offices at 14, King William Street, E.C.  
London; Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, Bristol,  
Leeds, and Newcastle.

THE undersigned having, by ample Power of Attorney been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates.

CORNES & Co.,  
No. 25.

Yokohama, March 10, 1879.

## YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Capital—fully paid up - - - Tls. 420,000  
Permanent Reserve - - - " 230,000  
Special Reserve Fund - - - " 263,268

Total Capital and Accumula- } Tls. 913,268  
tions, 8th April, 1880 }

### DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., *Chairman.*

M. W. BOYD, Esq. | Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.  
F. D. HITCH, Esq. | J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

LONDON BRANCH:

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & Co., *Bankers.*

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq.,—*Agent.*

68/69, Cornhill, E.C.

*Policies granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world.*

*Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDER-WRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS, (whether Shareholders or not), in proportion to the premia paid by them.*

WALSH, HALL & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 20th July, 1880.

## STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent for the above Society, is now prepared to receive proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. J. STROME,  
Agent for Japan.

Yokohama, 30th June, 1880.

## INSURANCE.

THE  
**MERCHANTS**  
**MARINE INSURANCE CO.,**  
**LONDON.**

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM & Co.  
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

The "Lion" Fire Insurance  
Company, Limited.

AMALGAMATION OF THE "BRITANNIA HOME AND  
COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION" WITH THE  
"Anglo-French Fire Insurance  
Company, Limited."

Subscribed Capital, ... .. £1,000,000.  
Paid-up Capital, ... .. £ 200,000  
Reserve Fund, ... .. £ 50,000

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Association, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance at Current Rates.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.  
Yokohama, March 24th, 1880.

**PROVIDENT CLERKS**  
**MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE**  
**ASSOCIATION.**  
**NOTICE.**

MR. W. S. S. SHAND has been appointed AGENT of this Association in YOKOHAMA from this date.

C. F. HOOPER.

Yokohama, 17th June, 1880.

**LA FONCIÈRE,**  
(Cie. Lyonnaise d'Assurances Mari-  
times Reunie).

Aggregate Capital, Frs. 25,000,000

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept

**Marine Risks**

to all parts of the world, at current rates.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co  
Yokohama, March 16th, 1880.

## INSURANCE.

**Royal Exchange Assurance**  
**Corporation.**

ESTABLISHED 1720.

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept Risks at the undermentioned rates less 10 per cent discount.

Silk to London, Marseilles or an Italian Port... 1½ per cent.

" " New York via San Francisco and Rail 1 "

Tea to New York W.A. via San Francisco and Rail ..... 1½ "

Other rates in proportion.

Claims settled on outward Policies.

CORNES & CO.,  
Agents for Japan.

Yokohama, 2nd April, 1880.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**For Fire & Life.**

**TRANSATLANTIC**  
**Fire Insurance Company**  
**OF HAMBURG.**

C. ILLIES & CO.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 9th October, 1880.

**Guardian Fire and Life**  
**Assurance Company.**

L O N D O N .  
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000  
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1878.

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**

**FIRE AND LIFE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED on behalf of this Company are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS at NEW TARIFF RATES, and LIFE RISKS on HOME TERMS, and settle all claims thereon.

W. M. STRACHAN & Co.

Yokohama, August 21, 1879.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,***CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following***EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevoli, Magnolia, Jasmin,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy  
action and promotes the growth of the hair.**ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
Cream,And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers,

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street. London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits, by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed  
in seven colours.***ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

*CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London.

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERRY.

Manufacture all kinds of.

## IRONWORK,

Structural &amp; Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. &amp; Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS

Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.

See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. &amp; C.) with 1,300 designs.

Railings. Balcony Panels.  
Gates. Street Posts.  
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.  
Balusters. Newels.  
Crestings. Terminals.

Columns. Column Capitals.  
Brackets. Gratings.  
Windows. Casements.  
Fountains. Drinking Fountains.  
Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

### SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES

12 Shapes and Sizes.

Catalogue (D) free on Application.

### Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,

### LONDON.

26 ins.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Gold.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Medal.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Paris.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. 1878.

April, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE**

**SAVORY BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS MOORE'S ASTHMA**

**ROYAL NURSERIES.**

**THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, CONTAINS THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT IN THE MOST CONVENIENT FORM.**

**IN CO. IN LONDON**

**WASTING DISEASES**

**IMPROVES THE APPETITE**

**Increases Strength and Weight.**

Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 5s.

**143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.**

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE MARK.



## ELLWOOD'S

PATENT AIR CHAMBER

### HATS AND HELMETS

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION  
AGAINST SUN STROKE.To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters  
and Wholesale only of

### J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

### LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

## DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists  
London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE SAFEST MILD  
APERIENT FOR DELICATE  
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,  
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,  
AND FOR REGULAR USE  
IN WARM CLIMATES.

## FLUID MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout  
the World.

April 10, 1880.

1y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, PLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 25th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P & W. BALDWIN,  
WILDEN WORKS.**

STOURPORT ENGLAND.

**SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**

BRANDED "EP & WD" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
"ARLEY &," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Reed Lane. London. E.C.  
April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... .. \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Bellics, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Philipots, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hioo  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.  
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/a  
" " " " 6 " " 4 "  
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c., &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

## SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Broad  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 49.]

Yokohama, December 4, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

Japanese Prisons, II.	1,553
The American Diploma Frauds.	1,554
Education in Yokohama.	1,555
Editorial Notes	1,556
Reuter's Telegrams	1,557
Notes of the Week	1,557
London Letter	1,561
Paris Letter	1,562
Japanese News	1,563
Telegraphic News	1,565
The Japanese Press	1,570
Items from the Japanese Papers	1,572
That Night in June	1,573
Meteorological Report	1,576
Cheess Problem	1,576
Shipping Intelligence	1,570
Commercial Intelligence	1,579
Advertisements	1,580

## JAPANESE PRISONS.

### II.

THE Kanagawa gaol is shaped like a quadrangle, and has an area of about 5,133 tsubo. It is surrounded by a stout palisade about ten feet high. On the south and higher end an extension has recently been made, in which two large blocks of cells, including eight single cells for foreign prisoners, (who are composed of non-treaty subjects, or are confined at the request of Consuls who possess no gaol of their own) and a police guard-house. At a little distance outside the gaol towards the north is a considerable workshop, where male prisoners weave clothes for police clothing. There were in all about 700 prisoners on the day we visited the prison. They looked in good condition, clean, quiet, contented, and mostly healthy. There were but few among them that had really bad countenances. Meals are taken at 6 a.m., 11.30 a.m., and 5 p.m. They consist of rice and vegetables, with the addition of fish once a week, the scale varying according to the work on which the convict is engaged. In the prisons in the south beef is very frequently given. The Governor of Hiogo gaol explained that the allowance which he got for each prisoner, coupled with the cheap price of beef in the locality, enabled him occasionally to give the hard-labour prisoners a meal of good meat. During the past year in one of the Osaka gaols the governor, for similar reasons, found it possible to give his prisoners a small quantity of meat eight times a month. At Tsukushima, where there are nearly four thousand prisoners, the food is very carefully examined, especially during the summer months, by two doctors. Tobacco is allowed during meal times, and bathing before the evening meal is required of every healthy prisoner. As mentioned before, political prisoners are chiefly employed as teachers.

Though the prison at Kanagawa is a somewhat dingy-looking place, owing to the dull colours of the unpainted

wood of the various buildings and the dark shingle of the paths and open spaces, a close inspection of the cells, kitchens, workshops and other buildings shows that they are far from lacking in cleanliness. The buildings are very unpretending looking and are scattered about somewhat irregularly, but answer their purpose well enough. The general construction is that usual in Japanese houses—a verandah enclosing the main building, but both are closed by strongly framed barriers composed of posts five or six inches square, and the same distance apart, which afford sufficient ventilation. They thus form a sort of cage. In winter the inner barriers are papered half-way up, to lessen the cold, but, as there are no artificial means of warming, the cold must be considerable in severe weather. The new cells for Japanese are about twelve feet by fifteen, and nine feet high, or eight mats, exclusive of a small washing space. These are designed to contain six or eight prisoners; or from 200 to 270 cubic feet for each inmate. In the higher and cooler part of the enclosure is the hospital, and lower down, the convalescent ward and dispensary. The attention shown to these establishments, as well as to general sanitary arrangements in all the prisons is very great, and with the happiest result. During the great cholera epidemic of 1879 there was but one death from cholera in the Kanagawa gaol; nine in that of Kobe, and rather less than two per cent in the penal settlement at Tsukudajima. When the virulence and mortality of that epidemic amongst the Japanese are remembered, these facts speak volumes for the care taken to guard against such diseases in the prisons. There is at present no state provision for lunatics in Japan. Criminal lunatics are put in prison for the same term as ordinary culprits; but are treated with special attention. At the expiration of their term of imprisonment they are handed over to their friends; but if the latter cannot take charge of them they are detained in gaol. It is curious here to note that the serious crime to which Japanese lunatics are chiefly addicted is arson—next to murder, the most serious of all, in a country where the dwellings are built of wood and shingle. The diseases which chiefly attack the prisoners are kakké and consumption; and of those contracted outside, itch and venereal affections. At Tsukudajima we found only 180 sick in about 4,000 prisoners; these were treated on the European system by seven doctors, who were expected to devote themselves wholly to the prison. In Hiogo gaol there are two physicians to an average of six hundred prisoners.

At one corner of the Kanagawa gaol is an enclosure containing the gallows, and also the decapitation ground. There have been no hangings for several years; but an average of six decapitations. Punishment by death takes place directly after sentence. It is said that decapitation is likely to be abolished, and hanging substituted in all cases. The old flogging shed is also in this enclosure. This punishment has now been entirely abolished through-

out the empire. It used to be inflicted on the breech: the instrument (which we were shown) being a flat weapon about two feet long, one wide, and one-third of an inch thick, made of a core of paper served closely with whipcord. For severity it cannot be compared with our cat. The black hole, or place of confinement for grave breaches of prison discipline, is the worst feature of this gaol, being literally a black hole entered only by a small sliding hatch and with very meagre ventilation. In none of the other gaols did we find a similar cell.

We made special and detailed enquiries into the very important question of the power of punishment granted to the gaol authorities. It is satisfactory to find that this is exceedingly limited, and, such as it is, is guarded by very stringent restrictions. The only punishment permitted (besides the black-hole at Kanagawa) is that of putting the offender in shackles. These are formed of two rings connected by an iron bar about two feet in length. One of these is placed around the ankle and the other around the leg just above the knee. When these are placed on both legs, the prisoner cannot sit down, but is compelled to stand in one position. The governor of a prison has power to sentence a prisoner to stand in this position for ten hours a day for three days, with the exception of half an hour for each of the three meals, when he must be released; and this cannot be inflicted more than once in the same month. For serious offences within the prison, such as mutiny, conspiracy, or organised breach of prison discipline, the offender must be taken before the court of the district in the usual way. Moreover, monthly reports of the punishments thus inflicted by the prison officials, containing full particulars and evidence of the offence, must be made to the Home Minister, who is said to exercise a very strict supervision over this department of prison discipline.

In all the gaols there are rooms for the exhibition of the products of the prison. These are generally on sale for the public at very cheap rates. In Tsukudajima the prisoners work at rice-cleaning (two hours of this per day being the period for hard-labour prisoners) printing, paper making, carpentry, iron casting, porcelain manufacture, blacksmiths' work, brick-making, etc. In Hiogo gaol the chief feature of the work is match-making, although prisoners are found at work in other ways, but in smaller numbers. These matches find their readiest sale in China. 4,200 dozen boxes daily are made and packed ready for exportation in that prison alone. Indeed in all these prisons, a visitor might easily fancy himself, were it not for the prison dress, in a huge factory. While on this subject of prison labours, it may be well to mention what seems an admirable system of dealing with the prisoners' earnings.

Books are allowed in all the gaols, whether sent in by friends from outside, or belonging to the prison library. In England the prison libraries are large, and, where the chaplain is a man of broad views, excellent. The prison authorities exercise the right of vetoing the introduction of a certain work or class of works, here in Japan, but we believe, only political and immoral publications are excluded.

#### THE AMERICAN DIPLOMA FRAUDS.

IT is to be hoped that the recent action of the authorities of Philadelphia will forever put an end to the traffic in diplomas, which has for some years disgraced not only the city mentioned, but the whole United States.

It is difficult to understand, and impossible to excuse the apathy with which this shameful trade was contem-

plated for so long a time, not only by the local executive power, but apparently, by the old and respectable university corporations of Philadelphia, which were directly and seriously compromised, while to one familiar only with European universities, so strictly under the direct control of the Government, that such contemptible shams as that nominally presided over by *Buchanan* could have come into existence, even for a day, is beyond comprehension. It must be remembered, however, that, in the United States, higher education, at least that beyond the upper class of the free schools, and the State Universities, has no connexion with the State, after the charter of corporation is once granted. With few exceptions, and these included among the State Universities' the best known institutions of learning are practically private enterprises, establishing their own curriculum, rules, and standards of qualification for entry and graduation. A Department of education exists at Washington, it is true, but this Department has no controlling power over a single institution, its work so far having been simply advisory and statistical.

The free school system, of which the United States is so justly proud, is in no way connected with the Central Government, but is carried on under the special laws of each State, and, though a certain uniformity of method exists, due to similarity of need, and homogeneity of population, it is within the power of any State to alter or abolish its free school system, without reference to the central power. It is in most states perfectly easy for any one to secure the necessary charter for the establishment of a so-called college or university, which, once established, so long as the purely secular provisions of its charter are complied with, may continue to operate irrespective of the nature or amount of education given. The result of this state of affairs is that the country has an innumerable number of pseudo universities and colleges, in which, for the most part, public sentiment has secured that the curriculum shall at least be modelled upon that of the older and completely organized institutions, such as Yale or Harvard, but which, in most cases, having no endowment and but limited attendance, possess no sufficient corps of teachers or adequate apparatus. Should a false public feeling control the organization of any school, or its corporators be ignorant men, or under the influence of some absurd idea, the school will take character accordingly. Unfortunately these petty institutions but too often have the power of bestowing exactly the same degrees as are within the gift of the best universities of the country, and, as there is in no case, not even that of professional education, any post graduate government examination before the entry of the holders of these diplomas upon active life, save in the case of the army and navy, defective education may easily escape detection until, perhaps, revealed by some catastrophe to life or property due to the ignorance of one possessing a degree which should warrant his competency.

This absence of governmental control of the higher education is due chiefly to two causes. The citizen of the United States is always jealous of official interference, this jealousy applying first to the General Government, as a dread of centralization of power, or trespass upon State rights, and, secondly, to the Executive of the individual States, on account of an overweening fear of loss of personal freedom. More than this, the wonderful completeness and thoroughness of the public school system, at least in the greater portion of the country, has led the

majority of the people to regard higher education as a matter of personal and by no means necessary luxury, forgetting that it is to this higher education that the country must look for its supply of professional men.

It is to the jealousy of Government interference in matters believed to be purely personal, above alluded to, that is due the fact, that for many years no uniform laws of banking or bankruptcy existed in the United States and, that, at present, the laws of marriage and divorce in the different States vary so widely that while, in some localities, the facility with which divorce may be obtained is scandalous, in others the separation of the married is practically impossible.

The evils incident upon the present state of things have not escaped observation in America. Thinking men have long recognized the importance of a reform which shall provide that learned degrees shall mean something more than at present, and, as it is undoubtedly true that a defective system of medical education inflicts more direct and palpable evil upon the community than is the case, for example, with law or divinity, it is in this direction that reform has been inaugurated. All of the best medical schools and medical departments of the leading universities have, within the past ten years, considerably extended the time of study requisite to obtain a diploma, and have raised their standard of qualification both for admission and degrees. The result of this will be that other schools must follow the same course or, failing to do so, the degrees of the reformed schools will shortly so outweigh those of the others as to render the latter practically worthless. More than this, there is a growing sentiment that the protection of the personal liberty of the citizen may be carried too far and that laws which protect against assault and injury by insanity or crime should equally protect against murder by ignorance or incompetence. The propriety of interference by the General Government for the prevention of diseases, more especially of those forms which are likely to gain foothold through the neglect or ignorance of local authorities, is already recognized by the establishment of a National Health Board with somewhat exceptional powers. In some States action has been taken to secure that ignorance and rascality shall no longer imperil the lives of the people under the shield of a worthless or fictitious degree by the formation of State Boards of Examiners with permissive and prohibitory powers or by the relegation of the duties of examination and licensing to the State Medical Societies, either course affording a remedy for existing evils.

Considering under how defective a system professional education in the United States has heretofore been carried on, for what we have stated in regard to medicine is true with little modification of other professions, such as law and engineering, the marvel is, not that such cases as that of *Buchanan* should occur, but that American professional men occupy the position that they do. As we have taken medical education more particularly into consideration, and having regarded the worst side of the case, it is only fair that the brighter aspect of the question should be noticed. It is to the medical men of the United States that the world owes anesthesia with all the inestimable blessings to both patient and surgeon which follow in its train. The whole system of modern dentistry is confessedly of American origin, and is a triumph of both art and science. The surgery of women owes almost all of the great progress it has made during the past half century to American skill, the operation of ovariectomy alone, first performed in the United States and forced upon the attention of a re-

luctant medical world by the surgeons of America, having added enormously to the sum of human life. The American system of hospital construction has for years furnished models for the world, and wherever the essential principles of this system have been departed from by boards of guardians or other non professional corporations, it has been against the protest of all medical men concerned. And finally, though the list of benefits conferred upon the world by American surgeons is by no means exhausted, almost within a year the whole surgery of stone and allied affections has been revolutionized by Bigelow and Otis, both American surgeons, educated in American schools. In pure medicine too America has done much, perhaps as much as in surgery, though for many reasons success in the latter science is most generally appreciated.

In the general storm of indignation and reproach which has followed upon the revelation of the Philadelphia frauds, it has apparently been forgotten that America is not alone in the experience through which she is now passing. It is within the memory of men not yet old, that degrees in education were obtainable, without examination, from more than one of the minor, but regularly organized, German universities; while, in the past generation, some of the provincial institutions of Great Britain, were by no means beyond reproach in this respect. The present laws of both Germany and England render such frauds impossible, and, no doubt, action will soon be taken in the United States, not only to prevent direct rascality as concerns degrees, but to render uniform and thorough the whole system of professional education.

#### EDUCATION IN YOKOHAMA.

VISITORS to Yokohama, more especially those coming via India and China, are invariably impressed by the robust and healthful appearance of the children of foreign parents, now thank God, so numerous in Yokohama; Japan is indeed a children's paradise in many respects. The climate, exhausting as it sometimes proves to their elders, as a rule agrees marvellously with European children, as it needs but a glance at the rosy, merry, groups that may be found any fine afternoon in the Bluff gardens or on the Bund, to prove. The mortality among the children of Europeans in Yokohama is almost nothing, although, as is well known, in almost every other country the children of any community furnish the larger proportion of its death rate. There are reasons for this beyond mere healthfulness of climate. Several diseases most fatal to children elsewhere are rare or unknown in Japan, for example, diphtheria and scarlet fever, the former being very unusual and never epidemic, the latter totally unknown. The chief reason then, which compels European residents in India and China to separate themselves from their children, so soon as the latter attain an age slightly beyond infancy, does not exist in Yokohama, while there are even advantages to be gained by keeping our children here as long as possible. There is, however, a cause enforcing such separation here, almost as efficient as that of climate further South, though the separation may be longer delayed. We allude to the want of proper facilities for the education of European children in anything beyond mere rudiments. It is a fact that almost any Japanese youth, of the upper or middle classes, has infinitely better opportunities to acquire a round education, even in English, than are within the reach of the average child of European parentage, provided the latter remains in Japan. It seems

to us that there is no sufficient reason for the existence of such a state of affairs. The number of European children in the treaty ports of Japan is large and increasing, and is already sufficient to afford paying support to at least one school of the better grade. A school must be a really good one, however, in order to fill the requirement of that class of our residents upon which it must chiefly depend for pupils. It should be competent to impart all branches of education usual up to the age of entering high or special schools, and have a staff sufficient to guarantee thorough training in the leading European languages, the value and necessity of which are perhaps even better appreciated here than at home.

A school of the character here indicated would, undoubtedly, finally succeed in Yokohama, and might, after a time, attract pupils from the China ports; but its thorough establishment by purely private enterprise would, we fear, involve too long a time of weary waiting and struggle to allow us to hope for its speedy inauguration by such means. A combination among parents guaranteeing a certain number of pupils and retaining some control of the administration of the school, through a properly qualified committee selected from their own number, might do much to secure for our community those educational advantages for our children, the lack of which is so bitterly felt at present.

IT is currently reported in the South of China that the question with Russia has been settled definitely, and so far satisfactorily, that China has agreed to pay an indemnity of Taels 20,000,000 and to make some further concession of territory to her powerful neighbour, presumably near its Western frontiers. This report reaches us from semi-official sources and is generally credited by the Chinese. If it be true, then the Russian political demonstration in Asia has been more profitable in all senses than that of Lord Beaconsfield in Europe—which cost England some one-quarter of a million sterling there—as Russia will net some Taels 17,000,000 in this instance.

We see a great similarity between Russia's Naval demonstration in these seas and England demonstration against the effete Turkish powers in Europe, and we have no doubt that it serves our powerful neighbour as a counter move to that of Beaconsfield when he proposed to concentrate Indian troops in Europe. Russia has shown that she can threaten English commerce very seriously in these seas.

OUR readers will no doubt remember that on the somewhat premature announcement that Mr. Edison had overcome all the difficulties in the way of the application of the electric light to domestic purposes, it was stated that the solution of several of the problems involved had been found in the adoption of a filament of carbonized paper as the incandescent arc. It was soon found however that while certain lamps so constructed lasted for months, others, differing in no known respect, having arcs derived from the same samples of paper, quickly became useless through the breaking of the delicate slip of carbon. Continued experiment has failed to eliminate this defect in paper as a material. At the same time, the success attained by this form of construction was sufficient to induce the inventor to retain all the essential features of the lamp while seeking for a material which should give a carbon as durable under the heat of incandescence as that from paper, while possessing greater toughness and elasticity. After the examination and trial of an enormous number of vegetable fibres and fibrous substances, it was found that a certain small portion of

the woody structure of the bamboo, lying just below the silicious external coat, possessed the desired qualities to a greater extent than any other material yet known. Further investigation showing that different species of bamboo varied widely in their adaptability for the purpose required, Mr. Edison, with the enterprise and carelessness of expense which he has always shown when pursuing any important research, immediately dispatched agents to Japan, South America and elsewhere, with instructions to collect and ship large quantities of all varieties of bamboo which seemed likely to suit his requirements. We understand that the agent for Japan has already made large collections and will soon leave for China and further South upon the same business.

A meeting of the Seismological Society, held on the 29th ultimo in the hall of the University of Tokio, Professor Paul explained the effect of earth tremors on astronomical observations. In order to select the most suitable site for the erection of the naval observatory at Washington, a series of experiments, testing the effects of the earth tremors caused by railroad trains and other wheeled vehicles on the mercury employed in such observations were made, and some of these effects were sufficiently curious. A motion was then proposed requesting the committee of the Society to reconsider a bye law restricting the right of authors to republish their papers for a period of three years. The committee having agreed to the proposal, there was no further discussion.

THE writer of an article entitled "The Rousing of the Chinese" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, thinks he can "see clearly that the party in China which is determined to assert and uphold the claim of the Empire to territory which has formerly belonged to her, no matter at what sacrifice, is likely in the long run to gain the upper hand," notwithstanding Colonel Gordon's influence, the preparations of Russia in Turkestan, and the presence of a large Russian squadron in these waters. The action of the Chinese respecting Macao, coupled with signs of warlike movement throughout the empire, seem to him only portions of a plan which has been steadily worked out since the suppression of the Mahomedan kingdom of Yunnan. The residents of China, he says, will perceive nothing of the great though slow improvement which is taking place in the country. She is arming herself with the best European weapons; sends abroad young Chinamen to study modern science and modern engineering; and, in matters of commerce whenever at two ends of a trade there are Chinamen, the Chinese trade comes into their hands entirely, the Europeans being merely the carriers." The possibilities of China as a great power, he regards as immense. "Underneath all the stolidity and marvellous industry of the Chinese is to be found, as the Abbé Huc said long ago, that power of organization, that capacity to endure fatigue and to submit to privation, that astonishing and indomitable perseverance, in short, which, properly led, might make them the most formidable of all existing peoples. A nation of perhaps 400,000,000 all educated to a certain point, and all writing the same language, may some fine day discover among their Tartar rulers or themselves a man capable of using these stupendous masses and stirring the naturally peaceful disposition of the Chinese people." He then dwells on the rapid spread of the Chinese through the Indian archipelago, and the Pacific States. There is the making of a very pretty quarrel in the latter; for the men of these States, it is plain, "do not intend to be cumbered with men of another race whom they can neither kill at discretion like the Indians, intimidate like the negroes, nor assimilate like the Irishmen."

We have the same question in some of our Australian colonies. "Evidently, however, whether we like it or not, this enormous storehouse of physical force is beginning to move in more than one direction, the long period of stagnation and gradual loss of provinces is at an end, and the yellow man seems about to compete with the white in arms as well as in commerce."

A subsequent issue of the same journal contains an article on "The Chinese and the shipping trade" noticing the remarkable growth of Chinese shipping. The whole China shipping trade under the United States flag is passing into the hands of the Chinese themselves; indeed, the growth of English shipping, which has about doubled in seven years, bears no comparison to the increase of the Chinese Mercantile Marine. "The tonnage of Chinese shipping entered and cleared at the open ports increased from 176,000 in 1873, to nearly four millions in 1877. The percentage of the total tonnage owned by Chinese was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in the former year and 33 in the latter—the American percentage having decreased from 42 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and the British having risen from 44 to 54 in the same period; 80 per cent of the ships and 87 per cent of the tonnage are British and Chinese. In fact, between us we have taken up all that has fallen into the hands of the Americans, though the larger share has gone with Chinese. More than that, the Germans have in like manner, though more slowly, been yielding to the same two flags. Having in 1879 eleven per cent of the ships and seven and a third per cent of the tonnage, they have, five years later only six and four per cent respectively. In conclusion the writer says that "even in the rapid extension of statistics, which has been so marked a feature of modern commerce, there is no parallel to the speedy development of the shipping trade of the Chinese, nor is there perhaps any to the ease with which all rivals seem to fall before their enterprising competition, with the single exception of ourselves."

Referring incidentally to the former comparative statistics of the English and American shipping engaged in the China trade, the article says; "In 1864, the tonnage of ships entering and leaving the treaty ports was rather more than six millions and a half, of which upwards of two and three-quarter millions were under our flag, and a little above two and a half million under that of the United States." Since 1867, however, the American tonnage has steadily and rapidly declined. "In that year it was only two per cent behind our own. In 1877, whilst we had more than fifty per cent the Americans had not five. "This astonishing diminution of tonnage under the United States flag has no doubt been to a great extent due to the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels, but much more to the Chinese competition. Speaking of the proportion of sailing-vessels to steamers, the writer says: "Of between fourteen and fifteen million tons of shipping which enter and leave the treaty ports of the Chinese Empire in a year hardly more than a tenth is under sail, while, if the ocean-going vessels only were considered, only about one-thirteenth of the business remains with the sailing craft. It is also noticeable that the steamers have much increased in size, while the sailing-vessels have remained stationary."

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 29th November, 1880.

A Messageries steamer has sunk after collision in the gulf of Spezia; 250 lives were lost.

Dervish Pasha has entered Dulcigno after severe fighting. The Irish state trials commence on the 28th December.

LONDON, 2ND DECEMBER, 1880.

Parliament has been summoned to meet for the despatch of business in view of the Montenegrins having occupied Dulcigno.

The British Government have made representations to Russia relative to the attitude of the latter towards Kurdistan.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIR CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2510, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 12TH MONTH, 4TH DAY, DO-TÔ-BI.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The American mail per O. & O. Company's steamer *Gaelic*, came to hand on the 29th ultimo, and the French mails per M.M. steamer *Tanais*, arrived on the 1st instant. The P. & O. steamer *Sunda* took the homeward English mail on the 3rd instant, and the P. M. steamer *City of Peking* is advertised to leave for San Francisco on the 8th instant.

We have been informed by the Agent of the Mitsui Bishi Company that in consequence of the P. M. steamer *City of Peking* leaving for San Francisco on the 8th instant, the *Hiroshima Maru* will arrive here from Shanghai and ports on the 6th inst. instead of on the schedule date, in order to effect a connection.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of Dr. Braine, surgeon on board the M.M. steamer *Tanais*. It appears that for some days past the deceased had been suffering from an abscess inside the cheek, and in order to alleviate his sufferings was in the habit of using anaesthetics. He spent last night with the chief officer of the *Menzelch*, and at about 10 p.m. left for the shore where he had lodgings. This morning he was found dead in his bed, the cause being believed to be an overdose of the remedies he was in the habit of employing.

On Wednesday last Yokohama was visited with one of the severest and, for a while, one of the most threatening fires that has occurred for many years. At about half past nine at night, confused shouts and cries in the streets told the settlement that something out of the common was happening, and in few more moments the loud clang of the fire-bells sounded the alarm. It was soon known all over the settlement that a serious fire had broken out at No. 66, Main Street, in the premises of Messrs. Van Tien Brothers, dealers in chronometers and scientific instruments generally. These gentlemen say that they have no conception as to how the fire originated, the first intimation they received of anything being wrong was that the gas went out, and on one of the brothers opening the door to investigate the matter, the room filled with smoke; by great luck, however, they succeeded in making good their escape. By this time a very large crowd both of foreigners and natives had collected and the arrival of the engines was eagerly awaited. Suddenly explosions commenced and great anxiety was felt as it became known that many boxes of cartridges were stowed away in the house. Some foreigners, however, at considerable risk extricated these and they were carried away to a place of safety not, however, without difficulty as it seemed impossible to make Japanese coolies believe that there could be any danger in leaving an opened box in the middle of the road, with showers of sparks falling on it. Twenty minutes after the first alarm the fine drapery store of Messrs.

Pratt, Bird & Co. caught fire, and was evidently doomed. Several foreigners, who kept their heads particularly cool, did their utmost to save as much of the valuable contents as possible, and with fair success. Among these Dr. Wheeler and Captain Martin were particularly conspicuous, and in fact nearly lost their lives by the roof falling in. The engines had now arrived, but the tide was at dead low ebb and it was impossible to reach the water in the creek with the suction hose of the steam fire engines, while the streams from the hand-engines were of little avail. The fire now leapt across the road to No. 86, which was speedily destroyed. There was fortunately little wind, but what there was varied so much as to render it impossible to foresee in which direction the fire would spread. It first seemed to be tending towards the houses occupied by Messrs. Malcolm & Co. and Dr. Eldridge, and there is little doubt but that for the energetic exertions of a few gentlemen present the latter houses would have been destroyed. The same want of a head which is such a painful characteristic of Yokohama was only too palpable. There was any amount of unemployed energy on the spot, if any one could have undertaken to control the mass. As it was, the scene of confusion baffles description; coolies running, somewhere, with articles of furniture; native police getting in everyone's way and clubbing any man who was really assisting; foreign firemen waiting patiently for water, engines waiting for hose to be put on, scores of native firemen rushing about aimlessly with lanterns, yelling; English, Russian, German, American, French and Italian men-of-war's men all trying to help, but as a rule unable in consequence of not knowing the vernacular; all this, we say, formed a scene easier to imagine than describe. Meantime the fire continued to spread. Foot's Hotel was actually on fire three or four times, and the true bravery of several cool-headed foreigners who really risked their lives in strenuous, and fortunately successful, efforts to save the building cannot be too highly praised.

Mrs. Vincent's store next fell a victim, but the stone-built repository of Mr. E. D. Moss was able to resist, and in fact stopped the spread of the fire any further in that direction, which was fortunate, as it is impossible to say otherwise where the fire would have ended. Messrs. Strachan & Co's tea-firing godown also proved an effectual check on the west of Messrs. Van Lissa Brothers' house. A stone godown in the rear, although it was burnt itself, stopped the fire there, as by this time the engines had chosen another position on the creek where the bank was lower and a capital supply of water was obtained, which poured a stream on the building adjacent to the godown and prevented the fire from spreading.

The conflagration, which had even threatened the whole of Main Street, as at one time the wind rose a little and blew from the S.E., seemed to be thoroughly mastered at a little after midnight, when the alarm was given that it had broken out with renewed violence at the back of the Temperance Hall. Great efforts were made to subdue it and with success, and the engines were taken home at about 2.30 a.m. everything being considered well under control.

The promises destroyed were those of Messrs. Van Lissa Brothers, where the fire broke out; Messrs. Pratt, Bird & Co.; a block of buildings owned by Mr. Marques and rented by several families, many of whom just escaped with their lives; Mrs. Vincent's store, and a house occupied by Mr. Remedios at the back of the Temperance Hall. The total loss is estimated at about \$150,000; every building destroyed was, we learn, more or less insured, and the same remark applies to their contents.

As an instance of the utterly want of organization which prevailed, we may mention that although there were numbers of men-of-war's men landed, some armed, yet so little use was made of them in the way of guarding property which had been moved out of houses considered in danger, that countless articles, many of them bulky, were stolen. We know of one instance where a gentleman lost every article he possessed, with the exception of the clothes on his back.

An unfortunate Japanese fireman was killed by a wall falling on him; considering the daring recklessness displayed in the efforts to master the fire it is a matter of congratulation that this is the only serious accident we have to record.

The base-ball match between the local club and the U. S. S. *Swatara* on Thursday afternoon resulted in a victory for the home team. We append the scores.

YOKOHAMA.				"SWATARA."			
	P.	R.	O.		P.	R.	O.
Merriman, W. L.	c.	2	3	King	.....	L.F.	0 5
Knox	1b.	2	3	O'Neil	.....	P.	4 1
Morse	2b.	1	4	Fullam	.....	1b.	2 2
Churchill	s.s.	2	3	Fulla	.....	c.	0 4
Hepburn	p.	0	4	Green	.....	3b.	0 4
Van Buren, H. S.	3b.	1	3	Wright	.....	s.s.	1 3
Merriman, C.	R.F.	1	2	Caberniss	.....	R.F.	0 4
Hawes	L.F.	1	3	Hodges	.....	C.F.	1 0
Whitmore	C.F.	2	2	Spicer	.....	2b.	0 4
Total	12			Total	8		

INNINGS.									
Yokohama B. C.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
"Swatara"	1	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1-12
	1	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	0-8

The *Société Suisse de Tir* held its final meeting of the season on Saturday last, the 27th instant. Owing doubtless in a measure to the presence of the band of H. F. G. M.'s ship *Vincta*, the attendance was good. About forty members competed, and on the "pool" targets, which were free, a number of matches came off at 300 yards, standing position.

Below we append the results:—

**CHAMPIONS.**—For all members who have won a prize during 1880. 300 yards. Ten shots. Three prizes.

Col. Murata	42 points	...	...	...	1
H. Abegg	34 "	...	...	...	2
A. Mottu	33 "	...	...	...	3

Eighteen competed for this.

**CONSOLATION.**—For members who have competed, but have not won a prize in 1880. Cible Patrio. Five shots.

C. Weinberger	...	...	...	...	1
H. Grauert	...	...	...	...	2
A. Baud	...	...	...	...	3

There were twelve competitors.

**ENCOURAGEMENT PRIZE.**—For members who have not competed at any meeting in 1880. Cible Patrio. Five shots.

T. Winckler	...	...	...	...	1
A. Alioth	...	...	...	...	2
J. Naudin	...	...	...	...	3

There were seven competitors.

From the *Japan Daily Mail* of the 3rd instant, we reprint the following:—We have to apologize to our subscribers for the late delivery of yesterday's *Mail*. It was through no fault of ourselves, but was caused by a strike on the part of the entire lot of our native employees. That our readers may judge for themselves as to the position in which we are placed, we reproduce a communication which was handed to us on the morning of December 1st.

#### "Literal Translation.

##### "CONTRACT.

"Owing to the recent unusual fall in the value of Paper currency, every necessary thing in Japanese life, have risen in their prices from 60 to 70 per cent and at the same time, *Japan Mail* Office where we are now engaged, have had, till late years, paid our wages with species which however they now replaced with kinsatz, we the undersigned will therefore request the proprietor to restore the said old way and pay our wages hereafter with cash, but should this be not granted we ourselves will strictly stick into the following stipulations:—

"1.—That should the decided reply be not given by the proprietor within five days from date we, all, shall at once leave the office.

"2.—That after such resignation if any of us shall either apparently or secretly serve the office it shall be considered as the breach of the contract, even he may receive better pay than the present rate, and such person can not lodge or promise not to lodge his complaint into the Police Station or Saibansho against any harm or rough treatment that he may or ought to receive from the rest of the undersigned and that may break the laws of our government with the exception of bodily harm, stealing, etc.

"3.—That after a certain time we left, if the proprietor will propose to take us all in satisfaction of our complaint, (i.e. granting our request) we shall ask payment for the interval, thus wasted, at the rate of cash wages, but in case such pay-

ment are refused, none of us should not be engaged and the breach of this point may also apply to the same injury stated at the end of 2nd paragraph.

"4.—That at present about 150,000,000 yens of Kinsats being a-floating in the empire we have no prospect of the improvement in their price and so shall not listen to any proposal that may be expressed by the proprietor towards the increase of our wages by Satz.

"5.—That this agreement is hereby shown to 64 compositors in Yokohama and get their consent as the annexed Document bearing their signatures and seal.

"29th November, 13th Meiji.

"Signed	Koga Genjiuro,	} Compositors
"	Ikeda Geigui,	
"	Towdow Kenzow	
"	Ushikubo Rionoske,	
"	Yoshii Tatsunosuke	
"	Yendo Kikutaro,	
"	Ikeda Hatzgorow,	} Pressmen
"	Yoshii Shintarow,	
"	Otzka Shirow,	
"	Tanaka Fakutaro,	} Office Boys
"	Kasai Genzow,	
"	Takahashi Sanjirow,	
"	Fujimori Sadajiro,	} Delivery Boys
"	Takizaki Shintaro	
"	Mino Daisuke,	
"	Itow Rikizow,	
"	Mitome Inosuke,	
"	Takahashi Hisakichi,	
"	Ozawa Mosuke,	
"	Satow Yosokichi,	

"NOTE.—Explanation.—That is to say a person receiving at present 19 yen satz, will expect to receive in future 19 silver yen.

On receipt of this "Literal Translation" certain steps were taken to avoid putting our subscribers to inconvenience. At this the "League" step forward and say—"As you have presumed to make enquiries in the labour market with a view of obtaining assistance, we will all leave at once and thus prevent the carrying on of your business." And leave they did accordingly.

It may be argued, and perhaps with some justice—in extenuation of the conduct of these men—that the present low rate of papercurrency has a very irritating effect on the native mind; but as far as we are concerned a reference to our books shews very clearly, that during the past eighteen months the wages of our workmen have been increased *fifty per cent.* Had our employes come forward and asked in a proper manner for an adequate increase of pay to make up for the depreciation of kinsatz and the consequent enhanced price of commodities, we should willingly have met them half-way; but, since they preferred threats and intimidation, there was only one course to pursue, viz.—to defy them to do their worst.

However, we do not wish to thrust our troubles upon the public, and only make this explanation to our subscribers in order that any little shortcomings for the next few days may be looked upon with a lenient eye.

There were two fires last Friday night in the vicinity of Matokagicho, but fortunately neither of them assumed very serious proportions.

Commenting the progress of trade in Kobe, our contemporary the *Hioyo News* remarks:—The improvement in business to which we alluded a few days ago is, we are glad to say, steadily progressing. To this the gradual but constant rise in the value of the paper currency contributes to no slight extent, and the evident intention of the Government to curtail expenditure is also an important factor in promoting a healthier tone in commercial affairs. It is, of course, only reasonable that the reaction should be felt here sooner than further north. Stocks are known to be very low indeed among the native merchants residing in the great centres of population and traffic which form the natural markets of Kobe, and further supplies are consequently obtained at this port. There is no disguising the fact, however, that native purchasers are taking good care to be on the safe side in their present transactions, their calculations being, we understand, generally based upon kinsatz going up to from 775 to 800. While on the subject we take this opportunity of remarking, that full recognition should be made of the earnest desire shewn by the Japanese merchants, to carry out the very numerous engagements into which they

entered before the period of commercial stagnation which now happily seems to be gradually away. Many instances occurred in which time was asked, requests which met with ready acquiescence; but although we have inquired carefully into the matter, we can find no instance of positive repudiation, but very many indeed in which the native purchaser suffered severe loss. The sudden fall in the value of kinsatz upset all calculations, the effect was not unfrequently ruinous—one merchant alone losing over sixty thousand yen in carrying out his contracts—but we sincerely believe that the experience gained in the last few months has created a radical change in the estimation in which many foreign merchants held the commercial morality of their native compeers.

The following additional particulars are to hand respecting the shipwrecked steamer *Douglas*. We read in the *Hongkong Daily Press* "that Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co. have received the the following details in a letter from Amoy:—On Sunday, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. whilst the *Douglas* was proceeding South of Passage Island, Haitan Straits, she struck and passed over a rock not marked on the chart and commenced to sink immediately. There was only just time to reach the nearest shoal, where she was beached and now lies E. by S. of Passage Island, near One Foot Rock, and being entirely under water at high tide. The passengers landed on the Rocks, and on Monday morning, the 15th instant, the Chinese gunboat *Chen Wei* came up and offered assistance. Later in the day, by the kindness of the mandarin in charge of Hai Tan Chin, gunboat No. 3 arrived to stand by the wreck, and the *Chen Wei* proceeded with the mails and passengers to Amoy. Upon receipt of the news at that port Her Majesty's gunboat *Swinger*, Lieutenant-Commander O. Tudor, left Amoy for the scene of the disaster with all possible despatch, and she will doubtless be able to render valuable assistance. It is to be hoped that the *Swinger* will soon be able to mark this dangerous rock, which it seems, from the account, lies just in mid-channel as given by the chart."

In Saturday's issue we printed an interesting and exhaustive article, from the pen of M. de Kergardec, French Consul at Hanoi, on the trade of Yunnan by the Red River Route. The Consul has, of course, good sources of information at his command in the capital of Tonquin, and he has made industrious use of them. In drawing deductions from the statistics compiled, he seems to have been actuated by a desire to carefully avoid painting the prospects of trade in too vivid hues. To some persons of sanguine temperament, doubtless, his conclusions will appear disappointing. But it must be confessed—however unpleasant the admission may be to those who built airy castles in connection with this Song-koi route—that M. de Kergardec has based his estimates on good hard, dry figures, and that he is more likely to be right than not in believing the Yunnan trade cannot fulfil the expectations formed, for some years at all events. As a matter of fact, it is very rarely that the trade established with a place equals the anticipations of those interested. Most of the Treaty ports of China afford illustrations in point, Hankow being a signal example. The province of Yunnan suffered so severely by the Mahomedan rebellion—in suppressing which the Chinese Government waged a war of extermination against the unhappy people without distinction of age or sex—that the population was reduced to less than one-half, whole districts being converted into silent wastes; and we believe that M. de Kergardec overshot the mark when he set down the population at eight millions. Six millions would be nearer the mark, probably, and the population is scattered, as he remarks, over a vast territory a considerable portion of which is incapable of cultivation. But Yunnan possesses great mineral wealth, and her copper and silver mines might all be rendered much more productive. M. de Kergardec thus sums up his review of the prospects of the trade:—"If it is true the mineral wealth of Yunnan is great, it is not less true that in practice copper, which forms its base, is not sold for export, that the Tonquin route is not favourable for lead and zinc, the districts producing these metals being too far from the Annamese frontier, and that the tin obtained near the frontier seems to remain the principal, or rather almost the only, element of trade by the new route. If the

production of this metal be tripled, it will represent a value of ten million francs. Tea, opium, and a few other products suitable for export, would add to this sum a few hundred thousand francs. In conclusion, we are compelled to admit that under the most favourable circumstances—under conditions very different from those of to-day—the trade by the Red River could hardly attain a total of twenty million francs." The Consul is, moreover, of opinion that for some years, even after the suppression of the black mail levied on the trade at Lao-kai, it would scarcely exceed ten million francs. Nevertheless he is clearly in favour of the Song-koi being opened up to trade, and believes that it would lead to a great development of the commerce of Tonquin. Of this we think there can be no reasonable doubt, and it is just as natural to suppose that the provinces adjoining Yunnan would participate in and swell the volume of trade, while the population of Yunnan, and consequently its producing and consuming power, would rapidly increase with quickening of trade and security of life and property gained by suppression of the Black and Yellow Flags.—*Hongkong Daily Press*, Nov. 22nd.

Not one of the four treaty ports opened to trade under the the Chefoo Convention can, so far, be said to have realised the expectations formed prior to the conclusion of that abortive agreement. Wuhu has, perhaps, of the four, more nearly fulfilled the promise it gave, but the other three ports, from all of which more was expected, have disappointed foreigners. It was believed that Wenchow would be a considerable tea exporting port. It was thought that Ichang would prove the great outlet for the productions of Szechuen and that vast inland part of China comprising Shensi, Kansuh, and Kweichow, of which so little is known, and into which, owing to the difficulty of communication and the numerous barrier stations, so few foreign goods penetrate. It was considered certain that Pakhoi, admirably situated on the west coast, and obviously the port of shipment for the products of western Kwangtung and the greater part of the province of Kwangsi, would speedily develop a large trade when thrown open. In no case, however, have events verified anticipations. It is however, satisfactory to note by the returns of trade for the year 1879 that the two ports which had hitherto yielded the most barren results—Ichang and Pakhoi—have latterly shown decided signs of improvement. We published the other day Mr. Piry's report on the trade of Pakhoi for 1879, in which he showed the sudden and gratifying increase in the trade of the port consequent upon the breaking down of the opposition to steamers and the issue of transit passes to foreigners. Mr. Edgar, assistant in charge of the Customs at Ichang, gives a very satisfactory account of the rising fortunes of Ichang, though the improvement is not so pronounced as that of the southern port. In his concluding remarks on the trade of Ichang, Mr. Edgar says:—"There is, I believe, a prosperous future in store for Ichang; but it will be when the means of communication are other than they are at present. The steamers hitherto plying between the port and Hankow are not the best that could be devised for the purpose, and, as a result, serious delays to shippers are by no means infrequent. The great detriment to trade is the uncertainty in the minds of Szechuen merchants as to how long their valuable goods, such as silk, safflower, musk, and medicines, when forwarded to Ichang, must remain exposed in boats, or stored, as was the case last year, in a rickety godown, before an opportunity of shipping occurs. Naturally enough, under these circumstances, which more or less involve loss of interest on capital, they consider it preferable to forward such merchandise by junks direct to Shashih and Hankow. Until therefore, there is some improvement on the present class of steamer, no very great development of the trade may be expected." The district around Ichang is comparatively poor and there is little demand there for foreign goods, but an increasing quantity of imports find their way into Szechuen under transit pass. Suitable steamers will no doubt ere long be placed on the river to carry on the trade with Ichang, which is evidently destined to develop steadily if not rapidly. Pakhoi is clearly a rising port, and seems likely to grow into an important centre of commercial activity. But in both places the trade is mainly in the hands of Chinese, and

seems likely to remain so, though most of the produce is shipped in foreign bottoms. That the trade is increasing at all, however is matter for gratification, especially as until very recently the wisdom of opening either port to foreign trade—and not unreasonably so from all appearances—had been several times called in question.—*Idem*.

According to the *Hogo News* of 29th ultimo, the "fire season" has already commenced in the southern city of Osaka. A correspondent to our contemporary gives the following account of a serious conflagration having taken place on the morning of 25th November:—"I was awakened out of my sleep by the ringing of the firebells at about half-past three o'clock in the morning, and looking out of the window saw the heavens illumined in the direction of Yokobori. As there have been so many robberies in the city lately, I thought it probable that a large incendiary fire had broken out and, hurrying on my clothes, proceeded to the scene of the conflagration, guided by the reflection in the sky and the constantly increasing streams of people bound on the same errand as myself. On reaching the fire, I learned that it had broken out in the rear of premises occupied by two timber merchants, where some strangers had lodged the night before and kept themselves warm by burning waste pieces of wood. The first intimation of their danger was given to the inmates of the houses by a policeman, who discovered the fire when going his rounds, and at once aroused the neighbourhood. Luckily he did so, or the loss of life must inevitably have been much greater than it was. When the alarm was given the fire had already taken a firm hold of the buildings, in fact the bark roofs were in flames, and the northerly wind which was blowing freshly at the time, rapidly extended the conflagration in a southerly direction. When I arrived at about four o'clock, the stacks of timber on the bank of the canal were burning furiously, and shortly afterwards a large pile fell blazing into the water, throwing up in its descent showers of sparks. A number of junks were moored close-by; some of the burning timber fell into them, and they were speedily in flames. The fire communicated from one boat to another, and then attacked the houses on the opposite side of the canal, notwithstanding the efforts of the water-police to remove the burning junks to a place where they would do no injury. At this time the scene was inexpressibly grand and impressive. The houses on both sides of the water were in flames and the burning junks between presented the appearance of a bridge of fire; the shouts of the firemen, the crash of falling houses, the homeless people struggling through the dense crowd with remnants of their property, and the eager rush to save the contents of buildings not yet attacked but in dangerously close proximity to the flames, all contributed to form a spectacle, which has fortunately not been seen in Osaka for a long time past. I must give the governor and superintendent of police the credit of exerting themselves manfully, they really appeared to be ubiquitous, and laboured hard to restore order, and encourage their subordinates. Not that these latter required much encouragement to do their duty. The men—both police and firemen—exposed themselves with the most reckless daring. One fireman I saw who appeared to be a sort of superintendent, standing on the roof of a house and directing his men with a flag. Presently flames were seen issuing from one corner of the roof, but still he maintained his position, and signalled with his flag as calmly as if at an ordinary practice. Then the roof fell in carrying the gallant fellow with it, and a great cry arose from the people who saw and wondered at his dauntless courage. I was glad to learn, subsequently, that he was saved by some of his men. Regardless of the imminent peril, they dashed into the flames and rescued their brave leader, who was much scorched and half blinded, but otherwise uninjured. The engines had been all this time working very satisfactorily and—as there was an ample supply of water—the unremitting exertions of the firemen began to tell upon the conflagration. Gradually the devouring element (to employ a penny-a-liner's term) was conquered at all points, and shortly after eight o'clock the most serious fire that has occurred in Osaka for a long time past, was finally subdued. I suppose you have had

details from the native papers of the number of houses and value of property destroyed, loss of life, &c., so I will content myself with saying that no less than one hundred and thirty-five firemen were more or less seriously injured, and conveyed to a school-house which was turned into a temporary hospital. This shews that the firemen did not flinch, and the few robberies committed—notwithstanding the confusion inseparable from such an occasion—is evidence that the police were successful in preventing the wholesale pillage which sometimes, in fact generally, accompanies similar calamities. I may state I was informed by a native acquaintance, that the Satsuma shizoku who form the majority of the constables stationed at Nishi-Nagahori, were very conspicuous for their energy and courage.

"I hear that there was another fire this morning at about half-past four o'clock; this time at Takeya-cho, when fourteen houses were destroyed. I believe the fire brigade quickly got the mastery by pulling down the adjoining premises."

"All the proposals," writes the *L. and C. Express*, "have been received, we understand, from Japan for the revision of the Treaties, and will soon receive the attention of the Foreign Office. His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes, H. B. M. Minister of Japan, has indefinitely postponed his departure for that country, as H. M. Government wish for his advice concerning the above-mentioned proposals."

We read in the *London and China Express* that the P. and O. Company are about to introduce the electric light upon their steamers.

In a leading article contained in the *Hiogo News*, of 27th November, we find the following comments "The criminal laws are in an infinitely worse condition than the civil procedure, which has proved so miserably inadequate. We read occasionally in vernacular papers of the preparation of fresh codes—civil and criminal—and happen to know that the task of drawing up these new laws has been entrusted to a gentleman eminently fitted to accomplish the arduous undertaking. Granting, however, that the new codes were put into operation to-morrow; does Japan contain men capable of administering them properly? Would the Judges appointed command the respect and confidence, we will not say of foreigners, but of their own countrymen? We feel convinced there can be but one reply to these questions. The best laws can easily be made tyrannical and oppressive by mal-administration, because much is necessarily left to the discretion of the administrator."—Going from argument to proofs, our contemporary relates an episode in the present criminal administration of Hiogo Ken and writes:—Our attention was drawn recently to an incident which illustrates the manner in which justice (so-called) is occasionally dispensed in cases where a foreigner happens to be the aggrieved party. A number of sails were stolen and traced—we believe by the complainant himself—to a man who, if not the actual thief, had certainly no claim to the property as against the rightful owner. After much circumlocution, and many examinations, journeys, letters, &c., &c., a Japanese policeman waited upon the plundered foreigner. The constable had a communication of importance to make, and he accordingly made it with all the gravity befitting the occasion. He informed his astounded auditor that the person in whose possession the sails were found had become insolvent, that the sails had been sold on behalf of the general body of creditors, and if he called for it he would receive his dividend! Subsequent inquiry shewed that the stolen sails furnished nine-tenths of the realized assets.

By a letter from the captain of the barque *Eme*, dated the 27th instant, it appears that after her departure for Kobe she experienced constant heavy gales, with incessant thunder and lightning, from the S.W., and W. in the vicinity of Rock Island, for seven days. As the barometer fell steadily it was considered advisable to put back for a while to Kaneda Bay, where the vessel now lies, waiting for better weather and a higher glass to proceed on her voyage. All is reported well.

We have since received information that the *Eme* left for Kobe last Sunday night.

The following observations Sugar trade of Java are from the *Samarang Vaderland* of the 24th October:—

"We are now witnessing the remarkable phenomenon that, in the store-houses in the chief town of Java, sugar is lying valued at 15 to 20 millions of guilders, which is unsaleable owing to want of orders from Europe, and is therefore not forwarded, although the roadsteads are swarming with vessels waiting for cargoes. Great scarcity of money is the natural consequence of this. The credit given to planters is contracted to what is only absolutely necessary. Trade in import articles is consequently dull to an extent hitherto unknown. The most solvent purchasers are obliged to apply for delay in payment. To make room in the over full store-houses of importers, many articles have had to be realised at a loss. Hence arises a depressed condition of trade and agriculture, such as has seldom been noticed, during the last year. It is said that this phenomenon is caused by the extraordinarily satisfactory outturn of the beet root sugar crop in France and Germany, so that over-production has been the result, and prices have fallen to a minimum. If this be true, the end of the crisis cannot yet be foreseen, and the consequences will be of a serious nature in the future."

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1880.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Dec. 1st.	Total Treated.
1st .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd .....	—	1	—	—	1	1
3rd .....	7	5	—	—	—	12
4th .....	—	1	1	—	—	1
Charity .....	1	1	—	—	2	2
Total .....	8	8	7	1	9	16

STUART ELDREDGE, M.D.,  
Surgeon-in-Charge.

#### LONDON LETTER.

London, 8th October, 1880.

I have lately had the privilege of spending an evening with a gentleman from Japan. I don't mean either of my quondam Japanese friends, but an Englishman who has passed some years in the country and appears to have acquired a kind of Japanomania. He is in love with everything animate and inanimate in that country, and ever and anon by way of pointing his praises of the Far Eastern land he would contrast its phenomena, physical and human, with the corresponding features of our own country, and always to the disadvantage of the latter. It gives rather a new idea to a man who has been educated in the belief of the honest Bishop of Rochester, who when dying declared that there was no place like old England, to listen to the disparaging of everything he had been accustomed to feel proud of. In Japan, it seems, the sun is always shining, (I had not the presence of mind to enquire whether this phenomenon extended to the night), while in England the great luminary is seldom seen. One is obliged to admit that the position of the Sun in the Cosmos is so important that its absence for any lengthened period from any part of the earth's surface must involve a very serious deduction from the total amount of available vitality over that area. There is no gainsaying the fact that from September till April, the sun rarely penetrates the barrier of cloud that envelopes the British islands between the autumnal and the vernal equinoxes. During that period vegetation ceases to vegetate: it is about as dormant as life in general is under an Arctic winter. The cold is seldom intense, but excepting to the furious fox-hunter, or the enthusiastic foot-baller there is no freshness or elasticity about the atmosphere; no life in it, in fact. The natural effect of this depressing atmosphere is no doubt to kill off weak people and make

even the strong ones unhappy. Life is barely worth having, for its own sake, excepting to those who command unlimited means of locomotion. Catarrhs, rheums, coughs and the ailments properly appertaining to old age attack the manhood of this country, who begin to wheeze at forty, lose their breath at fifty, and hobble in their gait long before they reach their grand climacteric. It was amusing to hear this absurd caricature of the Englishmen at home, but it was merely a fancy back-ground to the glowing picture of the land of the eternal sunshine. There it would appear youth and spring are perennial. All nature is *en fête*. It is a land of the Cal. where there is neither cold nor cure. Servants are affectionate and faithful, cooks are loving and hospitable,—a very paradise of the impecunious. Work, if there is any in such an enchanted country, is mere pleasurable excitement. So far from Englishmen residing in Japan deserving the pity of their friends at home, it is the exiles who look with compassion on their kinsfolk condemned to grunt and sweat under leaden skies, surrounded by policemen, thieves and beggars, dishonest servants, infamous cooks, the pillory of formal dinner parties served by fat waiters "on job," and the petty exactions of an artificial society, devoted to the tithing of mint and rue and the maintenance of a calculated respectability.

The unfortunate "Powers" have their hands full of an imbraglio of their own seeking in the Adriatic. The spectacle of United Europe bringing her iron-clad fleet to intimidate one second-rate Power would be sublime—if it succeeded, but not succeeding it becomes in the highest degree ludicrous. It is as yet premature to pronounce the ultimate failure of this combined action, indeed it can only fail if the Turkish government shows itself demented. For what United Europe demands—be it just or unjust, possible or impossible—it must be done, and in resisting this irresistible will of Europe (I don't mean Mr. Gladstone) the Sultan seems to be courting his own destruction. Most of the Powers it is true are sick of the Demonstration and alarmed at its possible consequences, but they say they have been insulted, humiliated and what not by Turkey, and they must be avenged. *Noblesse oblige*. A gentleman easily gets insulted and humiliated too if he enters into controversy, but "que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?" No reason has been rendered why the Powers should have made this combined attack on Turkey at the present moment. It remains a mystery which will perhaps not be solved until most of the actors in the scene are dead and buried. And if it is traced to the impetuosity of one man, and if the actuating motive of that man were hostility to a political rival and a foregone determination to reverse his policy, it will be a curious commentary on the outcry against "personal rule" which figured pretty largely in the political discussions in our periodical literature of the past two years.

#### PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, October 9th, 1880.

"The little Mozart," as Meyerbeer playfully called Offenbach, has had a funeral worthy of Rossini. Republicans forgot the deceased was a noted Bonapartist, and only remembered he had amused them during a quarter of a century, by his melodious dance music framing vanderbilts and screaming farces. The funeral ceremony took place at the Madeleine, and owing to bad arrangements, was filled by the general public, come to hear the singing, and not by personal friends and acquaintances. Fausse sang the *Pie Jesu*, and had to turn his back to the family of the deceased, to conceal his emotion: Sardon was too overcome to deliver an address at the grave, and other celebrities also broke down. Happily Mlle. Hortense Schneider had sufficient courage to walk on foot behind the bier, through rain and mud, to Montmartre cemetery: such virtue is not to be gainsaid. Talazac also sang during the mass, the *Dies Irvr*, and the *Agnus Dei*, with intercalated fragments from deceased's last composition—yet to be represented—the *Comtes d'Hoffmann*. The coffin had scarcely left the church, when the undertakers' men removed the trappings of woe with the agility of a theatrical machinist: a wedding party was waiting, and also a few baptisms: wailings on one side, brawlings on

another, with marked impatience on the part of a bridegroom, anxious to catch the *rapide* for Italy, and inwardly muttering a protest at people dying at awkward occasions.

Though other composers—Lecocq, Planquette &c. have treaded closely on the Kibes of Offenbach, the latter had the rare merit to remain king of his school till death. He was jealous of the unparalleled success of Lecocq's *Mme. Angot*, and it was in the end to eclipse that popularity, that he composed his *Fille du Tambour Major*. Wherever there is a music stand, or a piano, some souvenir of Offenbach's talent, rather than genius, will be found. His music is often fine and distinguished, and at other times of downright triviality. The basis of all his writings was dancing air, and whether he was inspired by reminiscences of Auber, Thomas, or the Italian masters, he retained not the less a special mark of individuality in all his compositions. The latter had the merit to be always short, and the librettos being buffoonery, were admirably suited to his comical ability.

He deserves great credit for having worked his way to fortune—unhappily to come down again by a bad theatrical speculation. He came from his native Cologne in 1842, when some 22 years of age, studied the Violoncello for twelve months at the Academy of Music, and was then nominated fiddler in an orchestra at the Opera comique, when the violoncello almost concended the little artiste. He felt he was destined for a higher life: managers as usual declined his compositions; then he hired rooms to execute them. It was in 1855 that fortune smiled on the naturalised German: he opened a little *salle* beside the entrance to the Exhibition building, and executed his "Walk up Gentlemen and Ladies," and it is said the Empress and Emperor went to see it in disguise. Then he rented other places, notably the Bouffes, where some of his most smutty operettas were interpreted. It was at the Varieties he brought out his *Belle Hélène*, the *Grande Duchesse*, which the brazen acting of la Schneider sealed with success. He lost all his money in the Gaité theatre, and since has had to be a hack for his creditors. This aggravated a nervous temperament and hereditary gout; struggling against all three, and writing still with his accustomed verve between paroxysms of pain, stamped him as no ordinary character. He was not a witty man, and aimed to be cynical and satirical, like Auber and Rossini, rather than humorous. He was markedly attached to his family, and under no circumstance would he spend a Friday from home; he held the day to be unlucky. After the war of 1871, he was asked by a friend, "what was to be come of France?" he replied; people will represent Offenbach's pieces, chant Offenbach's songs, and dance to Offenbach's music." The reply was true, and painted the man.

It is regrettable that he died so soon, as had he been spared a few months longer, he intended to put Turkey and the Western diplomatists in operette. However, the subject is felt to be approaching rather tragedy than comedy, and somehow a grand cataclysm, social, religious, and political, is considered to be hanging over Europe, which only the break up of the European concert, can inevitably bring to a head. The angest and coolest avow the outlook is bad; few states but have some home difficulties to settle, and that peace can alone solve. Only Switzerland appears to be happy revising her constitution every half year, or taking a plebiscitum on the unification of bank notes. In Constantinople, fanaticism reigns, not diplomacy.

Our ministers do not appear to be in the odor of sanctity with the nation; they do not possess one of the great secrets of governing—"let it alone," when some amelioration is proposed. The Cabinet does things awkwardly, though actuated by the best intentions; few journals sustain the ministry, the rats ever quit in advance the sinking ship. The second part of the Decrees will be executed, in part, in few days, as a sop to public opinion. The demand is becoming angry and general, to compel the divinity students to pass the usual fixed period under the flag: the measure would ultimately add 20,000 soldiers to the millions existing: this formidable total has received a further augmentation of 8,000, by the abolition of the drummers.

The Jesuits' Colleges that were closed in July, have reopened

as lay lycæums, for day pupils: the fathers have resumed their rôle of professors, but dressed and certified as regular clergymen: thus the more things are changed in France, the more they remain the same thing. The government will have some difficulty in dealing with the general transformations.

The happiest of politicians appears to be Felix Pyat; he glorifies regicide daily in the *Commune*; he has Vera Zasavlitch for a contributress, and reminds France, it is time to erect a statue to Berezonski, who all but killed the Emperors of Russia and Napoleon in 1867. He puts Rochefort's journal into the shade.

Something equivalent to a North Pole discovery has been made in the Odeon theatre: the stage prompter and manager heard from time to time, a wood-pecker kind of tapping in the roof, but never had leisure to follow up the investigation, till a few days ago, they undertook a voyage of discovery in the cock-lofts, and found a cobbler comfortably installed, and pursuing his lawful calling: he invited the visitors inside, stated he had occupied his crib for several years, rent free, since the occasion he was invited, by a former lessee, to appear in his full naturalism on the stage, and he believed since, he was in duty bound to hold himself ready for any emergency: so thought the porter also. Not being an Irish tenant, he could not evict the landlord, nor insist on compensation for non-payment of rent.

Oh shade of Bumble,—3,000 fr. compensation to a beadle for the loss of his nose, bitten off while in the full performance of his duty, in a church at Bord-aux, during a wedding, and by a drunken member of the bridal party, who, with a bottle of champagne, brandished it over his head, swearing by all the gods, he was as sober as a judge. The damages claimed were double the amount awarded, but as the morsel of the nose had been found, washed, and sown on successfully by a surgeon, such was considered an "extenuating circumstance."

Torte Saint-Martin theatre has brought out a fairly spectacular piece in three acts and thirty tableaux.—"The Christmas Tree"—The usual competition exists between the good and bad fairies, that no critic is ever expected to describe, and no auditor to comprehend. The eyes are dazzled with magnificent scenery, and splendid costumes: the decorations are in excellent taste—a circumstance very rare in extravaganzas. Lecoq has written a charming chorus for 100 children, and Jacobe the pretty ballet music. The piece ends with a gigantic Christmas tree, laden with favors, that would satisfy all the children of Paris. The principal rôle of "Bagatelle," is charmingly filled by Mlle. Zulma Bouffar.

Among the most noted in the necrological columns this week is, "The Exhibition building of 1878:" the roof has disappeared: the facade is gone, and nothing remains but a few huge sides, like an old ship laid up aground on a bank, with ribs rotting in the air.

The cabinet makers persist in their strike, and the masters in their lock-out; the former will likely have to yield, the men being skilled artisans, incapable of being replaced, and finding plenty of work in other branches of the wood trade, pending a settlement.

At Bergerac, an old soldier aged 86, has been married to a widow of 57; the villagers supplied the banquet, and cannon were fired in honor of the old fellow's pluck and gallantry.

Victor Hugo's five act tragedy *Torquemade*, will be rehearsed next month. Efforts are being made to keep it back still, in the interests of religious peace. Garibaldi has been allowed to read the manuscript, and pronounces it to be "sublime."

Society is at present discussing a question, as perplexing as that of the Oriental: "a young couple when married, ought they set out for travel, or go directly to their new home?"

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

We notice in the *Choya Shinbun*, that on the 26th ultimo His Majesty the Emperor sent an invitation to His Royal Highness

the Duke of Genoa, to accept an entertainment at the Shiba palace.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that the officials of the Board of Inspection for the Second National Industrial Exhibition held their first meeting on the 17th ultimo. H. E. Sano, Minister of Finance, presided as the Chief Inspector, and H. E. Kuki, Vice Assistant Minister of Education, sat as the Vice Inspector. It was resolved to meet in future every Thursday.

We read in the same paper that the German Consul, and three other German gentlemen, who are professors of the Imperial Agricultural College at Komaba, were entertained at a banquet given in the Audience Hall in the Home Department on the 27th instant. Mr. Sekizawa, Director of the College, presided as host. H. E. Shinagawa, Vice-Assistant Minister for Home Affairs, and Superintendent of the Agricultural College, and many other officials were present.

Another paper states that the local Governors of all cities and prefectures have been ordered to come up to Tokio sometime between the 1st and the 15th of next month.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"We hear that the Chinese Government is well satisfied with the peaceful conditions of the Loochoo question, as offered by our Government, and the Chinese have lost all their anxiety, but Li Hung Chang alone is displeased. We would like to know if this can be true."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that at 8.30 a. m. on Monday the 29th ultimo, His Majesty the Emperor, attended by Their Excellencies Junior Prime Minister Iwakura, and Privy Counsellors General Yamagata and General Yamada, and many other high officials, left the Palace for the Military College; on his arrival there, he had a short rest and then repaired to the shooting ground escorted by Colonel Nagasaka, Acting Director of the College, and witnessed various manoeuvres, after which he took a seat in a tent, and witnessed the marching manoeuvres of the military cadets. Target shooting, fencing by the instructors, and many other exercises followed. His Majesty partook of tiffin, and returned to the palace at about half-past two o'clock.

We notice in the same paper that there will be a musical entertainment in the Imperial palace on the 15th instant, to which the Princes of the Blood, the Prime Ministers, the Privy Counsellors, and the officials of the Imperial Household Department will be invited.

We read in a native paper that it is believed that the Foreign Department intends decreasing the subsidies of all Japanese Legations and the Consulates in the various open cities and ports in foreign countries, by the sum of 150,000 yen for the ensuing year.

We read in the *Mainichi Shinbun* that the Chinese Minister called upon His Excellency Prime Minister Sanjo, at his official residence at Nagata-cho, at about 10.30 a. m. on Sunday last, demanding an interview in order to hand him a document, but the latter being rather indisposed begged to be excused, promising to accept it some other day.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that the shrine for Jinmu Tenno in premises of the Akasaka palace, has been completed, and that Their Majesties the Emperor and the two Empresses lately paid a visit there for the purpose of worship.

Her Majesty the Empress visited the Awoyama palace at about 1 p. m. on Monday last, and returned home about the sun-set.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"We do not know what is the object of the Government in having lately summoned the local Governors, but we hear that a proposal has lately arisen in the Cabinet that in order to remedy the financial crisis, the revenue shall be paid in rice, and consequently the Governors of cities and prefectures have now been summoned to be asked their opinion. We cannot guarantee the truth of the statement."

His Excellency Privy Counsellor General Kuroda, having recovered from his long indisposition, attended at the Daijo Kwan on Tuesday last.

Some changes in the Educational Department are expected to take place before the end of this year.

Another native paper states that His Excellency Privy Coun-

Councillor Okuma called at the U. S. Legation after 6 p.m. and returned home after 8 p.m. on the 29th ultimo.

The same paper relates that Mr. Secretary Go of the Finance Department has repeatedly addressed petitions to His Excellency Privy Councillor Okuma, on the subject of the financial administration.

Another journal says that His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa is to be presented in audience with His Majesty the Emperor to-day at 2 p.m.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The positions of the new fortifications at Kwan-on-zaki have, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, been thoroughly surveyed and their construction is to be commenced at once. A detachment of Sappers, under command of Lieutenant Hanikawa, have been ordered to the locality.

We see in a vernacular journal that Rear-Admiral Hayashi, and the third Secretary of the Kanagawa Kencho, visited the *Vedro Pisani*, yesterday morning.

We gather from a local native paper that the *Amaki Kan* being ready in Nagasaki, will take Minister Hanabusa to Corea. The term of this vessel's station in Corean waters for the protection of the Japanese trade being about to expire, she will shortly be replaced by the *Benjo Kan*.

The *Hosho Kan* having undergone a thorough overhauling in the Yokosuka dockyard, returned last Sunday to her anchorage.

The same paper says that medals and honourable mention have been sent here from France for the Japanese exhibitors who sent their exhibits to the Paris Exhibition of 1877. In Tokio, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and eleven other exhibitors have received medals, and Takagi Gorobei, and nineteen others, honourable mention.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes:—"The Minister of Navy has addressed a memorial to the Cabinet, suggesting that the navy shall be strengthened and that two or three men-of-war always shall be stationed in all parts of Japan, with exception of Yokohama, even in times of peace."

The Pilotage Bureau of the Naval Department intends to make a complete chart of Japan which will be exhibited at the Second National Exhibition in 1881.

The construction of the Naval Observatory at the 5th ward of Iigura, which had been commenced, has been stopped for the present.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that in consequence of the reduction of the budget of the War Department, the Military College has been closed since Tuesday last, and the buildings are to be sold by tender.

The *Akebono Shinbun* states that His Excellency General Oyama, Minister of War, entertained the Foreign Representatives at his private residence at Nagata-cho, Tokio the day before yesterday, the guests amounting to about seventeen.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* contains the following paragraph:—"As we lately mentioned, the number of cocoons received in Yokohama this year amounted to 490,000 cards. Of this number about 210,000 cards have been already sold, whilst about 100,000 cards have been exported direct by native merchants. The remainder amounts to about 180,000 cards, of which only about 50,000 are said to be of good quality. The average price of those sold in Yokohama, is \$1.75 per card."

We notice in the *Akebono Shinbun* that in Nanawo, in the prefecture of Ishikawa, before the recent revision and increase of the saké tax, brewing was conducted on a large scale, but now many of the brewers intend to abandon the business because the increased tax has lessened the demand.

"The following in the return of exports and imports, at Gensan, Corea, from the date of the port being opened until the 30th September last:—

Exports	...	...	...	...	yen 73,600.00
Imports	...	...	...	...	" 73,503.5
Excess of Exports	...	...	...	...	yen 96.44

Of exports, gold-dust alone amounts to 49,957 yen, and of imports, foreign articles amounts to 63,010 yen.

A branch office of the 44th National Bank is, according to a vernacular journal, to be established in Vladivostock.

The same paper says that the number of cocoons exported during the past month amounted to 148,817 cards.

From the commencement of the cocoon season until the 30th of last month 442,820 cards arrived in Yokohama, of which 341,118 cards were exported, up to the despatch of the last French mail steamer *Volga*.

The *Shizuka Maru* arrived in Yokohama, on Tuesday last with the cargo of 174 cases of Tea from the port of Shimizu.

The National Debt Office in the Finance Department forwarded public loan bonds, amounting to ten thousand yen, to the Tokio Facho on the day before yesterday.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"In consequence of the high price of commodities at the present day, it is a matter of great difficulty for the lower classes, who live from hand to mouth, to get their daily bread. The people of Kioto even, whose patience is a proverb, seem to have become tired of their struggle to obtain a livelihood, and suicides, either by drowning or hanging have become wonderfully prevalent lately. On one day no less than thirteen people committed the suicide by hanging themselves." Our contemporary remarks, "the four simple words 'the fall of rice would be a good medicine for this disease.'"

A native contemporary informs its readers that the Tokio Fire Brigade is shortly to be increased by 150 men.

The same paper says that cholera still prevails in the prefecture of Kagoshima; since it broke out in July last forty-three persons have died from the disease.

Another native journal reports that branch telegraph offices are to be established at Oogaki, in the prefecture of Gifu, and at Tamashima, in that of Hiogo.

From the same source we learn that Sapporo in Yesso has been taken as a central position, from which telegraph lines are to be extended in all directions. In order to make the necessary survey for this two officials have been despatched there from the Central Telegraph Department.

The press laws continue active. We notice in a native contemporary that Mr. Tomobe, editor of the *Hochi Shinbun*, was fined ten yen for an offence against the law of libel.

The *Maru Maru Chinban* (the Japanese Punch) published, in its No. 171, the following political caricature. A man is walking over a bridge across a deep valley, when he finds himself beset by snakes and other horrible animals. Full of terror, he is about to fall down into the river at the bottom of the valley. The allusion is to the Japanese Government, represented by the man, who is attacked by and is afraid of the snakes &c., representing the applicants for the establishment of a National Assembly, and the poorer people who are suffering from the present high price of commodities and new taxation, all of whom are dissatisfied with the Government, which is therefore in a critical condition. For having published this picture, Mr. Iwasaki Yoshimasa has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, in conformity with the 18th article of the Press Laws.

Another journal informs its readers that the locomotive engines that have been manufactured at the Railway Department, for the Tsuruga and Sapporo lines, will be sent to their respective destinations as soon as a ship can be chartered to take them.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* tells us that the number of hotels in Tokio and the surrounding five post towns, viz., Shinagawa, Naito-Shinjuku, Itabashi, Senju, and Komatsugawa, amounted to four hundred and fourteen in all in 1879, but it has now increased to sixteen hundred and five. Our contemporary remarks that this is owing to the fact that as the farmers in the interior are becoming wealthier, many of them now come to visit Tokio. Communication both by land and by sea having been much facilitated, many people visit Tokio from different districts for trading purposes. More especially since the commencement of the present year, a large number of applicants for a National Assembly have arrived in the capital from various provinces one after another, which alone may have contributed to a prosperous state of affairs with hotel-keepers.

The same paper writes as follows:—"Winter is fast approaching, that season when the fire-bell so often awakes the

residents of the capital from sleep. The fire-brigades of the different divisions in the city have commenced to take the strictest precautions against fires. From the 1st instant, until the end of April next, in each division, parties of fifteen firemen each commenced keep watch every hour of the night. When heavy winds are blowing patrols of two men each commenced move about the streets, keeping watch against accidents both by day and night.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes the following items from a correspondent in Fusan, Corea:—"We can learn nothing about the doings of the Korean Embassy since their return from Japan, but some of the officials are reported to have said, in conversations, that they could not see why the embassy should make such a long journey as to Japan and then return without having accomplished the object of their mission. We have heard, however, another report to the effect that Choya Toniu (a Korean) recently went from Gensan to the capital, where he remained three days, after which he returned and left for Japan in the *Imaki Kan*, on the 4th November. At the capital the subject of extending foreign intercourse is very deeply discussed, and it is reported that the party of progress has completely defeated their opponents. The people have suddenly acquired a great fear of Russia, and consequently are in much anxiety.

Another correspondent writes from Gensan:—"To-day, the 15th of November, the weather is very cold, and snow is falling in quantity. The buildings for the Japanese Consulate-General have been completed.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"The Kioto Exhibition, established by the citizens of that city in the old premises of the Imperial Palace, which was open from the 1st of April until the 8th of June last, had 2,170 exhibitors, and 106,938 visitors during the above mentioned period. The number of articles exhibited there was 471,796, valued at yen 69,211.76. 410 exhibitors received prizes. The above mentioned Exhibition was first opened in 1875, since when it was annually held there, but as the old palace is now to be removed, the residents of the city, of all classes, intend to establish new buildings for the Exhibition in the same premises at their own expense."

The following statistical report gives the number of births in Tokio during the past month:—Legitimate, 556 males, and 579 females; illegitimate, 37 males, and 19 females.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* has enlarged the size of its paper, and raised the price to 3 sen per copy. We also hear that both the *Nichi Nichi* and the *Hochi Shinbun* are going to follow the example of the *Mainichi Shinbun* from the New Year.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 28th November, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	8,398.77
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	1,170.46
Total .....	"	9,569.23

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	7,999.54
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	1,057.36
Total .....	"	9,056.90

Miles open, 18.

##### KORE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 28th November, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	15,361.61
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	3,353.43

Total .....

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	12,792.03
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	2,226.57

Total .....

Miles open 47.

#### AMERICAN MAIL TELEGRAMS.

St. Petersburg, October 22nd.—The arrest of Warschafsky a well-known capitalist and Purveyor of the Russian army, is in connection with the army supply contract in the last war. It is stated that there is evidence forthcoming to show that Warschafsky defrauded the authorities out of 22,000,000 rubles. Bord, Secretary and Chief Army Administrator during the late war, has also been arrested at Odessa, simultaneously with the arrest of Warschafsky.

Vienna, October 22nd.—The Turks dropped two conditions objected to by the Montegrins, owing to the efforts of the Ambassadors at Constantinople.

Castel Moro, October 22nd.—Prince Nikita has invited all the leading men of the country to a council of war in Cetinje on Saturday.

Berlin, October 22d.—At the election in Saxony for member of the Imperial Parliament, the sitting member (High Conservative) was re-elected, polling 4,221 votes, closely followed by the Socialist candidate with 3,586 votes.

Madrid, October 22d.—The ceremony of Churching the Queen took place at Chapel Royal to day in the presence of a brilliant assemblage and an immense crowd.

Madrid, October 22d.—Earthquake shocks were felt throughout Spain and Portugal to-day. There is a violent storm raging at Lisbon.

Rome, October 22nd.—The distinguished German authoress, Eliza Lin Sardt, committed suicide at Civita Vecchia by throwing herself into the sea.

Rome, October 22nd.—A violent hurricane occurred in the province of Reggio di Calabria. Several houses were washed away. There was some loss of life.

Vienna, October 22nd.—It is reported that in view of the difficulties raised by the Porte, Austria, France and Italy have instructed their ambassadors at Constantinople to remind the Sultan of his promise, which was that the surrender of Duleigne should be unconditional.

Constantinople, October 25th.—The fund for the relief of the Batum refugees at Ismidt is exhausted. The Secretary of the British Embassy reports that all the children are dead, that the women are dying, and the men certain to succumb.

San Buenaventura, October 25th.—Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt here at 10 o'clock last night. The motion did not seem to have any lateral direction, but was a perpendicular upheaval from below.

General Miller and Hon. J. W. McCallum will address the Republicans here to-night.

Cape Town, October 22d.—The Colonial loss in the fighting at the relief of Mafetung was trifling. Previously a party of yeomanry fell into an ambuscade and suffered a loss of 20 killed and 17 wounded.

New York, October 22d.—The *Evening Commercial* says: The number of Chinese frequently seen at the Money Order Department in the New York Post-office led to some inquiry respecting the number and amount of their transactions through this channel. Investigation showed that within the past month the total number of orders issued was 14; the aggregate amount \$562.50; the average, \$80.38. Nearly all of the orders taken were on San Francisco. It is well known that Chinese laundrymen and vendors of all sorts succeed in gathering much money, which they carefully hoard and send to their native country, but there is good evidence, as stated by a Wall-street bullion broker, that their principal dealings are with a sort of head man well known in the region of Mott street, and who has a partner now in Europe.

Chicago, October 23rd.—Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Board of Trade, has completed the census of labour and capital employed in Chicago manufacturing establishments, and returned the same to the United States Census Bureau. There are 3,752 manufactories, employing 113,507 hands, and representing a capital of over eighty million dollars. The number of women employed is 15,718, and boys and girls under 16, 4,797. The value of the product made per annum is \$243,000,000. The value of material used is \$178,000,000. The wages paid are \$37,000,000.

Chicago, October 23rd.—General Grant appeared before the Warren Court of inquiry to day as a witness, but his recollection was not very clear as to the details of the battle of the Five Forks. He was asked as to his order

authorizing General Sheridan to relieve General Warren, but Stickney, Warren's attorney, opposed the personal opinion of the first soldier of the country being used as a weight against his client. General Grant made a statement of his motive in calling in the Fifth Corps to hide General Warren's defects. There was a tilt between the counsel. Some dispatches were produced. General Grant could not say whether General Warren had suggested the attack on the enemy's rear. He found that when officers undertook to think for themselves, instead of obeying orders, it generally led to a defeat. He did not like it, and it had led to the removal of an officer (referring to Warren.) Stickney thereupon insisted on this being stricken out. This part of the testimony was then struck out together with some other answers derogatory to General Warren.

Washington, October 23rd.—In Brooklyn, to-day, a Secret Service officer arrested E. W. Spencer, alias Bill Brockaway, Charles H. Smith and Jos. P. Owens, charged with being concerned in the counterfeiting of \$100 National Bank Notes, also with counterfeiting United States \$1,000 coupon bonds of the issue of '61. Smith has confessed that he engraved the plate from which the bonds were printed, and the counterfeit bonds are in the possession of Doyle in Chicago. He also states that he engraved the plates for several of the counterfeit \$100 notes which recently appeared. The last engraved was on the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce. Owens was the printer of these notes and bonds. Smith claims, in addition, that he engraved plates of the counterfeit \$30 bonds which were put upon the market in 1867, about \$85,000 of which had been taken by Jay, Cooke & Co. before their character was discovered. The examination of the arrested parties is set for Tuesday next. A number of the bonds taken from Doyle in Chicago will be forwarded to Brooklyn, to be used as evidence.

New York, October 23rd.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention refused the application of the Diocese of Virginia for an Assistant Bishop. Resolutions were adopted empowering the Committee on expenses to make necessary arrangements with the railroads for reduced fares, and to raise money for the travelling expenses of the next Convention. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the General Convention of 1883, should be held in Philadelphia. A resolution offered by Rev. Dr. Dix was adopted, calling upon the House of Bishops for information as to whether the ordination of Bishop Riley of the Mexican Branch Catholic Church, was in accord with Article 10 of the Constitution, and also what Creed and Liturgy were used in that diocese.

Cape Town, October 23d.—The Government intends to send large reinforcements to Basutoland.

Cape Town, October 23d.—Following are details of the fight which took place previous to the relief of Mafeking.

An ambuscade of yeomanry were charged by a large body of Basutos, who descended the hills at full speed. A hand to hand fight ensued. The Basutos were armed with assegais, imitating the Zulus, and killed 24 yeomen. Reinforcements arriving, the rebels were repulsed with considerable loss. The Basutos made a second charge at full speed, which was entirely checked by the well directed fire of the Cape Town Rifles. The enemy were estimated to be 8,000 strong. The Basutos are reported to have occupied the country in the rear of the force which relieved Mafeking.

St. Petersburg, October 23rd.—There is a well-founded rumor that in consequence of court intrigues against General Melikoff, he will retire to the Caucasus, and that the Committee of Ministers, which is antagonistic to Melikoff's policy will be reorganized.

The *Russia* has been suspended for publishing the above.

All fortified ports on the Turcoman steppes are fortified and provisioned for six months. Bami is fortified and provisioned very completely. All arrangements are nearly concluded for an attack in less than a month hence, when 9,000 men and 100 guns will advance.

The *Vedomosti* says: There is news from Turkistan that the troops there are to be reinforced by a regiment of Cossacks and a battery of artillery. The sappers and infantry will also be reinforced.

St. Petersburg, October 23d.—An address is being privately signed among students of the University here,

embodying a petition already submitted to the Rector for for presentation to the Minister of Public Instruction. It demands the establishment of special student corporations with the right of making representation to the authorities by deputies; the right of holding periodical meetings the right of association for objects to be submitted to the authorities; the institution of a Court of Honor, for the purpose of expelling offenders from the University; the right of participating in the deliberations of the Council of Professors, and finally, demands that no student shall be subject to summary treatment by the police, or reported without previous cognizance of the Rector without having expelled from the University.

New York, October 25th.—In the Protestant Episcopal Convention to-day the Committee on the State of the Church presented, through the Rev. Dr. Vandusen, their report to the House of Deputies. The committee say: "While we would not diminish but rather increase all the appliances and instrumentalities for carrying the blessings of the Gospel to the Western States and Territories; while aborigines of this land, mostly found there, are receiving our sympathy and aid and arousing increased zeal in their civilization and evangelization, why is it that the Southern Dioceses, depressed and impoverished, receive no more of the church's benefactions, and are left to carry on their mission work with little more assistance than can be secured within their own limits? Why is it that the condition of four millions of colored men, now clothed with the elective franchise, eligible to all places of trust, to our Legislatures, to seats in Congress, or acting in many instances as teachers of the young, should awaken far less enthusiasm and calls forth not more liberality than it does?" The Committee, in concluding their remarks on his subject, invoke the attention of the whole Church to this inconsistency and inequality in the interest, sympathy and charity of the Church. The report further censures the tendency of the clergy to frequent places of amusement and adrodate tendencies which are inconsistent with ministerial fidelity, and approach the realms of worldly conformity, levity and indifference. They mention theatricals, dances and suppers as a means to draw money to carry on church work. They believe these practices destroy public respect for many teachers of our holy religion, and appeal to motives from which men should not act in the Redeemer's service. The report was adopted and sent to the House of Bishops.

Rome, October 25th.—The *Liberta Italia* announces that General Garibaldi and his son Menotti have withdrawn their resignations as members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Rome, October 25th.—The Pope on Sunday, in receiving former pontifical functionaries, energetically reaffirmed his right to temporal power, and described the fête to commemorate the entry of Italian troops into Rome as "accursed."

Vienna, October 25th.—Negotiations are resumed at Mirbarza, Montenegrin Territory, which is more conveniently situated for communication with Scutari than Rjeka. The Porte submitted three other stipulations referring to military measures, in place of the two withdrawn. Riza Pasha proposed that the Montenegrins should advance on Duleigno by a circuitous route instead of passing before Mazura Heights, in order to avoid a collision with the Albanians encamped there.

Pesth, October 25th.—There is a Ministerial crisis at Belgrade, caused by Austria threatening to entirely close her frontier against Serbia should she not meet her engagements on the conclusion of the treaty of commerce.

Paris, October 25th.—M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, at first gave permission for a public meeting on the Cisse affair, but afterwards prohibited the meeting. Some six hundred persons, however, assembled on Sunday, and were dispersed by the police.

The Cabinet Council rescinded the permission granted by Constans, Minister of the Interior, for a public meeting on the General de Cisse affair, deeming it monstrous to allow Communists to publicly vilify a General whose honorable career was not effaced by certain indiscretions.

New York, October 23th.—The report of the Executive Committee to the members of the Provisional Inter-oceanic Canal Society on the present condition and prospects of the Nicaragua Canal, just issued in pamphlet form, sets forth the following among other statements: As soon as the concession was made by the Nicaragua Congress this com-

mittee sent one of its members to London and Paris to confer with financial firms. Satisfactory interviews were had with many lending financiers of the world. It is generally conceded that subscriptions in this country of, say \$15,000,000, to the Nicaragua Canal stock, and guarantees of protection by the United States, which indeed is fully provided for in the treaty stipulation with Nicaragua, would secure in Europe any amount necessary for the completion of the canal. Its comparative small cost will enable the company to earn paying dividends upon rates of toll that would be ruinous to the Panama enterprise, without crediting any amount for passenger business, and without an allowance for the growth of business and population of the Pacific States in the interval of the canal construction. We have found a traffic actually awaiting its opening amounting to 3,706,426 tons, about most of which there is very little room for dispute or doubt; but the committee prefers to adopt 3,000,000 tons as the basis of estimates, while still omitting all passenger traffic, and not making reference to the valuable land grants. A charge of \$2 per ton for canal tolls, and of fifty cents for all other charges, would give a business of \$6,000,000 receipts; \$75,000 for expenses of a business of \$6,000,000 net gain, or eight per cent. upon \$75,000,000. A business of \$2,000,000 would, after deducting for expenses, net nearly five per cent on the capital invested.

Paris, October 25th.—The Tribunal of Conflicts will meet on the 6th of November to decide the Jesuit question, and unless the arguments are very long, a decision in one case, which will govern all, will be given the same day.

London, October 22nd.—A railway train from Dortmund, Westphalia, to Berlin to-day, was precipitated down an embankment. Two persons were killed and twenty-six injured.

London, October 22nd.—The steamer *Ceylon*, Captain Robinson, arrived at Bristol from Montreal. She experienced fearful weather and lost two-thirds of her cattle and sheep. Her decks were swept, boats were lost, hatches smashed and cargo damaged.

London, October 22nd.—The whole block of buildings in Russell street, was burned to-day. Loss, \$250,000.

Paris, October 23rd.—General de Cissey is now here. M. Gambetta favours a searching inquiry into the case. The scandal is assuming immense proportions.

Dublin, October 23rd.—The indictments against the Land League will include 200 speeches, drafted testimony of 350 witnesses, and various newspaper articles.

London, October 25th.—At Newmarket to-day the first Welter handicap was won by Milan; Brotherhood second, Forager third. Thirteen horses ran, including Sandford's Mirth.

The nursery handicap was won by Grisot; Don Fulanos second, Don Zella third. Twenty-five horses ran, including Moss Davis and Idea, both of whom were unplaced.

Thebals won the Criterion stakes.

London, October 25th.—The *Times* summarizes Parnell's argument in his speech yesterday at Galway as meaning that crime and outrage are justified by the determination of the Government to keep the peace and the refusal of the House of Lords to pass the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill, and says: It is impossible to mistake the meaning of such an argument or the purpose of the man who uses it. The condition of Ireland and the temper of the men who are criminally misleading the people calls for immediate attention.

London, October 25th.—Matthew Harris, a speaker at the Land meeting at Galway yesterday, asked whether it were better one bad man be shot or hundreds of families be driven from Ireland, and said that after witnessing the evictions of farmers, he had resolved, if the farmers shot landlords like partridges, he would never say a word against it. His speech was received with cheers. He then denounced the agent by name, but was mildly rebuked by the Chairman of the meeting.

Queenstown, October 25th.—Parnell, speaking at a banquet at Galway to-day, said: "I feel convinced if ever you call upon your countrymen in America for aid, and show them there is a fair chance of success, you will have their trained and organized assistance for breaking the British yoke."

Dublin, October 27th.—At the weekly meeting of the Land League yesterday, John Dillon, member of Parlia-

ment for Tipperary, presiding, the reporter of the *Ulster Gazette*, a Conservative journal, was ordered to withdraw. Letters were read from Justin McCarthy and Frank Hugh O'Donnell, both members of Parliament, expressing a desire to join the League. A resolution was passed reciting that in view of the prosecutions of the League, the Irish race throughout the world are called to answer these coercive measures by a resolute organization, and requesting Mr. Davitt to remain in America for the purpose of directing a great responsive movement among Irishmen there.

At a meeting of the Dublin diocesan synod a resolution was passed urging the Government to take measures to protect their Protestant countrymen. A copy of the resolution was sent to Gladstone.

The law officers of the Crown held a consultation in Dublin to-day, and it is reported here to-night that they decided to cause more arrests of Land-Leaguers immediately. The warrants were issued, and they will be enforced, in the morning. It is believed that the arrests will be privately made, but that bail will be taken. Parnell and Dillon, it is said, will be the first to be arrested. In view of the threatened secrecy of the proceedings the Land-Leaguers are naturally greatly excited. It is stated that the prosecution will begin formally on Tuesday.

New York, October 27th.—From Rio de Janeiro come advices that there have been great inundations in the Santa Catharina colonies, caused by the overflow of the river Itajabai. The loss of property is immense. A hundred houses, many mills and all the bridges were destroyed, and the crops carried away. Great distress prevails among the colonists. A few lives were lost.

London, October 27th.—A dispatch from Teheran reports that a son of Sheik Abdullah was killed in an attack on the entrenchments of Morngha. The Persian reliefs are ten days' march from Urmiah.

Paris, October 27th.—The *Monde* says: The Pope has written to the Archbishop of Paris, deploring the decrees against the religious communities and their application.

London, October 27th.—A correspondent of the *Standard* at Paris learns from an authentic source that General Farre, Minister of War, minutely inquired into the conduct of General De Cissey and submitted a report of the investigation to M. Gambetta. It was then decided not to prosecute General De Cissey. The De Cissey incident had its origin in a charge made in the Paris *Gaulois* that Lieutenant-Colonel Jung had abstracted State papers from the Ministry of War and delivered them to the German Government. The allegation was made on the strength of a private conversation between General Ney, Duc d'Elcheingen and Ivan de Woestyne of the *Gaulois*. Jung sued De Woestyne, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1000*fr.* and 5000*fr.* damages. During the course of the trial, Allon, counsel for Jung, and Lachaud, counsel of De Woestyne, stated that General De Cissey, while Minister of War, was completely under the influence of the Baroness de Kaulla, whom Jung had married and from whom he had separated. She it was who was in the habit of transmitting information from the French Minister of War to the German military authorities. The testimony showed that there was not the slightest foundation for the inference that she had renewed her relations with her husband, or that information of any kind had been conveyed by him to the German Government.

At the time of these revelations General De Cissey was in command of the Eleventh Army Corps. The affair led to his resignation of his command. In so doing he issued an exoneratory order, which drew down on him a public censure from General Farre, Minister of War. De Cissey is obnoxious to the radicals. A number of them obtained permission from M. Constans to hold a meeting in Paris on Sunday to express their sentiments regarding De Cissey. This permission was, however, revoked by the Cabinet. Some six hundred persons assembled, but were dispersed by the police. General De Cissey is a distinguished officer. He has been in service for forty-five years. He fought with valor before Metz in 1870. He contested to the last the party of Bazaine, and vehemently opposed the policy of capitulation. He was taken prisoner by the Germans, and on his release was at once put in command of the army of Versailles, which put down the Commune. He gave Henri Rochefort in particular much reason to hate him, and the editor of *L'Intransigent* is now paying off the score. As

Minister of War he had much to do with the scheme of military reorganization that M. Thiers had projected, having introduced the study of German into the army and improved its weapons in many respects. But he happened to make a great many enemies, who, when he retired in 1876, threw doubt on the pretext of ill health which he alleged as the cause of his retirement.

Paris, October 22th.—The second of the March decrees was still further put into execution to-day. The Franciscans have been expelled from their establishments in Rennes and Avignon. At the latter place the police were obliged to force doors and demolish barricades. The work of ejection lasted three hours. The Superior declared that he owned the building, but he was nevertheless expelled. There was considerable excitement. Fourteen persons, including eight women were arrested. The Superior of the Capuchins at Perpignan on the appearance of the police pronounced an excommunication.

London, October 28th.—A dispatch from Meshed states that 20,000 Kurds under Sheik Abdallah are advancing on Tabriz. They are now at Maragha. They have massacred the entire population of So-Uj-Bolak. The garrison of Tabriz is only 2,000 strong. Re-enforcements of 7,000 men and twenty guns with five Austrian officers, under command of an uncle of the Shah, has been hurriedly sent from Teheran.

A dispatch from Teheran says that the first Kurd division has evaded the Tabriz troops and has gone south in the direction of Hamadan. The Teheran division has gone to encounter it. The Kurds occupy 3000 square miles of Persian territory.

Buenos Ayres, October 28th.—All the provincial armies are to be abolished. The proposal has been made in Congress to grant a subsidy of \$100,000 yearly to Roach's line of steamers between Buenos Ayres and New York.

Pesth, October 28th.—In the Budget Committee of the Hungarian delegation to-day, Baron Von Haymerle, replying to a question, said that if after the settlement of the military affairs connected with the surrender of Duleigno, and after the withdrawal of the Turks, Montenegro should not have occupied the debated territory within a certain short period, the naval demonstration would cease, and Austria would not participate in any steps which might lead her into further complications, or into warlike action against the Porte.

London, October 28.—Floods are reported from Monmouthshire, Oxfordshire and other parts of the country. The floods at Leeds have stopped several mills and hundreds of persons are thrown out of employment. A terrible south-western gale is reported from Plymouth last night. Daybreak showed five vessels stranded, but the crews were saved. The brig *John May*, from Bull, River, S. C., for Friedelshstadt, drove alongside of Batten breakwater this morning and remains there. Captain Michel was drowned while endeavoring to get on shore. At Bradford there was a heavy rain and snow storm and railway traffic was impeded. At Leicester the rain began to fall on Tuesday evening and has continued since, flooding the low-lying districts. Winlock experienced thirty-six hours' heavy rain. Many houses are flooded. At 6 p.m. the gas suddenly went out, leaving the whole town in darkness. At Oldham there was a heavy snowstorm. At South Shields there was a heavy sea. Fishing boats were unable to go out, and ships put back to the harbor. In the woods of Sussex the low-lying lands present the aspect of lakes, while in Warwickshire the waters in some places extend as far as the eye can reach. Hundreds of acres are submerged, the roads are under water and traffic is much interrupted. At Scilla last evening the barometer fell to 28.60.

There have been serious floods at Barbary, Bourlemont, Chestall, Coleshill, Derby and Darlington, causing much damage to the crops and other property. The telegraph wires in Edinburgh were blown down, and the new pier works at Hartlepool were seriously damaged. Thousands of acres of land are inundated in various parts of Leicestershire. Many of the Shields trawlers are missing, and it is feared that their crews, numbering in all fifty-two men, have been lost. Numerous vessels have been wrecked during the storm on various parts of the coast with loss of life.

London, October 29th.—A Cape Town despatch says: Magistrate Hope and his two clerks were murdered while

witnessing a war dance. The Government has called out 3,000 more colonial troops. The Basuto chief Leruthodi's village was stormed and burned on the 22nd instant. The rebel losses were considerable. Our loss is one killed and ten wounded. Volunteers are moving into Transkei to suppress the outbreak in which Mr. Welch was murdered.

Paris, October 29th.—There was seven hours of continuous rain yesterday in the city of Reggio di Calabria, Italy. Seventeen persons were killed in two neighboring villages, their cottages being swept down.

Kandahar, October 29th.—The Chief Commissioner in his report to the Viceroy of India says: The aversion of the population to the Ameer is undeniable. Annexation would at first encounter opposition, but judicious arrangements would probably reconcile the people to our rule. The Sirdars believe that Yakooob Khan will be unable to make another attack for two years, when probably he will attack Cabul. The Commissioner thinks Candahar more advantageous than Cabul as a centre of British influence.

London, October 30th.—In a terrific storm on Thursday and yesterday fifty vessels were wrecked between Spurn Head and Horsea. Twelve vessels were stranded near Winchelsea. A vessel under bare poles drove through a new pier at Winchelsea and carried away fifty yards of the structure. At Horsea a brig fouled with the new pier and was damaged to the extent of £9000. There has been a large number of shipwrecks, attended with great loss of life, on various parts of the coast.

New York, October 30th.—The *World's* cable dispatch says: The Czar's marriage with the Princess Dolgorouki is pronounced a myth in Russian circles here. Though the officials at the Russian Embassy solemnly deny that the Czar is in an alarming state of health, it is generally believed that his physical and mental prostration is so great that his death is likely to occur at any moment.

St. Petersburg, October 30th.—The most important Nihilist trials are approaching. They are those of the authors of the Moscow explosion, the designer of the dynamite mine, and the Nihilist Congressmen from Lipetsk and Tamboff who resolved on taking the Czar's life.

Berlin, October 30.—Three days ago the socialists determined to evacuate Hamburg, and discontinue their printing arrangements there. During the last few days the Berlin police have seized several thousand revolutionary pamphlets, including copies of the *Zurich Social Democrat* and the *London Freiheit*.

Castel Nuevo, October 30th.—Seven thousand Montenegrins are collecting near Autivari, and will probably attack Duleigno shortly.

Constantinople, October 30th.—The Sultan thinks the relations with England will soon be restored and harmony will prevail.

The populace of Varua, Bulgaria, having assembled before the French Consulate hoisting and throwing mud at the French coat-of-arms, the French Ambassador has ordered a gunboat to proceed to that place.

London, October 30th.—A lifeboat capsize yesterday in the harbor of Wells, Norfolk country. Eleven of the crew were drowned.

Paris, October 30th.—There have been expulsions of various orders at Toulon, Lille, Carpentras and Marseilles to-day. The authorities in two instances were compelled to force the doors. No serious disturbance occurred.

Teheran, October 31.—It is officially announced that the garrison of Urumiah has been relieved by 4,000 Persian troops, the Kurds retreating southward. Only seven villages in the Selmos district escaped devastation. Four hundred Kurds pillaged the country to within twenty miles of Tabriz.

London, October 31.—A Tehran dispatch says: The Kurds besieging Urumiah have been defeated with great loss. They have evacuated the whole district of Urumiah. The Kurdish chiefs occupying the Vardjbulak district have surrendered to the commander of Tabriz. The troops are near Magagha. The troops have also evacuated Sundjbulak.

London, October 31st.—Later news from Cape Town contradicts the report of the murder of Mr. Welch, a magistrate at Tiolo. He was compelled, however, to take refuge in the jail. A force has been sent to his relief.

London, October 31st.—The gravity of the situation in Ireland occupies English attention almost to the exclusion of

the foreign and colonial difficulties. The reports during the week from Dublin conflict alike respecting the prosecutions of Land League leaders and the policy of the Irish Executive touching the whole question. The latest accounts says that the Government intends to indict only six of the leading agitators, Mr. Parnell included.

Growing impatience is manifested by the Irish landlords in regard to what they consider to be hesitation on the part of the Government. This impatience is shared by the English public, who begin to suspect that the agitation is directed not against bad landlords merely, but so far as it is agrarian, and not political, against the principle of ownership in land except by actual occupiers who cultivate the soil. Threatening letters multiply daily. No one of them has affected public opinion more than that which has compelled Lord Clancurry to abandon his estate, although he was engaged in no quarrel with his tenants or laborers, nor had not raised the rents or evicted the occupiers. He was ever popular personally, and considerate towards everybody. His sole supposed offence is that he attempted to farm lands when the lease fell in, and a new tenant could be obtained. The authorities finally warned him that it was impossible for them to guarantee his safety. An impression no less deep has been produced by the letters of the special commissioner of the *Daily News* from Mayo. His accounts, which are equally picturesque and impartial, reveal that an immense majority of the population are banded together to ruin every obnoxious landlord or agent. No case has produced a greater sensation than that of Mr. Baycott, Lord Erne's agent. His offence consisted in serving processes on defaulting tenants. The penalty attempted was the ruin of Baycott, who is himself a large farmer. All his laborers have been compelled to leave him, and the domestics have been driven from his house. His crops are rotting on the ground, and his cattle are starving. Tradesmen refuse to supply bread or meat to his family. Mr. Baycott and his family are doing shepherds' duty. His fortune and life are alike imperilled, because he refuses to betray or desert Lord Erne. Under similar threats Mr. Simpson, a Scotch farmer, heretofore leasing 2,200 acres from Lord Lucan, has been driven from the country, and nobody has been allowed to take his farm. Lord Lucan's own life has been menaced, because he undertakes to cultivate his own land. This old man of 80 years exists only under police protection, and rides about his farm accompanied by a brace of constables. The Marquis of Sligo, who owns the adjoining estate, has been driven abroad and his agent has been shot at. It is reported that Lord Ardilan, who returned to Ireland, intending to reside on his own property in the same country, finds that he cannot remain there, though he is spending hundreds of pounds for the relief of his tenantry. Mr. Burke, his agent, is unable to stir abroad without police protection.

The Land League leaders continue to deny their responsibility for violence alleging—perhaps truly—that it is not themselves but the Ribbon lodges which commit the murders. This sinister name has quite suddenly reappeared. Whether Ribbonmen or not, the whole population of the disturbed country are armed to the teeth. The Land League meetings are mostly peaceable, the peasantry concealing their arms under advice from the leaders and the Government concealing its police from fear of precipitating a collision. A very small part of the intelligence reaching the Government in Dublin is allowed to be made public. Still less is known respecting the intentions of the Executive, if intentions they have. Mr. Forster, though profoundly impressed with the danger of the situation, is hampered by his pledge not to propose measures of coercion without submitting measures of conciliation for the relief of the tenants simultaneously. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham on Tuesday, reiterated the assertion that the Government would not be deterred from reforming the land laws by the League outrages. Apologists for the Ministry have hitherto said, privately, that the League prosecutions, though not expected to result in convictions, would supply a basis for a future appeal to Parliament to suspend the *habens corpus* or renew the Coercion Act. A recent conversation with a Cabinet Minister, however, indicates no such purpose on the part of the Government. The Ministers exhausted their vigor in resolving on these prosecutions, and beyond them they have no ulterior purpose and no definite policy for insuring protection to

life or property. It is impossible to say what they may have decided to attempt, but hitherto the individual Ministers have manifested a repugnance to any measure of effective repression, hence no Cabinet meeting is held or summoned, and no heed is paid to the swiftly augmenting anger of the English people.

Paris, November 1st.—The agitation against the enforcement of the religious decrees is increasing, protests being signed in Paris and other Departments. Several more magistrates have resigned in consequence of the decrees. In Marseilles 1,500 leading merchants have signed a protest against the expulsion of the religious congregations. The further enforcement of the decrees has been postponed until Wednesday on account of the festivals of All Saints and All Souls.

The municipality of Paris, despite the strong protests of the moderate section, has commenced the discussion of a scheme for substituting an elected Mayor for the twenty district Mayors now nominated by the General Government, and for rendering municipalities almost independent of the Government.

General De Cisse, in his actions against the *Intransigent* and the *Petit Parisien*, claims 25,000 francs damages for each of the alleged libels upon him published in those journals.

The Dominican monks who conduct the College of Soreze have by special permission of the Pope, been released from their monastic vows by the General Superior of the Order. They have been enrolled among the secular clergy of the diocese of Albi, and as such have been re-entrusted with the schools which they formerly conducted as monks.

London, November 1st.—One hundred and eighty-six British and foreign wrecks were reported last week. Of these, 161 vessels were lost on the British coast.

New York, November 1st.—A special to the *World* from London, November 1st, says: Healy and Walsh, the Land-Leaguers, disappointed their antagonists bitterly yesterday. The large and enthusiastic meeting which was held in their behalf, as these misapprehensions were announced, in the neighborhood of Bantry, County Cork, yesterday afternoon, was fairly peaceable and well conducted. Healy and Walsh returned to Bantry to-day to stand their trial. It is the general opinion of all parties that the Government blundered in arresting them on such a charge, as either Manning or the agent of the land has since virtually admitted that the facts were misrepresented to the authorities. Both Healy and Walsh have begun suits against the Government for false imprisonment. The hearing to-day was attended by a vast concourse of Nationalists, who came into Bantry after yesterday's meeting, and the streets in the vicinity of the courtroom were crowded with them. The fact that to-day was a Catholic holiday helped to fill the town. There were hundreds of constabulary within easy distance of the centre of interest, but as far as has yet been learned there was no occasion for their services, the people being in commendable good-humor and disposed to look upon the legal proceedings in the light of a farce, from which the Government, no doubt, wishes itself well rid. The formal hearing was conducted before seven magistrates sitting as a Court of Sessions, and occupied but very little time. The prosecution declared that when the defendants visited Manning, they frightened him by telling him his crop would be left to rot if he did not surrender the farm to the evicted tenants. This the defendants denied. The hearing resulted in the accused being held for trial. In order to establish their action for false imprisonment they refused to give bail, though there were any number of offers of financial assistance, and they were committed, as demanded by the counsel for the prosecution. It is believed here that the charge against them will never be pressed in the Superior Court, and that they will soon be at liberty.

New York, November 2.—A *World* special from London says: I learn this morning through reliable sources that the German Government has just decided that the treaty of 1868 with the United States shall not be recognized as affecting Alsace and Lorraine, and that naturalized citizens of the United States residing in the New German provinces shall be subject not only to military duty but shall be fined and imprisoned for non-service. One naturalized American citizen has been already arrested and is now in prison. The German Governor proposes not to give him

up. A strong feeling is being manifested about the matter, but our Legation at Berlin is powerless.

New York, November 2th.—A special to the *World* from London, November 1st, says: It is understood that at the Guildhall banquet on Lord Mayor's Day, the 9th inst., Gladstone will deliver a most important speech in reply to the usual message of "Her Majesty's Ministers," on the subject of the Irish land agitation and the claims of Greece under the Treaty of Berlin. It is likely that, with reference to the grave condition of affairs in Ireland, the Premier will announce in emphatic terms the intention of the Government to crush anarchy and enforce the law at whatever cost.

Dublin, November 2nd.—The police and people quarreled at Hendford, and many were seriously injured. The house of a priest who opposes the Land League has been sacked.

Limerick, November 2nd.—It is rumoured that Dillon is arrested.

New York, October 29th.—A London telegram says: I have the best authority for the statement that Forster, the Irish Secretary, and the leading spirit of the anti-Land-League fight, is particularly anxious to bring Parnell and Dillon before the courts. It is said that he wishes to get Parnell out of the way at any rate, and is firmly impressed with the belief that if that agitator is once imprisoned his following will fall to pieces. The excitement throughout Ireland is intense, and there is scarcely a doubt but that bloodshed will follow the arrest of any of the leading agitators. I am informed that the details of Gladstone's Irish bill will depend entirely upon the conclusions of the land tenantry commission.

An enthusiastic meeting of the loyal inhabitants of the counties of Antrim, Belfast and Down was held at Belfast last night. Seven thousand people were present. Resolutions were adopted denouncing agitation and assassination.

Paris, October 29th.—A dispatch from Ragnan says: The inhabitants of Duleigno have declared their determination to resist the Turkish regulars, and have occupied St. George's bridge over the Rhodan river in order to oppose the advance of the regulars. Riza Pasha is making dispositions of his troops to prevent the mountaineers from assisting the people of Duleigno.

London, November 1st.—News is received from the west coast of Africa of the death of Chuch, Governor of the Whydahist. His funeral will be celebrated by a massacre of natives, after which the King had announced his intention of holding a grand celebration in memory of his father. The celebration will last four months, during which 200 captured chiefs will be beheaded. The English have refused to go to the celebration.

London, November 1st.—Sheik Abdullah has sent a communication to the American missionaries in Kermah, requesting them to hoist the American flag over their mission building, in order that they may be recognized and respected when the city is attacked by the Kurds.

Copenhagen, November 1st.—Another terrific hurricane, accompanied by a blinding snowstorm, has passed over Denmark. The railways are blocked and a score of wrecks are reported.

London, November 1st.—A dispatch from Berlin says that 10,000 troops have concentrated at Khabarovka, on the Russian shore of the Pacific, in view of a possible war with China.

London, November 2nd.—The ex-Empress Eugenie has sold the "Villa Eugenie," a plain two-storied residence on an elevation near the sea at the famous little watering place of Biarritz, on the Bay of Biscay, where she and Napoleon III. spent part of the summer regularly from the time of their marriage until the overthrow of the empire. The price paid by the purchaser, whose name has not been made public, is said to be £100,000, and the ex-imperial estate will be cut up into building lots and resold.

London, November 2nd.—In the sculling match between Laycock of Australia and Hosmer of Boston, Mass., for 2000, over the Thames champion sculler the Bostonian was defeated. Laycock rowed easily and won by three lengths. The weather was splendid and the river perfectly still.

A royal yacht and regatta will be held on the Thames. All the arrangements have been made except the details.

London, November 2nd.—At the Court a silver at Maitland, Thomas McGrath, member of the United States Navy,

who killed a man in an affray at Gravesend August last, has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. It was proved on trial that McGrath was greatly provoked and had borne a good character.

London, November 2nd.—The score of the walking match at 3 o'clock p.m. was as follows: Rowell 210 miles; Littlewood, 172; Dobler, 201; Howard, 160.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

### THE FORTHCOMING FOREIGN LOAN.

(Translated from the *Sei Dan*.)

TO be a statesman in the true sense of the word it is absolutely necessary for a man to have full reliance on himself, paying no attention to the opinions of the public, and never wavering from his principles, whether they obtain praise or blame. No marvel, whether as high as a mountain or as broad as the world, can shake his steady purpose, so that his conduct is a guide and example for a nation for thousands of generations. How is it possible for a man of ordinary life, bent only on his own personal ends, to attain such excellence? The Chinese sage Kanshi said, "There are but few men in this life who can pursue any fine of conduct without fear of what their own family will say of it; in a nation there will be but one man who will adhere strictly to the course he has set himself without dreading the disapproval of his fellow-countrymen; and daring a hundred thousand years there will be but one man who will enforce his opinions with determination even if the whole world should be convulsed in consequence."

We ourselves once expressed the opinion that a foreign loan should be raised and the paper currency drawn from circulation so as to clear away the financial difficulty on the one side and to save us from poverty on the other. Those ignorant of the principles of political economy at once said that such a course would result in the export of our labours abroad to benefit the pockets of foreigners, and in support of their argument quoted the examples of Turkey and Egypt, attributing the cause of the poverty of these two countries to their having raised foreign loans. They did not realize however that a loan thus raised can be put to disadvantageous as well as advantageous uses, and it is in the former way that these two countries spent it, while Japan would apply it advantageously. Their opinions simply tend, therefore, to bewilder the public. We, however, felt certain that the true principles of reason could never disappear any more than can a metal or a stone, and that sooner or later, a foreign loan would be raised, thus trusting in ourselves and never wavering from our opinions, after the example of the statesman mentioned above. We have lately heard that our Government, with a view of settling the financial crisis, has laid down a plan for the reduction of expenditure and thus opened a way towards the negotiation of a foreign loan and our observations on the subject, agreeing, as will be seen, with principles of right, the public will no longer oppose it, and in a very short time negotiations can be entered into. This is indeed a matter of congratulation, and we would here mention the economic propositions suggested:—

1st.—That the income of specie shall be thoroughly calculated and its expenditure controlled as much as possible.

In accordance with our present financial arrangements about 3,500,000 yen in specie is paid in annually to the Treasury and between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 yen is collected for the instalments of the present foreign loans, while about 3,500,000 yen is required for the expenditure of the different Government Departments. In such a state of affairs the treasury must always be in want of specie; in future, therefore, we consider that the total amount of specie required for the loan and the Government expenditure as well, ought not to exceed 3,500,000 yen.

2nd.—That a saving of about 10,000,000 yen shall be effected every year as follows:—

The Central Government intends diminishing the budgets of all the Government Departments by 2,500,000 yen from the beginning of the next fiscal year, and expects to have a surplus of 4,000,000 yen from the revision of the salt tax. Another item of 1,500,000 yen increase is expected in con-

sequence of the expenditure for the construction and repairs of local Government offices in all Cities and Prefectures, and penal establishments having been transferred to the local taxes, from the expenditure of the Central Government. If to these sums be added the sum of 2,000,000 yen annually provided for the withdrawal of the paper currency, a total of 10,000,000 yen will be given.

Again, in accordance with these economic proposals, the Central Government issued a notification from the Council of State dated the 5th of November, ordering that all affairs connected with the executive are to be conducted in as simple a manner as possible, that no new enterprises are at present to be started, and those that have been actually commenced are to be reduced to the lowest limit. In the various Departments the following reductions are intended :—

Home Department .....	120,000 yen.
Finance " .....	120,000 "
War " .....	250,000 "
Naval " .....	150,000 "
Educational " .....	200,000 "
Public Works " .....	120,000 "

Total ..... 960,000 "

All these Departments were ordered to send in their budgets by the 30th ultimo, with suggestions for making the necessary reductions. It will thus be seen that from this source the Government desires to bring into the treasury an annual saving of 960,000 yen. On the same day, another notification was sent to the Home, Finance, and Public Works Departments and the Colonization Commission with instructions to sell all factories in their hands to private firms, with a view to economy.

It is there fore to be seen that the Central Government contemplates extraordinary economy in order to effect a saving of 10,000,000 yen. It is not yet settled, however, as to whether the Government intends withdrawing paper currency to that amount from circulation and burning it in the premises of the Government Printing Office, as was done before, or whether it will be applied to the purchase of produce to be shipped direct to Europe and America in return for specie. Both these measures would however be far too slow to effectually remedy the present pressing crisis. For instance the notifications referred to, take effect from the 14th fiscal year of Meiji, so that the Government cannot avail itself of the saving of 10,000,000 yen until after the 17th month of the 14th fiscal year (i. e. July 1881).

Shall we reduce the paper currency by withdrawing from circulation and burning 10,000,000 yen? the amount now afloat is no less than 140,000,000 yen, to reduce which to 100,000,000 yen only, would take four years, that is to say until after the 12th month of the 18th year of Meiji (1885). What! four years to remedy a present and pressing crisis! Is not that rather too slow?

Shall we then adopt another method; purchase produce with our 10,000,000 yen and convert it into specie by exporting it abroad? the amount, in specie, would not exceed six or seven millions, and can any one dream of clearing off our mountain-high load of debt with that trivial sum? It is not only insufficient, but when scattered over the country, would actually open the way for the import of foreign articles and prevent the encouragement of our own industries. As both these two suggestions are thoroughly impracticable, there remains but one available course which is the negotiation of a foreign loan upon the basis of this annual saving of 10,000,000 yen and this is why, after reading the government orders for effecting economy, we asserted confidently that the way for a foreign loan has been opened, and that its negotiation is close at hand. A country that contemplates raising a foreign loan must have the necessary funds for repaying both interest and principle. This was not the case with Turkey and Egypt and we assert therefore that they abused the advantages offered them. Our country, however, has the necessary capital, and moreover there are many foreign capitalists willing to lend. "In time of want borrow, and in time of plenty, lend." This is a true principle of political economy. The simple step of negotiating a foreign loan will prove sufficient to remedy our financial crisis: why should we trouble ourselves about adopting other trifling measures instead?

## UPON THREATENING DEMANDS.

(Translated from the *Choya Shimbun*.)

OUR readers may have noticed in our miscellaneous column, which always contains something of general interest, the following item communicated by a correspondent :—

"Even though an application may in itself be made in an improper manner and the movers of it act rudely and wrongfully, yet if a number of persons form a conspiracy, and enforce their demands upon some one, he is obliged perforce to yield, as if the demand was just and reasonable in order to avoid consequences. I hear that the employés of the *Echo du Japon* have hitherto received their wages in kinsatzu, but owing to the present depreciation of paper and the consequent rise in the price of all commodities, they have been greatly troubled, and have made repeated requests to the proprietor of the paper for a increase of salary, but he, feeling the fall of kinsatzu equally as much, found himself in great difficulties also, and being unable to raise the subscription to his paper, was compelled to evade the question. His employés thereupon lost their temper and some of them drew up a circular and sent it round, stating that in order to consider the necessity of their wages being raised, a meeting would be held at a certain house. This was arranged and the meeting took place, about fifty or sixty people being present. The president addressed them as follows, in an excited manner: "We must now form a league and send in a demand to our employers to the effect we must in future be paid in Mexican dollars, as if you were at par with them, and say that if our request be not instantly complied with, we, the members of the league, will at once leave our office; let those in favour of my motion hold up their hands."

"Before this words were fairly spoken, everyone present held up their hands in approval. The league's then vowed not to break their compact and went straight to the office of the paper in a state of great confusion and excitement. Arriving there, they surrounded the proprietor, and forcibly pressed their demands upon him. He was much surprised and angered, but finding himself helpless to resist them, he could do nothing. Realizing that to pay them as many Mexicans as they had until then received yen per month, would entail serious loss, he explained the circumstances of the case to them at great length, and, at last, succeeded in arranging to pay them in kinsatzu for the future, at an increase of sixty-seven per cent., with which concession the members of the league retired highly satisfied.

"When the staff of the *Herald* heard that the employés of a French newspaper had conspired and succeeded in obtaining a concession by making a forcible demand upon their proprietor, they considered it to be a disgrace that they, belonging to an English office, should remain supine and not make similar exertions. This opinion once expressed, a movement was set afloat, and now they intend to follow their example, and make forcible demands on the proprietors of the *Herald*.

"I am very sorry" (continues our correspondent) "to hear of such proceedings. You, members of the French office staff, why do you not consider a little the troubles of your employer? Is it not a fact that his business suffers quite as much as you do by the depreciation of kinsatzu and the enhanced price of commodities? However, you have not only made a wrongful application, but you have actually formed a conspiracy, and acting rudely, and with threats have made forcible demands upon your employer. What shameful conduct is yours! Nothing can justify you, even if your master did evade your first application for a time, although such action on his part is not altogether free from blame. He had to give in at last, as he would have done if the application had been made in a proper way. This is only in accordance with common sense. All offices who receive a similar application should give their closest attention to the matter."

## GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND PRIVATE LECTURERS.

(Translated from the *Hochi Shimbun*.)

A RUMOUR has become prevalent to the effect that many of the Government officials are very anxious for the abolition of the law which at present prohibits them

from attending public lectures, and intend petitioning the Government on the subject. We learn that they urge, in favour of their request, that by so doing they will be able to defend the acts of the Government from any attacks that may be made upon it. They have hitherto been debarred lest their attendance might prove detrimental to the Executive, but if they intend to defend it, so far from not allowing them, the Government will find it to its advantage to employ their instrumentality: for if attacks upon their policy are made, it is only right that some defence should be made: if then the officials attend lectures for this sole purpose, some good fruit must undoubtedly accrue. The outside public have the privilege of conducting lectures and discussing politics freely; although the arguments used are frequently based on wrong premises, yet they find favour with the audience, even when against the administration. In instances like these, if the officials could hold meetings, they could act, so to speak, as counsel for the Government, and could answer the arguments of its opponents, a course of conduct which should decidedly be permitted. Lectures have become very popular of late and have gained considerable influence over the public. At such times if the Government finds itself unable to forbid these lectures, it is the duty of any official of sufficient boldness, to study the art of lecturing and to oppose the influence acquired by the private lecturers. If this is allowed, as we said above, the result would decidedly prove beneficial to the Government, it being well understood, however, that any official maligning its acts should be dismissed from his place.

The above represents the views of the officials who are now about to petition the Authorities, but we will not decide how far they are correct. At the time when the order debarring their attendance at public lectures was first issued, Mr. Ooye, one of the staff of this journal, wrote an article to the following effect:—"The officials are, of course, bound to obey the orders of the Government. They have now been forbidden to attend public meetings while private individuals can do so freely. If any of the officials therefore wish to receive any and better assign their offices and retire into private life; and if they do not care to take this step, they had better give up all desire of lecturing." Now at the time, Mr. Ooye's remarks were considered by everybody as being too severe, but he doubtless had some good reasons for using such strong expressions. The officials are Government servants with Government pensions; if they therefore should attack the political administration instead of defending it, the people would despise them for being double-tongued. If, however, the rumour is reliable that the officials are anxious to act as counsel for the Government and to deliver speeches in its behalf, we are only too glad to hear it. In lectures on political matters people have their own ideas, often founded upon partiality for one side or another, and it is on this account that our political lecturers are very desirous of having their opinions criticized, just as, in the English Parliament, some members attack, and others defend the policy of the Government, by which at length a satisfactory opinion, based on the arguments of both sides, is arrived at. In our country, where we have no National Assembly, should government officials and private lecturers be allowed to hold discussions, there will no doubt be some place, fixed upon in which the *pros* and *cons* of all political matters can be argued, and the private lecturers will feel very gratified if they gain the best of the argument. If the officials bestir themselves and obtain the permission required, it would lead to the Government gaining more and more influence, and the people would become more and more encouraged. We regret having no definite knowledge as to the truth or not of the rumour, but we most earnestly hope, for the sake of the populace, that this important step may be granted.

#### ITEMS FROM THE NATIVE PAPERS.

We have heard that the body guards furnished by the Government for the protection of the Ministers and Privy Councillors will be abolished, and that they are each to be allowed two hundred yen a month to provide substitutes.

Highway robberies have been very frequent of late at Maeda-mura, Yabe-gori, Settsu, and the authorities of Hiogo Ken have therefore established a police station at the place, in order to protect travellers from further molestation.

A very hilly road called Kanegasaka runs along the boundary line of the districts of Taki-gori and Ikami-gori,

in Tamba. The road is very steep and, in fact, almost impassable; wherefore the residents of the locality have determined to make a tunnel about one hundred and fifty ken (fathoms) long, which will render the road available for wheeled-traffic. The estimated cost of the undertaking is 30,000 yen, which will be borne entirely by the inhabitants of the district.

The police of Kioto Fu are unremitting in the vigorous discharge of their duties. On the 18th instant, a robber they were in search of fled to Hiogo Ken, and three constables followed in pur-suit. On the 21st instant the criminal, who is a most notorious thief, was arrested.

We hear that at a recent meeting of the Cabinet, one of the Privy Councillors moved a resolution that the navy should be strengthened. The proposal was agreed to.

It is rumoured that the next meeting of the Local Governors' Assembly, will take place at Tokio in the spring.

Information has reached us that His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Germany has arrived safely at Plymouth in England, with his ship the *Prinz Adalbert*. When His Royal Highness visited Japan we were, it seemed, careless enough to offend his dignity, and our editor, Mr. Matsui Shingiro, was fined 150 yen and imprisoned for five months. We are therefore in great fear of this Royal Highness. However, he is not likely to visit Kobe again in a hurry, and consequently we, the journalists, and also the members of the police force, can pursue our respective avocations free from apprehension, as far as the prince is concerned.

It is reported that thirty of the Tsushima islanders, who have been residing at Fusan for a considerable time, are to be enrolled in the local police force.

The *Hakodate Shimbun* states that the rice crops have been very good in Akita Ken. In fact the yield is reported to be double that of last year.

The same paper says that Russian soldiers stationed at Saghalin kept the inhabitants in good order, but they have been recalled to the mainland, owing to the rumours of war with China. The consequence is that a number of the convicts have broken out from the penal establishments and the remainder of the people are in a state of terror.

Mr. Watanabe, a wealthy resident of Isumakichi-mura, Kariba-gori, Niigata Ken, recently had the foundations dug out for a godown. The workmen employed came across a jar containing over 34,000 ancient bronze coins of twenty different kinds. The matter was reported to the authorities.

At the request of the police committee of the Kobe Municipal Council, the Hiogo Kencho officials have selected eight constables from the Hiogo police, for service in the newly organized Kobe force. The men enter their new sphere of duty on the 1st of next month, and will receive a monthly salary of \$8.00 each. We are informed that a sergeant has yet to be appointed, who will be paid \$12.00 per month.

We understand that Admiralty Courts will shortly be established. The judges appointed will be chosen from the officials in the Naval Department, and these tribunals will first be opened at the treaty ports.

Mr. Takasaki, the governor of Okayama, will visit the capital in a few days. On his way to Tokio he will call at Osaka.

An official of Hiogo Ken has gone to Tokio on business relating to the laying of a telegraph cable to the island of Awaji. It is confidently expected that this useful work will soon be carried out.

The passenger carriages on the railway between Kobe and Kioto have hitherto been varnished with imported varnish, but the carriages on that portion of the line between Otsu and Tsuruga, are to be painted with Japanese lacquer, which is both handsomer and more durable than foreign varnish.

Two new journals have made their appearance; one in Tokio called the *Rikugo Zasshi* (Universal Intelligence) and the other in Kioto, styled the *Rio-Kio Zasshi* (Intelligence affecting our two Religions). The Tokio paper regrets that there is not in this Empire one settled form of religion in which all classes can join. It states that Christianity is a very good faith to believe, and will supply the want. Therefore the *Rikugo Zasshi* is started with the idea of assisting in the introduction of the Christian religion to Japan. The *Rio-Kio Zasshi*, on the other hand, is established for a diametrically opposite purpose.

It is announced that the mission of the paper is to protect the Buddhist and Shinto religions from the alarming increase of Christianity in the Empire.

On the 23rd instant, the officials of the Kobe Custom House held a social gathering at the Tokiwa-ro, on Suwa Hill. Mr. Takahashi, the Commissioner, and several others addressed the meeting, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. There were fifty-eight present, and it is said that these re-unions are to be held quarterly.

A large whale, said to be thirteen hiro (sixty-five feet) long, was caught at Nishinomiyu, Kawagori, Hiogo Ken, on the 24th instant. When first seen the monster was in pursuit of a shoal of sardines, but the fishermen soon captured it. A speculator has purchased the whale, and intends to exhibit it in the temple grounds at Temma, Teijin, Osaka.

The authorities of Osaka have determined to economize even in the smallest details. In those rooms of the government buildings in which a hibachi is used, no stove will be allowed, and where there is a stove, the hibachi will be banished.

It is reported that the governor of Nagasaki Ken has addressed a memorial to the Central Government, urging the advisability of establishing an extensive shipping company at Nagasaki to engage in foreign trade.

There are many applications to the Government from people in all the provinces, for permission to emigrate to Hokkaido. The authorities state, however, that as there is much snow at present in the north, which interferes with farming operations, the applicants had better postpone their departure until the spring.

The price of yarn is well maintained. Wax appears to be falling in value; because, although holders are trying to raise quotations, buyers are holding off for a fall. There are no transactions to report at present, but the tendency is downwards.

In metals there has been a falling off, and purchasers anticipate further reductions. Quotations are:—Bar Copper, 35.25 yen per picul; Lead, 10.50 yen; Tin, 54 yen; Zinc, 13.20 yen; Tin plate 9.60 yen.

For some days past but little rice has been received. The daily consumption and sales for other localities therefore caused a diminution of stocks, which has been followed by an advance of 50 sen per koku. The principal reason of the scarcity is the unwillingness of farmers to sell their produce. Under these circumstances it appears useless to expect any reduction in price until the new crop comes forward, and we are all very anxious to see supplies arrive.

The price of imported iron will, it is anticipated, continue firm. At present no sales are being effected, as purchasers are unwilling to invest at the high quotations ruling. Some business must, however, be done at the end of the current month to meet winter requirements. Stocks held are large.

A much improved condition has to be reported in the money market. The merchants appear to be better supplied with money, and the interest on the Government Loan Bonds is being paid. The current rate of interest has fallen to 7 or 8 mon per dien.

In kerosene, the price has receded about six sen per case, owing to the fall in dollars, and large orders have consequently been pouring in from the provinces.

At Kobe, foreign merchants are holding off at present in consequence of the decline in specie, but no alteration in prices has yet been attained. As soon as the money-market commenced to improve considerable business was done by the native merchants, and the daily rate of interest went down from 8 mon to 10. This is reported to be owing to many traders raising loans of kinsatsu on the deposit of silver as security.—*Hiogo News*.

#### THAT NIGHT IN JUNE.

"What a charming day, grandmamma!" says Mr. Wilding, walking into the small morning-room in Pennywell road, South Kensington, and directing a genial glance at the faded remains of what once was beauty, reposing in an antiquated armchair. It is a charming day. Outside, the sun is beating heavily on road and house and such luckless beings as must be abroad. The whole earth is bowing before its majesty, going humbly, and imploring with faint gasps a breath of air. Inside, the blinds are all pulled down as though to exclude it, and in the grate a fire—an actual, roaring, maddening fire—is burning.

"Charming, is it?" says grandmamma, declining to see the geniality of her visitor. "Can nature produce a charming day in

this age? I think it chilly." She is sitting with her knees well into the fire, and with the grim expression that usually greets her grandson's approach upon her withered lips.

"Why not try a foot-warmer and a fur cloak?" says Mr. Wilding, furtively wiping his brow. "You don't take half care of yourself; and really during the present inclemency—"

"May I ask what has brought you here to-day?" interrupts she, with an amount of ungraciousness difficult to conceal. But he is accustomed to her incivility; and as Brenda is nothing to him, and he is less to Brenda, he hardly takes it to heart.

"An overpowering desire to see you," he replies indolently, but with an admirable assumption of amiability.

"Pray spare your gibes when addressing me," says the old lady, tartly. "Keep them for your unfortunate clients, if you have any. Something besides a dutiful consideration for my welfare has brought you here to-day. What is it?"

"What an intelligent person you are, grandmamma," murmurs he languidly, with what is meant for enthusiasm, but ends in sarcasm. "Concealment with you is impossible. Another hint, of course, a very secondary motive has brought me here this morning. The fact is, I have some stables for the opera, and I thought perhaps Brenda might like to hear Patti again."

"And to hear with you alone? Certainly not! Nothing of the sort," says Lady Molyneux with emphasis. "If that is your mission, George, it is unsuccessful. I shall never give my consent."

"I never dreamt you would," replies the prudent George, who had dreamed it fondly, nevertheless. "Josephine will come with me. You can scarcely object to trusting her with her married sister."

"Humph, Jose! I always say Jose is only half married, that man makes such a fool of her."

"And even if Jose were not in question why should she not come with me alone?" pursues he, his foot on the fender, his eyes on the repellent old face, so lined and seared with age and querulous discontent. "Surely a cousin may count as a brother any day."

"May it? I don't think so. I can't say how society may regard it in these indecent days, but, in my time, one relative was never mistaken for another. Besides, there are cousins and cousins."

"And which am I?" asks he, with so much careless indifference as stings her.

"You are your father's son," replies she bitterly. "No one of the blood ever came to good."

"I can't say you are over civil," returns he with an insolent shrug; and then the door opens, and Brenda comes quickly, and with the unpremeditated manner of one who anticipates an empty room. Seeing George, she starts perceptibly, smiles involuntarily, and blushes beautifully.

She is a very pretty girl, of middle height, with large dark eyes shaded by lengthy lashes, a riante mouth, and the dearest little nose in the world.

"Ha! Brenda," says grandmamma, looking round—the blush and ready smile have faded by this time, and are a secret between her and her cousin—"come here."

The girl having shaken hands with George in a calm, orthodox fashion, goes up to Lady Molyneux's chair, and, standing behind her, leans on the top of it. So standing, her face is hidden from grandmamma.

"I have some tickets for to-night. I want grandmamma to let you come and hear Patti," repeats Wilding coldly.

Miss Molyneux is preparing to go into ecstasies over this news when she is stopped by a vigorous gesture of the hand and a frown from her cousin. Changing her role on the spot, she says differently:

"I have seen Patti so often. It is good of you, George, to think of me; but really—"

"Oh!" says grandmamma, making a praiseworthy but utterly hopeless effort to turn her neck so as to see the flower-like face bending over her chair. "What is it you say? Not care? I beg, Brenda, you will not try to copy the *bad* airs that distinguish, and render obnoxious, the youth of to-day. I think you ought to go. The tickets are bought, and I object to extravagance. Certainly you should go, if it were not for Disney. Is it that you think he would object?" anxiously.

"I was not thinking of Lord Disney," says the girl proudly.

Wilding is staring very hard at her, and she lowers her eyes and flushes hotly—she scarcely knows why. Perhaps she fears he may see the repugnance and detestation and deep grief that disfigure the beauty of her face.

"Even if Brenda is to marry Lord Disney," says Wilding calmly, carefully particular about giving him his formal title. "I do not see—"

"If," interrupts the old dame, fiercely; "if, indeed!"

"Dost thou answer me with 'ifs'?" says Wilding in a low tone to his cousin, who returns his glance with a faint, a very faint smile.

"Of course she will marry him," goes on grandmamma, shrilly. "What I throw even a doubt upon an engagement that has lasted since Brenda was fifteen! an engagement so admirable, so romantic, so splendid with regard to settlements! It is like you, George, to disregard its importance. A girl without a penny; the father, the son; reckless—reckless!"

"Do you think he will break this suitable engagement if Brenda goes to the opera with her sister?" asks Wilding in an impossible tone.

"I don't know, I'm sure, what he may think of it," says grandmamma, perplexed. "You see Disney in many ways is an eccentric."

"He would be, you know, at his age," says Wilding, slowly.

"What do you mean, George?"

"I mean eccentricity generally accompanies old age," says Wilding obstinately.

"He is not old. Certainly not old. He is just in his prime."  
 "So difficult to define that word 'prime,'" murmurs he, provokingly. "But of course I erred. He can't be old. He is even younger than you, grandmamma!"

"Perhaps, after all, I may as well see Patti again before the season closes," puts in Brenda lightly. "As you seem to advise my going, grandmamma, I shall accept George's offer."

"Well, be sure you take my latch-key; I can't have my servants kept up all night," says Lady Molyneux, determined to sustain her unamiability to its dreary end. "Half-past 10 is my hour. And as Jose will be with you, you can let yourself in and go to bed, for one night, without assistance. Good-luck into hours." As Jose, her ladyship's maid, is virtually mistress of the house, tyrannizing even over the tyrant grandmamma, every one sees the sense of this remark.

"I shan't forget, dear," says Brenda, straightening Lady Molyneux's cap, which has gone somewhat awry during the heat of argument.

"Then I suppose the matter has arranged itself," says Wilding, quietly. "Good-by, grandmamma. I shall see you to-night, Brenda," holding out his hand. She gives him hers, and raises, to his eyes luminous and glad. She does not care to conceal from him the satisfaction that warms her heart as she dwells upon the pleasure that lies before her. Perhaps she hardly knows how dangerously sweet that pleasure is. Is it indeed Patti's or George Wilding's voice she likes best to hear? She has promised to marry Disney, and she will marry him—of course, that is quite settled. Nothing can alter that; but just now—now—for a little while out of all her life why not be happy?

And Jose will be with her. Dear Jose! Nothing can be sweeter than Jose! Once or twice before she has gone to the opera with her and George, and she has always been so engrossed with the music and so deaf to all other sounds, and so absolutely determined not to enter into any conversation of any sort, with any one that Brenda and George might as well have been alone.

"Yes, to-night," she says softly, and smiles at him again, and sends him away outwardly calm, but with a heart that curses fate, grandmamma, and above all, Lord Disney.

At the appointed hour he calls for her, and at his command she descends the stairs beneath the gaslight, clad in her prettiest gown, with a soft cashmere cloak around her, and on her head the daintiest of swansdown hoods, from which her eyes looked out, dark and misty and loving. Her hair is roaming at its own sweet will across her low broad forehead, her color is somewhat heightened, altogether she looks distractingly pretty as she steps into the night bloussian, and away drive they in the omnibus to take up Jose.

Alas! Jose is not to be taken up! (the expression of sorrow is all my own); upon the stairs, with a huge white fleecy shawl twisted round her unhappy head, she stands, "like Niobe, all tears."

"It is toothache," she explains in muffled tones. That fiend amongst pains has laid hold of her, and having her safely in his clutches, refuses to release her without a heavy fine. Fred—her husband—has gone for a dentist to extract this fiend.

"And of course it is dreadful, darling, really quite too dreadful, but you see I can't go; so (George must have sole charge of you to-night."

"Grandmamma will be so angry," says Brenda, nervously.

"Why need she know? Grandmamma is an old bore," says Jose, with heartiest meaning. She is very young, and is a person of undoubted spirit; and, as a fact, regards grandmamma with irreverence, and Lord Disney with disgust and openest disdain. "She will never find it out," she goes on as cheerfully as the fiend in possession will permit her. "If I had listened to all her crotchets and worldworn theories, a year ago, I shouldn't be married to Fred now. Oh! dear, oh! dear, will he never come! This pain is maddening. There, go away, you two. And take great care of her, George. And bring her home directly, you know; and I shall tell Fred to suppress all about the dentist to-morrow."

"It sounds very deceitful, doesn't it?" says poor Brenda.  
 "It is nothing when you are used to it," replies the married sister.

"And I am safe to be found out; I always am," says Brenda.  
 "Well, it is all grandmamma's own fault. On her head be it," says Jose, who seems to enjoy the situation far more than the other two. "Never be a bugbear, Brenda; you see what awful mischief accrues from making one's self a bogey. Oh! I shall go out of my mind if this hateful pain continues much longer. Go away, do. And come and see me to-morrow, and tell me all about it."

The opera is charming, and Patti excels herself; but time flies and bright things fade, and soon the curtain drops, and Spanish castles fall; and Brenda sighs, places her hand upon her cousin's arm, and soon they have made their way through the fashionable throng, and are speeding homeward through the deserted streets.

As they arrive at No. 7, some clock in the distance chimes 12. They run up the steps, and Brenda puts her hand in her pocket to draw out the latch-key.

"Be sure you don't commit yourself about Jose's defection," says Wilding; and then he stops short, struck by the change in her face.

"George, did I give you the key?" she asks in a frightened tone.

"No. It was on the sideboard when we came out. I told you to remember it. Have you not got it?"

"I have not. I never brought it at all. I must have given it to you," desperately.

"I am sure you did not."

"Nevertheless try. Try your pockets. Try every pocket you have," says Brenda, miserably.

"Well, never mind," says George. "We must only put a good face on the matter, and ring up the servants."

"Ring! You might ring until morning! You might ring until you were black in the face!" exclaims Brenda with the impatience of despair, "and nobody could hear you. Why, they all sleep at the very top of the house, beyond all hearing; and grandmamma never will get a bell put to their rooms. What is to be done?"

"Come to Jose."

"Jose has no servants' bell either, and they all go to bed early," replies Miss Molyneux, on the verge of tears.

"Good gracious," says Mr. Wilding, at last thoroughly roused to a sense of the awfulness of the situation; "what on earth shall we do!"

It is a dark and gloomy night. The "Chaste Diana" has sunk and gone to bed; the stars are nowhere. Not a sound disturbs the silence that envelops the quiet road, except an occasional cough from Fenmore the coachman, who is waiting with the brougham to convey Wilding home, and who sits upon the box the very model of propriety, and never so much as glances in their direction. Perhaps he is wrapt in fond dreams of days gone by when he and Mrs. Fenmore were "acourting," and has a secret sympathy for the two on the doorstep.

A huge black cat, hideous as a gnomie, springs from some dark corner, and with a weird yell rushes across the road and disappears down some area at the opposite side.

"This all comes of doing what I knew was wrong," says Brenda presently, facing her companion silent. "I wish," ungratefully, "you had never asked me to go to that horrible opera."

"I thought she sang very well," alluding to Patti. "And I certainly couldn't be expected to know how things were going to turn out," says Mr. Wilding, somewhat aggrieved.

"You shouldn't have listened to Jose; you should have brought me straight home. It is all your fault," says Brenda, most unfairly.

"Well, it wasn't I forgot the latch-key, anyhow," says Mr. Wilding, unwisely incensed.

At this unlucky speech his cousin, seeing at last a good opening, gives way to bitter reproach.

"Yes, that is just like you," she says, large tears gathering in her lovely eyes. "To upbraid me now, when I am most unhappy. If you were in trouble, George, I would not treat you so."

"Don't speak to me like that," says Wilding, miserably. "I am far more upset about this unfortunate matter than you can be."

"That is impossible. Grandmamma can't look at you as though she meant to devour you in one bite."

"If I had anywhere to take you," goes on George, "any home of my own, with some old aunt at the head of it, for instance. Lots of fellows have aunts who live with them," grudgingly. "But I never saw the aunt that would live with me; and of course a bachelor's rooms wouldn't do, not if I vacated the streets all night. Why on earth am I not married?" says Mr. Wilding, distractedly.

"Is this a time to talk nonsense?" asks Brenda with sudden vehemence. "Of course, if you were married I should not be here at all, and that would end the whole matter."

She is looking up at him from under the bewitching hood, with two angry eyes that say far more than their owner is aware of. Her lips are quivering; two crimson spots enrich each rounded cheek. Wilding, gazing at her extreme beauty, loses his head.

"I am not sure of that," he says musingly. "I think if I were married, you, and you only, would be standing just there."

"George! George! have you forgotten?" entreates she, shinking from him.

"I have forgotten nothing, not even Disney," returns he, recklessly. "I know you don't care for that ghastly old corpse, laid out by Poole; how could you? And I love you, darling—darling. Forgive me, Brenda; I should not speak to you like this now, and here, but it has been on my heart so long, and—I can't help it. But, if you will give me even the faintest encouragement, you shall never marry Disney, I swear."

Perhaps he might have said even more, but Miss Molyneux has burst into tears, and has covered her face with her hands, and is sobbing quietly but bitterly.

"Don't do that, Brenda," exclaims he passionately. "I can stand anything but that. Look here," desperately, "something must be done, you know; you can't stay here all night. Wait one moment. Rushing down the steps he touches the devoted Fenmore's elbow, and says something to him in a low tone. An earnest conversation follows. Then comes a faint sound as of silver falling upon silver, and then Wilding returns to his cousin's side.

"Come," he says quietly, taking her hand, "I have arranged for you. There is no help for it, Brenda; you must do as I tell you."

Brenda, still crying silently, suffers herself to be led to the carriage, and together they enter it again and drive away.

At luncheon, next day, Brenda is singularly silent. Lady Molyneux has fortunately asked few questions about last night's proceedings, and Lord Disney—who is with them—disdains to seek information about anything in which Wilding had a part. Theodore, Brenda's brother, is also present.

Grandmamma's indifference is all that can be desired; Disney's sullen silence equally happy; and, in fact, all is going merry as a marriage-bell, until Theodore unconsciously, but fatally, lets fall a bombshell that blows the blessed calm to atoms.

"I say, Brenda, it was well you forgot your latch-key last night," says this misguided youth with the utmost bonhomie. "I found it on the sideboard after you had left, and but for it could not have let myself in, as I have lost my own."

His sister turns very white.

"Brenda's—my latch-key, you mean," says grandmamma, quickly. "But you dream, Theodore; Brenda had it with her at the opera; she herself could not have got in without it."

Brenda casts an anguished glance at Theodore, who is—and, what is worse, looks—distinctly puzzled.

"Explain, Brenda. You surely had it," says grandmamma in a

value that admits of no evasion. Disney, laying down his knife and fork, gazes with half-closed eyes at the embarrassed girl.

"Hail what, grandmamma?" asks she faintly, to gain time.

"What? The latch-key. Are you deaf?" says grandmamma.

Brenda is silent. Lies are at any time abhorrent to her, and now to tell one will be useless; as her hesitation has been marked.

"Brenda, speak!" says grandmamma in an awful tone. "You had it with you?"

"Of course she had! What a fuss about nothing. It must have been my own I found," breaks in Theodore, lying valiantly, but vainly.

"I had not, grandmamma," says Brenda, bravely, but in accents hardly intelligible.

"Then pray how did you come in last night?"

"I did not come in at all," replies Brenda in an agony. "Grandmamma, listen, let me explain—"

But grandmamma is quite past explanation. She has risen, and is standing with both her old withered hands pressed upon the table, as though to support her under this crowning horror, and is glaring at the terrified child with fierce dark eyes.

"Am I to understand," she says, "that you spent last night out of my house?"

"If you would let me speak," says Brenda, sobbing.

"Answer me, wretched girl. Were you with your sister?"

"No. She—"

"Not here, nor with your sister, but with George Wilding. I presume. Hah! Not another word! I always knew what would come of your intimacy with that degraded young man."

"This is all shocking—shocking," says Lord Disney in his slow, aggravating manner. "And, or—brilliantly—shocking! Of course, Miss Molyneux, this young man—your cousin—having found more favor in your sight than I have been fortunate enough to find, I beg to resign my present position, and withdraw from an engagement that no doubt is irksome to you. You will pardon me, Lady Molyneux, if I say this is all very sad, very sad," with an elaborate bow.

"Sad—it is disgraceful. Go, girl, to your room, and stay there until I decide on what shall be done with you. My roof shall no longer cover one so lost to all sense of—"

Theodore, rising abruptly, goes to his sister's side and passes his arm round her.

"Look here, grandmamma, stop all that," he says with a frown; "it might do at the 'Duke's,' but it is out of place here, and I won't have Brenda abused."

Here some one, with a grateful smile, removes his arm from Brenda's waist, and places his own there instead. It is George Wilding, who has entered unannounced; just a minute or two before a small, plain woman, who appears, and stands unnoticed in the doorway, with a pretty swaddown cloak and hood upon her arm, that contrasts oddly with her own meagre garments.

"Who is abusing Brenda?" demands George Wilding, looking quietly upon the assembled group, yet with a curious light in his eyes that marks him dangerous in his present mood. "Who is casting even the faintest slur upon her? He shall answer to me for it."

He stares coolly, and somewhat insolently, at Lord Disney as he speaks, and that discreet nobleman, dropping his eyeglass, discovers a difficulty in finding it again.

"I've made some lovely mistake, you know. It is all my fault," says Theodore, with extreme contrition.

Here the plain little woman in the doorway, perceiving a lull in the conversation, comes timidly forward.

"Please, Miss Molyneux, I have brought you your opera cloak," she says, "as I feared you might be wanting it again to-night."

"Oh thank you," says Wilding, turning to her promptly. "Perhaps, Mrs. Fenmore, as you are here, you will kindly tell Lady Molyneux of all your goodness to Miss Brenda last night. How you took her in, and made her very comfortable in your own house, when—because of the stupidity of the arrangements in this house—she found herself out in the cold; and how, yourself, brought her safely back here this morning."

"Oh I'm sure, my lady," says the coachman's wife, dropping a courtesy. "I'm only sorry I couldn't do more for Miss Molyneux. I doubt she was desperate uncomfortable, my lady; but I did my best."

"What is all this?" says grandmamma. "I fail to understand; and riddles are an abomination to me."

"When we found it impossible to ring up your servants, and knew the latch-key had been forgotten, I took Brenda to Mrs. Fenmore's house, where, if not exactly in a Belgravian mansion, she was at least as safe as in the home of a duchess," with a kind bow to Mrs. Fenmore. "Don't cry, Brenda, tears are too sacred to be wasted on such a miserable occasion as the present."

"Did Miss Molyneux sleep in your house last night?" asks Lady Molyneux, addressing the coachman's wife, and insolently giving Wilding to understand she refuses to credit his history unsupported.

"Yes, my lady, she came to me a little after 12 o'clock, and proud I was, my lady, to be of the least service to her. I brought her back myself this morning, which I hope, Miss—respectfully to Brenda—"you didn't catch cold, and are none the worse for your strange bed; which Fenmore do say that change of sheets at any time is most dangerous."

"I am quite well, and I thank you very much, Mrs. Fenmore," said Brenda in a stilled tone. As her face is pressed against George's gray coat, this is hardly cause for wonder.

"As for you, sir," says Wilding, turning to the disappointed lord, "having heard you with my own ear decline the honor of an alliance with this young lady, I beg to tell you it was just as well you did so—it saves trouble, as she had not the smallest intention of marrying you."

"Sir!" exclaims the aristocratic lord, taking fire at this insult. "No, sir, not the smallest," repeats Wilding, contemptuously; she has the good—I mean, of course, the bad—taste to prefer me, which, after all, when one comes to think of it, is only natural. What bond could there be between May and December?"

"Brenda," begins grandmamma, with much wrath.

"Go and put on your things, Brenda, and call on George, sternly. I shall take you to your sister, to my love, in a food whisper to the trembling girl who at the world's cup is badly from the room."

"You, madam, have behaved infamously to her," goes on George, determined to carry things with a high hand. "And when you said she should never step another night beneath your roof, you spoke the truth. I will not have her heart broken. If you wish to apologize to her for this morning's conduct, you can see her at Cromwell road."

Having made this galling suggestion, he has the good sense to beat an instant retreat.

"I must say I think you deserve every bit of it," says Theodore to his stricken grandmamma. "You have acted toward Brenda for the last two years like a regular old Tartar, and here's the end of it."

"Leave the room, you wicked boy," commands grandmamma in a shrill tone; and Theodore for once obdies her, more, I think, because he wished to get than from any high sense of duty.

"And I have always borne with that boy, and honored him in every respect," says Lady Molyneux, snuffing her eyeglass indignantly. "To say I deserved such treatment—I!"

"I can't help saying I agree with Theodore," says Lord Disney, solemnly, with aggravating slowness.

"Oh!" says grandmamma, instantly putting down the handkerchief, and turning to face the enemy with renewed vigor, as she scents hostility in a fresh and unexpected quarter.

"Yes, I say you have acted abominably," goes on Disney, who is evidently not afraid of an old woman. "You have accused that charming young lady, your granddaughter, of an indiscretion she would scorn to commit. You have jumped at conclusions, and it's—it's—it's execrable form insidious, to jump at conclusions."

"Form!" says grandmamma witheringly, what is it you mean by that? In the human form divine you are mumbling about; or is it slang you are using? If so, I think it most unbecoming in any one of our age to use the vile manners of the present day."

This is a cruel snarl; and the elderly bent, in spite of Pools and Moby and Blunder winces perceptibly.

"You should have investigated matters before going too far," says he, somewhat depressed.

"So should you," retorts she; "you were in a vast hurry no thanks, to relinquish your bride."

"I thought you for it all," returns he fiercely.

"Talk, man! Don't think I care for either your blame or commendation," says this indomitable old dame, regarding him scornfully. "George Wilding will marry her as soon as, but that puts a finish to it. And I'm not sure I'm not better off, demanding your portion, Disney, I begin to think he is the man of the two."

"Your opinion, madam, I am, of course indisputably," with a low bow. "But yet I flatter myself your granddaughter was willing enough to become Lady Disney, until you—"

"Did you ever hear of young Lochinvar?" ask grandmamma with a maddening eagerness; "it reminds me somewhat of your case, I And what was that George Wilding said about May and December?"

"Ha—ha—good, very good!"

"You are an odious old woman!" says my lord, losing all patience.

"Oh?—where's your vaunted manners, Disney? Your courtesy, bow—your incomparable salute! I will trouble you to leave this room, this instant," says she, striking her gold-headed cane upon the floor with considerable force.

"I obey you, madam, willingly and now take my leave of it and of the house, and of you too, I hope forever," returns he furiously; and striding up the room and through the hall, passes beyond the portals of No. 7, never to return to Brenda's door.

#### DEPT. MAIL SERVICES

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	Dec. 10th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 10th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	Dec. 11th
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 11th
HONGKONG, via KOREA	M. B. Co.	Dec. 11th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	Dec. 11th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 11th
SHANGHAI, HONG & KANGAROO	M. B. Co.	Dec. 11th

1.—Left San Francisco, November 18th, Dec. 11th

#### DEPT. MAIL SERVICES FOR

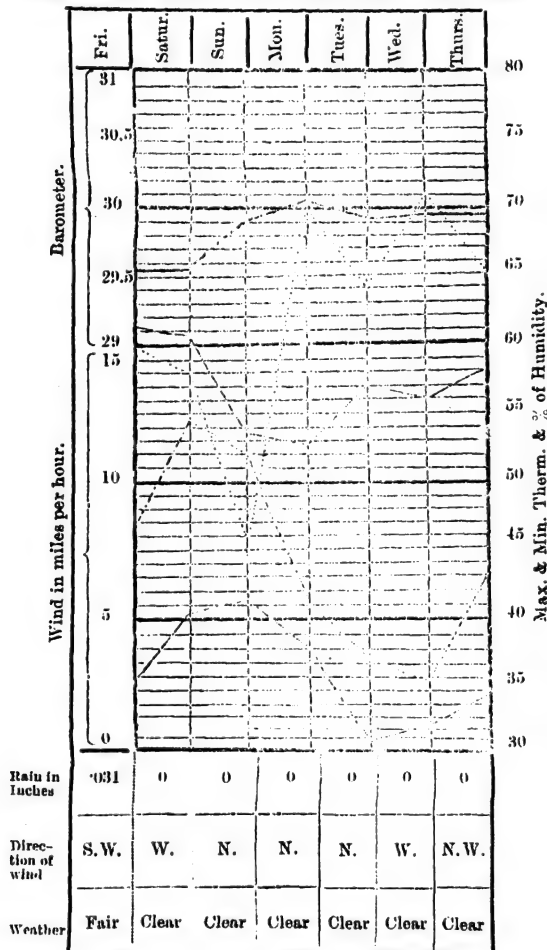
AMERICA	P. M. Co.	Dec. 8th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 8th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 11th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	Dec. 11th
HONGKONG	M. B. Co.	Dec. 11th
HONGKONG, via KOREA	M. B. Co.	Dec. 11th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 11th
SHANGHAI, HONG & KANGAROO	M. B. Co.	Dec. 11th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 31 miles per hour on Friday 2 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.110 inches on Monday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.453 inches on Friday, at 2 p.m. The low barometer on Tuesday was accompanied by a wind of considerable force, which reached a maximum velocity of 31 miles per hour. The highest temperature during the week was 61°.2 on Friday, and the lowest was 30°.8 on Tuesday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 61°.5 and 35° respectively. No rain fell during the week and none fell during corresponding week of last year.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

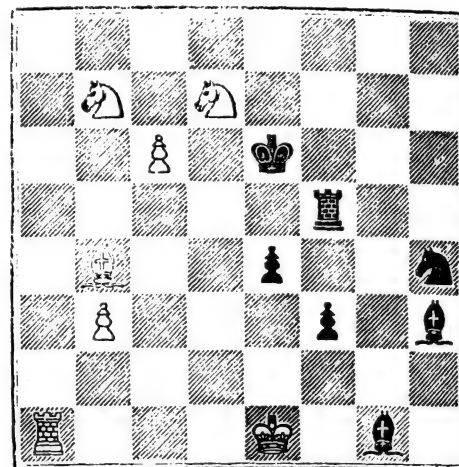
(For Week Ending 1st December, 1880.)

		Discount on Yen Sat.					
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.	Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidiary (Yen.)
1880.							Silver Subsidiary (Mills.)
Friday.....	Nov. 26	58	62	65	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 27	66	66	66	—	—	—
Monday.....	" 29	62	62	63	—	—	—
Tuesday.....	" 30	62½	63	63	—	—	—
Friday.....	Dec. 3	65½	64	63	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 4	62	—	—	—	—	—

## CHESS PROBLEM,

BY AN AMATEUR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF NOV. 27TH, BY SERJEANT-MAJOR MC ARTHUR.

White:

- 1.—Kt. to Q. B. 6.
- 2.—Kt. to K. 5. (dis. ch.)
- 3.—B. to K. Kt. 3 mate.

Black:

- 1.—K. takes Kt.
- 2.—K. takes Kt.
- If 1.—K. to K. 7.
- 2.—Anything.

Correct solutions received from W. H. S., and v. d. P.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

Nov. 29, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, from San Francisco, Mail and General, to O. & O. Co.  
 Nov. 28, British ship *Polynesian*, Collins, 1,293, from Shields, Coals, to Findlay, Richardson & Co.  
 Nov. 30, German brig *Maid Marian*, Brinckmeier, 298, from Takao, Sugar, to P. Bohm.  
 Nov. 30, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 1, French steamer *Tanis*, Reynier, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 Dec. 2, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 3, British barque, *Victoria Cross*, Tweedie, 668, from Antwerp, General, to Boyes & Co.  
 Dec. 4, Russian corvette, *Crayaser*, Captain Nazimoff, 1,500, from Nagasaki.  
 Dec. 4, American steamer, *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: R. W. Byrick, Kyle Holme, T. A. Mackinnon, E. Knight, Robert Bacon, Richard Tumble, Robert Collard, L. Hyman, and 2 Japanese: For Shanghai: Revd. W. W. Royal and wife, Revd. H. H. McLean and wife, G. R. Loeln, Chas. H. Whittlesay: For Kobe: Dr. H. Staunins, Jr. H. I. G. M. Consul. For Hongkong: Rev. W. White and wife, Rev. A. A. Fulton, Baron Bassowitz H. I. G. M. Consul, Walter W. Lee, Aich S. Betts, and 564 Chinese.

Per French steamer *Tanis*, from Hongkong:—M. de Roquette, French Minister to Japan (and servant), M. Cony Conte, Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Peyre, Mr. and Mrs. Wolf, Messrs. Vincino, Viajo and Maida Hajime.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai and way ports:—His Excel. Governor Tachino, His Excel. Governor Kitagaki, Mr. and Mrs. Godai and family, Miss Jessie Holmes, Messrs. A. Cheyne, B. Brennan, Major Arnold, Messrs. G. W. Playfair, C. J. Strome, P. E. Cameron, Aki-ich, and 11 Japanese, and 149 Japanese in Steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* from Hongkong:—Mr. C. L. Gorham. For San Francisco: Captain and Mrs. Freeman, and Miss Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. G. de Avila, child and servant, Captain J. W. Mann, Messrs. J. L. Anderson and C. P. Lincoln in cabin; and 2 Europeans and 134 Chinese in the steerage.

## O U T W A R D S .

Nov. 28, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Nov. 30, British steamer *Guelic*, Kidley, 2,652, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.  
 Dec. 1, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 1, Japanese steamer, *Tokai Maru*, Hog, 653, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 2, British steamer, *Breconshire*, Thomas, 1,276, for London, via Kobe, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 Dec. 4, British steamer, *Sinula*, Reeves, 1,074, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Dec. 4, Japanese steamer, *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Eusden, Messrs Velini, (two servants), C. Girasa, Telfer, Vigano, Nakajima, Vajima, B. Vajima, B. Gualeni, Deplorousky, Daicucu, Imberti and B. Vincenzo.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, for Shanghai & way ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Royall, Mr. and Mrs. McLeans, Mr. and Mrs. Lang and child, Miss Miudii, Messrs. G. Loechr, Whittlesey J. Walter, Stannus, Frean, Maccreedy, Inouye, Nishimura, Kojima, K. Holme, A. F. Smith, J. Macgregor, A. F. Pritchard Takagi Tachikawa, Sabata, Hatauo and Zancolo.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Mr. Brinkmeir: 13 Chinese, and 1 European in steerage.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports:—Left San Francisco on the 4th November at 3 p.m., had pleasant weather for three days, moderate to the Meridian, from thence strong contrary westerly gales with high seas until arrival at Yokohama on the 29th at 8 a.m.

The German brig *Maid Marian* reports:—Left Takao on the 6th November; had very severe gales on the coast of Formosa. Thence moderate winds to the Japanese coast, after which experienced heavy north-westerly gales to Vries Island, which was sighted on 28th November. Thence to port light winds. Anchored at 8 p.m. on the 30th instant.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 15	Athelstan	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
Aug. 14	Mikado	"	" "
Sept. 14	Remonstrant	"	" "
Oct. 14	Harter (s.s.)	"	" "
" 9	Ulysses (s.s.)	"	" "
May 23	Zolla	NEW YORK	" "
June 26	Goodell	"	" "
July 23	Furness Abbey	"	Hiogo
Aug. 3	Grandee	"	Yokohama
June 26	Clan Mc. Leod	ANTWERP	"
Sept. 26	Anna Seiben	"	"
July 5	Fontenaye	TEES	"
Aug. 12	George Bewley	" & ANT'P	"
" 25	Eller Bank	MID' SBOROUGH	"
July 2	Boston Vale	LIVERPOOL	"
July 17	Ste. Lucie	PHILADELPHIA	"
" 11	Auguste	SWANSEA	Nagasaki
" 21	Eildenhope	CARDIFF	Yokohama
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	"
" 22	Caroline	"	"
Sept. 2	Hoikow (s.s.)	GLASGOW	Hiogo

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Oct. 17	Radnorshire (s.s.)	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 17	Coldstream	"	" "
" 17	Ordovic	"	" "

## ENGLISH SERVICE.

## CHRIST CHURCH.

Sunday Morning ..... 11 A.M.

" Evening ..... 5.30 P.M.

E. CHAMPNEY IRWINE, M.A.,  
The Parsonage, 101.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.0	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.0	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red): barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground): brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground): schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## The "Lion" Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

AMALGAMATION OF THE 'BRITANNIA HOME AND COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION' WITH THE  
**"Anglo-French Fire Insurance Company, Limited."**

Subscribed Capital, ... .. £1,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, ... .. £ 200,000

Reserve Fund, ... .. £ 50,000

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Association, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance at Current Rates.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Yokohama, March 24th, 1880.

## SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

For Fire & Life.

## TRANSATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

C. ILLIES & CO.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 9th October, 1880.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.\*

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	COMMUNES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	Nov. 19	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wyun	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Dec. 1	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Alexander	Carson	Americanschooner	52	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	J. E. Collyer
Carl	Thomsen	German brig	225	Newchwang	Nov. 22	Chinese
Cilurnum	Beadle	British ship	1,850	Hongkong	Nov. 8	Edward Fischer & Co.
F. P. Litchfield	Spalding	American barque	1,063	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Nov. 5	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Guy C. Goss	Reynold	American ship	1,572	Philadelphia	Nov. 26	Order
Helena	Ewalt	German schooner	60	Kurile Islands	Oct. 31	Captain
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Islands	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Maid Marian	Brinckmeier	German brig	298	Takao	Nov. 30	P. Bohm
Mary C. Bohm	Petersen	German schooner	55	Kurile Islands	Oct. 24	P. Bohm
North Star	Johnsen	Russian schooner	42	Kurile Islands	Nov. 16	H. W. Hohnholz & Co.
Otaego	Isaacsen	Russian schooner	46	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	H. Cook
Pioneer	Junio	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Polynesian	Collins	British ship	1,293	Shields	Nov. 28	Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	759	Put in dismasted	Oct. 10	Malcolm & Co.
S. F. Hersey	Waterhouse	American ship	920	Newport	Nov. 26	Order
Stella	Werner	Americanschooner	30	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain
Victoria Crose	Twetlie	British barque	668	Antwerp	Dec. 3	Boyes & Co.

\* Exclusive of Arrivals on page 2.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GENS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHENCE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Swatara	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Comus	14	2,383	2,300	Corvette	Kobe	Captain East.
GERMAN—Veneta	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Zirsow
ITALIAN—Vettor Pisani	12	1,500	—	Corvette	Kobe	Cap. H.R.H. D. of Genoa
RUSSIAN—Kniaz Pojarsky	12	4,291	—	Ironclad	Nagasaki	Captain Tirtoff
“ Cayser	—	1,500	—	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Nasimoff

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	Dec. 15th
Hongkong via Kobe	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 11th, at 4 P.M.
London via Kobe & China ports	Breconshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Dec. 3rd at 3 P.M.
New York via Amoy	Devonshire	Mourilyan, Heiman & Co.	Quick Despatch
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	Dec. 8th
Shanghai and way-ports	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 8th, at 4 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—Rather more doing on basis of last week's prices. *Yarn.*—Medium in better request and some few sales have been made. *Shirtings.*—Business revived somewhat and some transactions in 9 lbs. were booked at quotations. *Fancy Cottons* and *Woolens* are generally unchanged.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium	per picul	\$28.00 to 31.00
" " " " " " " " " "	"	\$31.50 to 32.50
Bombay, No. 20 do, " " " "	"	\$29.00 to 30.50
Nos. 25 to 32, Common to Medium	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " " " " " " " " "	"	\$36.00 to 36.50
" 38 to 42 " " " " " "	"	\$40.00 to 41.50

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece	28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " " " " " " " " "	38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " " " " " " " " "	38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " " " "	24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.57
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " "	30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:— " " " "	12 " 44 in.	\$1.60 to 1.70
Prints:—Assorted " " " "	24 " 30 in.	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Satens Black	32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.15½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds.	30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " "	30 in.	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. " " " "	30 in.	\$1.80 to 1.90

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black	35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns	12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.68 to 0.70
Taffelclasse:—	12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90
<b>WOOLLENS:—</b>		
Plain Orleans	40-42 yds. 32 in.	4.50 to 6.00
Figured Orleans	29-30 " 31 " "	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings	29-30 " 31 " "	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth	30 " 32 " "	0.22 to 0.31
Camlet Corda	29-30 " 22 " "	4.50 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Grape	24 yds. 30 in.	0.16½ to 0.17½
do. Itajime	24 " 30 " "	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen	24 " 30 " "	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths. all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots	54 " to 56 " "	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents	54 " to 56 " "	0.60 to 0.65
Union	54 " to 56 " "	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green. 6 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.39 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—About 7,000 piculs have been sold at \$4.40½; since then a weakness is apparent at quotations. Stock 53,000 piculs.

**SAIGON RICE.**—3,000 piculs have been sold at quotations. Stock 32,000 piculs.

**KEROSENE.**—Sales of a few thousand cases only at \$2.04. Since then buyers have held aloof. Stock 450,000 cases.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	\$4.35	Japan Rice	per picul	\$2.80 to 3.30
Taiwanfoo in bag	"	\$4.35	Japan Wheat	"	\$2.00
Ching-pak and Ke-pak	"	\$7.50 to \$8.50	Saigon Rice [cargo]	"	\$1.85 to 1.89
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah	"	\$6.00 to \$8.00	Kerosene Oil	case	\$2.03

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—During the first part of the week our market continued very excited and large transactions were reported at continually advancing rates; prices at one time rising at \$10 to \$15 per picul above our last quotations.

During the past few days the market has been rather quieter, and prices have receded again to about our last quotations. Sales for the week about 600 bales. Stock in Yokohama about 7,500 bales.

Shipments to date against 8,004 bales against 10,402 bales in 1879.

	Exchange 3.83	Exchange 4.76
Hanks:—No. 1 & 2	\$540 to \$550	17.8 to 18 = fcs. 48.90 to fcs. 49.70
" " 2	\$525 to \$530	17.2 to 17.4 " 47.40 to " 48.30
" " 2½	\$500 to \$510	16.6 to 16.10 " 45.70 to " 46.50
" " 3 & infers.	\$475 to \$490	15.8 to 16/2 " 43.60 to " 44.80
Filatures:—Extra	\$650 to \$656	20.11 to 21/3 " 57.90 to " 58.70
" " 1	\$610 to \$620	19.11 to 20.3 " 55.30 to " 56.10
" " 2	\$570 to \$590	18.8 to 19.4 " 51.80 to " 53.50
" " 3	\$540 to \$550	17.9 to 18/1 " 49.10 to " 50.00
Kakelias:—Best	\$590 to \$600	19.4 to 19.8 " 53.50 to " 54.40
Medium & Good	\$550 to \$570	18.1 to 18.8 = " 50.00 to " 51.80
Re-Reels Medina to Best	\$535 to \$580	17.7 to 19 " 48.90 to " 52.70

**TEA.**—There has been rather more business passing during the week and 1,600 piculs have been settled at our quotations which are unchanged. Stock 7,500 piculs.

Common	\$12 to \$15	Fine	\$23 to \$24
Good Common	"	Finest	\$26 to \$27
Medium	\$16 to \$18	Choice	\$29 to \$30
Good Medium	\$20 to \$21	Choicest	\$33 to \$36

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING:—Bank 4 months' sight	3 8½ to 3 8½	ON SHANGHAI:—Bank sight	72½
" " " " " " " " " "	3 8½	Private 10 days' sight	73
" " " " " " " " " "	3 8½	ON NEW YORK:—Bank bills on demand	90½
" " " " " " " " " "	3 9	Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON PARIS:—Bank sight	4 68	ON SAN FRANCISCO:—Bank bills on demand	90½
Private 5 months' sight	4 78	Private 30 days' sight	92
ON HONGKONG:—Bank sight	1 16½	KISSATZ	76 dis.
Private 10 days' sight	1 16½	GOLD YEN	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The *Polynesian* and *Victoria Cross* have arrived from Europe, and together with the ship *G. C. Goss* and *S. F. Tr. Co.* represent our disengaged tonnage. The *F. P. Lickfield* proceeds to Hongkong under charter.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 126.

## CHINA SEA.

## ENTRANCE TO THE HAN RIVER—SWATOW DISTRICT.

## DOVE ROCK WHISTLING BUOY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a red and black chequered automatic Whistling Buoy, 10 feet in diameter at the water line, has been moored in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms of water, about two cables from the pinnacle of the Dove Rock, so as to mark the S. E. extremity of the reef.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Shanghai, 4th November, 1880.

## MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 *sen* to 80 *sen* per day, and from 12 *yen* to 20 *yen* per month.

## BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class .....	According to order.
2nd class .....	1.50 <i>yen</i> per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class .....	1.00 <i>yen</i> per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates, for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,  
KIGA,  
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

## THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY MORNING,  
(Sundays excepted).

SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at  
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

tf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT TEST

## WONDER OF MODERN TIMES HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the Dargomah Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

## SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World  
May 17th, 1873.

tf.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

## OAKEYS

### WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE, LEATHER KNIVES, RUBBER AND BUFF. LEATHER KNIVES, HOLLOW KNIVES, CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1S., 2S. AND 4S. EACH.

## OAKEYS

### INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

## OAKEYS

### SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

## OAKEYS

### WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40 LBS. & 10, 20, & 40 BOXES.



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
July, 1879.

## SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in TOKIO.

Apply to

C. HILLIES & CO.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 7th September, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Original from  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

**MANCHESTER,**  
**ENGLAND.**

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,**

CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

**EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bonquet, Trevoli, Magnolia, Jasmin,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bonquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**

A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

**ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine Cream,

And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers.

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

**CAUTION.**—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

**ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

**CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**

**WILDEN WORKS.**

**STOURPORT ENGLAND.**

**SHEET IRON,**

**BRANDED**

**"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."**

**TIN PLATES,**

**BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN," "ARLEY," "STOUR."**

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

**GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,**  
" **SPARKLING SAUMUR,**  
" **SIHERRY, CLARET, PORT,**  
" &c., &c., &c.

**EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,**  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... .. \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND ... .. \$1,600,000.

Head Office: **HONGKONG.**

**COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.**

Chairman—The Hon. W. KERWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. MCLEEN, Esq.

E. R. Belilos, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppins, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

**LONDON COMMITTEE.**

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duucanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. P. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID MCLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—**LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.**

**SHANGHAI.**

Manager—**EWEN CAMERON, Esq.**

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

**YOKOHAMA BRANCH.**

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " " 3 " " 3 "

**LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.**

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

*A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,*

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

**WEEKLY EDITION.** The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

**FORTNIGHTLY EDITION,** being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

**SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.****AGENTS OF THE PAPER.**

**LONDON**..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
**NEW YORK**..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
**SAN FRANCISCO**..... White & Buer, 413, Washington Street.  
**HONGKONG**..... Kelly & Co.  
**SHANGHAI**..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
**HIOGO & OSAKA**..... F. Walsh & Co.  
**NAGASAKI**..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 50.]

Yokohama, December 11, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

Insurance and The Fire Department of Yokohama.....	1,585
The Trade of China for 1879 .....	1,586
Editorial Notes .....	1,587
Correspondence .....	1,590
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,590
Notes of the Week .....	1,590
London Letter .....	1,592
White Chrysanthemums (Translated from Japanese) .....	1,594
Japanese News .....	1,594
Telegraphic News .....	1,596
The Japanese Press .....	1,601
Law Reports .....	1,601
A Really Good Case .....	1,604
Priscilla's Choice .....	1,606
Chess Problem .....	1,607
Meteorological Report .....	1,608
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,608
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,609
Advertisements .....	1,610

## INSURANCE AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF YOKOHAMA.

OUR CITIZENS with some reason complain of the high premia charged for insurance of property from fire, rates which were established fourteen years ago after a conflagration of an altogether exceptional nature. The extent of the damage inflicted at that time was due, at least to some extent, to the comparatively inferior character of the buildings then forming the settlement, to the lack of sufficient appliances for extinguishing fires, but chiefly to the causes always most efficient in promoting the spread of fires in towns, long continued dry weather preceding with high wind at the time of the outbreak of the flames. The class of buildings now standing, and in process of erection, are far superior in the power of resistance to fire than those formerly in use, for the stone now so generally employed, either as the sole material or as an outer casing of walls, soft and deficient in strength as it certainly is, has a remarkable endurance when exposed to heat; while brick, also much used at present, is generally acknowledged to be the most thoroughly fireproof of ordinary building materials. The settlement is also tolerably well supplied with engines, both hand and steam, under the control of bodies of men lacking neither strength nor courage. It would seem therefore that there is no sufficient reason for further continuance of the excessive charges of the insurance corporations.

On the other hand, however, it may be urged, and with justice, that though apparatus and men are, if properly used, sufficient for all ordinary cases, at present neither men nor machines are able to effect more than a fraction of the good, of which they are really capable, from the practical impossibility of any uniform and combined

action on their part, arising from the absence of proper organization under one competent and responsible head. Individual effort, or the independent action of each separate company, can accomplish but little compared with what may be done under thorough and semi-military discipline and organization. The combination of existing companies and brigades into one force, with a single responsible and properly empowered marshal or superintendent at its head, is the first and most important step to be taken toward placing our fire department—if it deserve that title at present—in a condition where the brave and ready labor which it always performs may not be directed at cross purposes, or wasted under well-meant but mistaken orders. A second, perhaps, equally important requisite is the securing of a reliable and sufficient supply of water for any emergency. This should not be difficult so far as the settlement proper is concerned, and several possible solutions of the question will undoubtedly present themselves. Cannot tanks be sunk at convenient localities, to be filled by the influx of the tide, self-acting valves retaining the water during the ebb, or as is often done on a small scale by private parties, similar tanks be connected with neighboring buildings so as to receive the drainage from their roofs? The latter is probably the only feasible method so far as the Bluff is concerned, and in this country of large rainfall need seldom fail to afford the necessary supply of water.

The extent and impunity with which robbery is carried on during fires has of late years rendered salvage of property almost impossible. So far as the owner is concerned, it makes but little difference whether his effects are consumed by the flames or absorbed in the capacious receptacles of the native town. At present, unless a large and devoted body of Europeans is extemporaneously organized upon the spot, with a clear understanding of the circumstances, and definite arrangements as to a rendezvous and the maintenance of a guard upon every item of property removed, as was successfully done in at least one case during the late fire on the Main Street, it is hardly worth while to attempt to save more than can be carried on the owner's person. Such an impromptu but competent organization as we have just alluded to, can, however, only be accomplished under exceptional circumstances, and many causes may interfere with or destroy its efficiency. The protection of valuable property no doubt properly belongs to the police, but long and bitter experience has taught us how little we have to expect from it in this respect: while were the native police force all that could be wished for in efficiency and activity, from the very nature of things, salvage being invariably performed by a heterogeneous mob of Foreigners, Chinese, and Japanese, it would be impossible for the police to determine whether a given package of valuables was in the hands of the owner, his servant, or the veriest thief of Honmura. Any one who witnessed the rapid disappearance of the property

saved from the flames at No. 86, on the night of the 1st instant—and from at least one house upon that lot almost everything was successfully removed—and is informed that of the large amount of effects rescued from burning hardly a dollar's worth has been recovered by the owner, can appreciate the magnitude of the evil of which we speak. This plundering, which really appears to be conducted with system and in a business-like manner, is by no means necessarily confined to houses in flames, or even to those in imminent danger. The confusion and alarm which extends throughout the neighborhood of a fire affords opportunities which, in the recent case already quoted, were quickly seized upon by the thieves to their considerable advantage. We see no means for the avoidance of this really grave danger to the property of every member of the community but in the formation of a properly organized and equipped salvage corps, separate from but working in harmony with the fire department, should the latter be put into proper condition. The personnel of such a corps could be largely of natives, selected from the many known to residents as reliable, and, consequently, chiefly from the employés of foreigners, but should include a sufficient number of Europeans to direct, control and support the native element. The members of the organization should wear a simple but distinctive and not easily imitated badge and should, with the exception of owners and their households and members of the fire department, be the only persons admitted to burning buildings or those in imminent danger. To be thoroughly efficient such a corps should be equipped with baskets, sacks, ropes and hooks, and should possess at least one suit of the new patent clothing for firemen, with respirator attachment, an item which might play an important part in saving life as well as property. In addition to these there should always be at command a few large fire and water proof canvasses for covering perishable property from sparks and wet, some chains, with hooks, for grouping into a mass, not easy to be moved, any property capable of being so united, but above all, a dozen or more light but strong covered carts with locks, for the removal and temporary storage of valuable and portable articles. Wherever these vehicles have been brought into use they have been found most useful, and as they could be made here for little more than the price of a jinricksha, the experiment would not be a costly one.

A salvage corps such as is proposed could be paid by an assessment upon the property saved, an arrangement calculated to stimulate to the utmost the efforts of its members.

Such, briefly, are some of the ideas suggested by recent events, with a knowledge of what has been accomplished under somewhat similar circumstances elsewhere. Few will deny that reform or improvement is necessary, while should our system of management of fires be substantially bettered, the community will be in a position to demand and obtain from the insurance companies a considerable reduction in the rates of insurance—now so heavy a burden on all classes of our citizens.

#### THE TRADE OF CHINA FOR 1879.

WE are in receipt of the fifteenth issue of the Reports on Trade at the Treaty Ports in China, issued by the Inspectorate-General of China Customs. It contains statistics and remarks on the total trade for the year 1879, as well as on the trade of each port. Before proceeding to lay before our readers the general results of an examination of this volume, we may again draw attention to the

great utility of these reports—instituted we believe first by Mr. Hart, the present Inspector-General. In this respect the British Consular reports cannot, it seems to us, compete with them. The latter first go home to England, are then, in course of time, printed and laid before Parliament, and on their return to China are little better than ancient history; for another commercial year, with all its excitements and speculation has passed, and the previous year is all but forgotten. There is even some delay in the publication of the Custom's Report; but when the bulk of the volume, and the large masses of figures which are analysed are remembered, the time taken will not seem unduly great. We may also refer to the useful weather charts which are supplied by many Commissioners from their districts, and to the excellent maps of portions of China invariably contained in the reports. Thus in the present issue we have a well executed map of the province of Kiang-nan to explain the distribution of foreign goods from the port of Chinkiang, the towns in the interior being marked in such a manner that we distinguish at a glance what towns take 100, 1,000, or 10,000, &c. taels worth of foreign goods; also another map of Amoy and the surrounding districts, the geography of which seems to be at present but little known to foreigners.

Coming now to the trade, we find that its total value for 1879 attained the highest figure yet reached, viz, Taels 258,851,215 or £71,219,869 starting as against £70,632,188 in 1878. Of this sum foreign trade monopolized approximately Taels 155,000,000, the balance of about Taels 99,000,000, representing the home trade of China at the Treaty Ports. The comparison of the value of trade at each of the ports in 1870 and in 1871, shows that Ningpo decreased 11.64 per cent., while in every other case there has been an increase.

In seven of the ports this increase has been over fifty per cent, and in eleven over twenty per cent. More than half of the total trade is done at the four ports, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and Tientsin. We find that of the direct foreign trade 77.56 per cent is with Great Britain and her dependencies, 7.82 per cent with the United States, and 8.60 per cent,—or half as much again as the whole trade between Russia and China—with Japan. The Statistical Secretary, remarking on this last item says:—"The trade with Japan has, since the year 1875, when it only amounted to Tls. 4,500,000, been steadily, though slowly, gaining ground. In 1878 it had increased Tls. 5,750,000 slightly receding, however, in 1879, during which period it fell short of the previous year by about Tls. 100,000." The whole of the great increase in the general trade, as compared with 1878, appears to the credit of Great Britain and her possessions, and consists chiefly in the large increase in the importation of Cotton piece goods (Tls. 7,000,000) and Opium (Tls. 3,500,000). The foreign import trade consist principally of Opium, Cotton and Woollen piece goods. The total amount of this trade is Tls. 63,928,083, of which Opium amounted to 44.43 per cent, Cotton piece goods to 27.48 per cent and Woollen piece goods to 6.03 per cent. The total value of the Cotton goods imported was Tls. 22,599,679, of which Tls. 3,868,743, or nearly five times the quantity imported in 1876, represented the value of the American Cotton fabrics. The demand for fabrics has been steadily and rapidly increasing in recent years. The mode in which these staples arrange themselves at the chief ports is peculiar. Shanghai, Chinkiang and Swatow are the chief distributing centres for Opium, Tientsin and Hankow for Cotton fabrics, Hankow for Woollen, while Ningpo is one of the chief emporia for metals. As to Kerosine oil, which forms such an im-

portant item of foreign imports into Japan, we are told that the Chinese have at last discovered that it not only gives a better light, but costs in reality much less than the Bean and Tea oil they have hitherto been in the habit of using; "it has now found its way by means of transit passes far into the interior, and its consumption throughout China will in a few years probably amount to something enormous."

The total value of the exports for the year amounted to Tls. 72,281,262, equivalent to £20,278,910 sterling. The staple exports are Tea and Silk. The percentage of the former was 46.03, and of the latter 39.60 of the total export trade. Foochow and Hankow are the chief centres of the Tea; Shanghai and Canton of the Silk trade. Takow and Swatow are the great ports for the export of Sugar; the greater portion of the Takow sugar being brown. In 1879, 284,000 piculs of this class were shipped to Japan. Amongst the items of export we find 744 piculs, valued at Tls. 18,784, "the highest on record" of human hair from Swatow. This was exported to Hongkong, to be transhipped there for foreign countries, and is doubtless at the present moment adding to the charms of many belles in Europe and America—who were probably in blissful ignorance of the fact that their beautiful curls may at one time have adorned the scalp of a savage Formosan Bôtan.

We have already furnished our readers with a *résumé* of two articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the shipping trade of China, the figures of which were in all probability taken from the report now before us. We may, however, reproduce some very instructive general results. Of the total value of the coasting-trade of China 50.19 per cent is carried under the British flag, 41.91 under the Chinese, 4.67 under the German and 2.01 under the American; but of the total tonnage we find that 58.85 per cent is British, 31.26 Chinese, 5.18 German, 1.94 American and 0.99 Japanese. In 1870, 48.61 per cent of the tonnage was American; from this date it gradually decreased until from 28.55 per cent in 1876 it fell to 4.64 in 1877. The Chinese tonnage, on the other hand, which was only 0.44 per cent in 1870, gradually increased; until from 13.74 per cent in 1876, it suddenly rose to 33.17, in 1877. The total revenue derived by the Imperial Exchequer from foreign trade in 1879 was over 11,000,000 of taels; of this large sum 67.84 per cent was from British, 15.45 from Chinese, 6.83 from German, 2.25 from American, and 1.09 per cent from Japanese trade.

The population of the ten provinces of China within which the treaty ports are situated is estimated at 245,700,000. The number of foreign residents is 3,995, of whom 2,070 are British, 469 American, and 61 Japanese. In concluding his laborious and valuable report, the Statistical Secretary has the following general remarks of interest:—"It will be seen that the Foreign trade of China has for many years past been steadily increasing: new articles of trade have been coming forward year by year, and establishing themselves in continuous and growing demand. A desire, in fact, to take advantage of Western arts and sciences is surely, if slowly, gaining ground among the Chinese, and with the development of this will come the necessity for closer intimacy with the outside world, and a consequent appreciation of many ideas and appliances hitherto regarded with indifference or contempt. Many new articles have yet to be added to the list of Foreign imports; and Foreign machinery will in time to come enable the Chinese to take greater advantage of the resources of their country and thus increase its available wealth. The

establishment of Legations and Consulates abroad, by affording to those best qualified to judge, opportunities of knowing what room there exists for improvement at home, will in due time bear abundant fruit. In short, every incident which tends to draw China nearer towards the comity of nations will not fail to exert a favourable influence on her Foreign trade, and such incidents will be neither few nor far between as time wears on and a better knowledge of each other grows up between Natives and Foreigners. A study of the present and past would thus stimulate hope for the future. Higher results yet remain to be achieved, and everything seems to augur that the year 1879, replete as it may have been with unprecedented commercial prosperity, will but mark a stage in the onward progress of the trade between China and Foreign countries."

The Japanese Government will probably be surprised to find that, in one district of China at least, they are regarded as responsible for an increase in the consumption of opium. The Commissioner of Customs at Takow reports that in 1874, a sudden rise in the importation of the drug took place in Southern Formosa, and that it has continued on the increase ever since. He thus explains the fact:—"In 1874, on the occasion of the Japanese invasion, a number of northern soldiers, a large proportion of whom were opium smokers, were brought into this neighbourhood, and beside being themselves consumers, they induced by their example no small number of the country people to smoke, who had previously abstained, and thus the habit spread largely."

THE following paragraph from the *Times* of October 15th, will be of interest to those of our readers who take an interest in Hongkong politics, and we therefore reproduce it in full. It has evidently been supplied from the Colonial office, and it would therefore appear that much interest has been excited on the subject in England. It will be noticed that governor Hennessey's policy respecting the treatment of Chinese criminals in the colony has, in every respect been approved, and that His Excellency has now received instructions to alter the ordinances of Hongkong in accordance with this policy. The gist of these instructions is that Chinese are to be treated in the same manner as other criminals within that colony, and that the laws with respect to flogging are to be assimilated with those of Great Britain. It may be interesting to refer here to the fact, mentioned by the writer of the article on Japanese Prisons in our last issue, that flogging in Japan—although it was always mild compared to flogging with the cat—was completely abolished some time since. Japanese criminals are certainly not less numerous in comparison, or less daring, than those of other countries, and yet the government had no hesitation in dispensing altogether with corporal chastisement. Another point in connection with the treatment of criminals in Japan, also mentioned in the same article, that might well be followed elsewhere, is the very limited and strictly guarded power of punishment given to the gaol authorities for breaches of prison discipline. In Japan again, "that best of reformatory elements—industrial labour" has been completely adopted with marked success. Those whose knowledge of the Chinese is limited to those residing in Japan, can endorse the Governor's statement that the Chinese are not an exceptionally criminal race, or that they should be especially dealt with by flogging. On the whole, it has always seemed to us that punishments which are considered sufficient for the criminal classes of powerful, determined and reckless races like the Teuton, Anglo-Saxon and Celt, should also be sufficient to

restrain the criminal classes of a race possessing none of these qualities.

The Earl of Kimberley, acting on the recommendation of the Governor of Hongkong, has given instructions for the repeal of the local laws authorizing the branding of Chinese criminals, the repeal of all laws in Hongkong which impose flogging on individuals of the Chinese race exclusively, the abolition of public flogging and of flogging on the back. His lordship has also directed that all flogging be abolished in the colony except for such offences as entail flogging in England. In conveying those instructions to the Governor, Lord Kimberley writes:—"I have come to this decision mainly because I entertain grave objections on general grounds to the infliction of the punishments in question, and specially that of flogging for ordinary offences. In this country flogging has ceased to be employed as a means of repressing crime except in the case of certain crimes of brutal violence, and as a means of prison discipline it is confined to the cases of convicted prisoners who are guilty of serious offences against the regulations of the gaol. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is not always safe to conclude that punishments which are unsuited to a European community can be dispensed with in dealing with such a population as the Chinese population of Hongkong; and it will be necessary, therefore, that the effect of the changes you recommend should be very carefully watched." In the despatch conveying the Governor's recommendations on which the Secretary of State has now acted, the opinions of the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale, of Mr. Tonnochy, the superintendent of the prison, and of the other officers concerned in the administration of the criminal law were enclosed, and were to the effect that crime had been reduced and prison discipline improved while the Governor had, in the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, suspended branding and public flogging and reduced the annual number of floggings to one or two, instead of having them counted by hundreds. In the same despatch the Governor thus records his own experience of the Chinese race:—"For nine months past I have not sanctioned a single case of flogging, and life and property have never been so secure in Hongkong as at this moment. Crime has been reduced to a minimum, and while this has been done, the Chinese population of the colony has largely increased, and the influx of Chinese from the Kwangtung province has never been so great. Speaking with an experience of three years at this side of the China sea, and of four years' administration of a Chinese community (Labuan) at the other end of the China sea, I venture to think that the views of those European gentlemen who assert that the Chinese are an exceptionally criminal race, and a race that should be especially dealt with by flogging, are not correct. On the contrary, having some small experience in the government of nearly every race in Her Majesty's Colonies—Europeans, Negroes, Malays, and Chinese—I am more disposed to say that the latter are, as a race, the least criminally inclined, and that they are the easiest to influence by that best of reformatory elements—industrial labour." In referring to the statistics of crime recently published in the colony, the *Hongkong Daily Press* says: "If it be true that figures may be made to mislead, they certainly do not do so in this case, as the state of good order and security the colony has latterly enjoyed was frequently remarked upon before the appearance of these statistics. It is hardly necessary now to re-open the question as to the proper mode of dealing with crime which formed such a burning topic in the colony a couple of years ago; but it is only fair to note the fact, that under the present régime, crime has sensibly declined."

FOR some time past we have received quite a number of telegrams from Europe announcing numerous massacres and other outrages committed by the Kurds. We reproduce from the *St. James's Budget*, an article entitled "The Kurdish Inroad," which will be found to contain many details of interest to the general reader:—

Hackaki and Hamz Aga, of Monsour, known to the humane and clean-handed government of Persia "for their perverseness," and as "having no object beyond pillage, to which they are much inclined," may possibly turn out to be the most important persons now moving in Asia. Even if their present undertaking is meant to be a mere foray (but the latest news represents it as a far more serious enterprise) it is a very significant illustration of the actual condition of Persia and Asiatic Turkey. The Kurd is, and always has been, a robber. A late traveller in his neighbourhood distinguished between him and the nomad Arab by saying that the latter only plunder, while the former murders into the bargain. They have always been more or less in the habit of levying black-mail on their less warlike neighbours, and have constantly made their profit out of the civil wars of Persia. The present or Kajir dynasty owed their victory over their Zend rivals very largely to their alliance with Kurdish chiefs. But it is something new to see two leaders, apparently only of secondary importance, collect a force numbered at fifteen thousand men, plunder a wide tract of country, and show such confidence in their strength that they do not even return with their booty to the hills, but send it back under escort while the main body remains encamped in the invaded country. Such an inroad would be impossible unless the corruption of its Government had reduced Persia to a state of complete disintegration. Moreover, there is the fact to be considered that a large part at least of the invading army comes from Turkish territory. The Kurdish chiefs are at no time very submissive to the Sultan; but they would scarcely dare to act with such violent independence unless they had good reason to believe that he had become too feeble to call them to account. When we remember, too, that the Arabs under Turkish rule have long been in a state of smouldering revolt, it is plain that the native States of Western Asia are in the familiar condition of Oriental countries when on the verge of a great convulsion. Even if the Kurdish raiders do confine themselves to plunder on a great scale, they will have struck Persia a terrible blow. The example will not be lost on HAMZ AGA's neighbours and kinsmen. Inroad will follow inroad—at first for plunder, and then for conquest.

Indeed, we are afraid the best hope for Persia is that the barbarian invader who ends the lingering agony of corrupt States should appear, and that soon. It has been the invariable rule in Asia that when a country fell into the condition of Persia at this moment (and Persia is the most effete and most miserable State in all the world—princes and people alike), it was invaded and conquered by some nomadic neighbour not less barbarous but more healthy. The process is attended with immense temporary suffering—which is, after all, only a magnified form of what they habitually endure at the hands of their rulers; but it is generally followed by improved administration. The new despot will be a barbarian and rule with a rod of iron; but he will also be a man of parts and energy. He will shear his subjects very close, but he will be too good a man of business to allow a horde of inferior extortioners to fleece them and so indirectly rob his treasury. Besides, there is always the chance that the man who has been educated in the world, and has fought his way to the throne, will have sense enough to understand that the prosperity of the subject means the greatness of the prince: which is just what Oriental monarchs trained in a zenana fail to comprehend. It is the difference between a GAIKWAR of Baroda thinking of nothing but dancing-girls and jewels, and a born ruler of men like RUNJEET SING.

It may be too much to expect that any of the Kurdish chiefs now plundering the land and probably hope one day to rule are the equals of the great Sovereign of the Punjab; but lesser men than he have founded kingdoms. The opportunity is very tempting, for it is obvious that the present state of things in Persia and Mesopotamia cannot last much longer. These countries are slowly expiring under their present Governments; and, to save them, the only alternative is a vigorous foreign Government which can come but in one

of two ways—the rise of a new Oriental despotism or European conquest. The regeneration of the East by Western civilization has long been seen to be a dream. Friendly intercourse between the two means the addition of European vices to Asiatic corruptions, and the ruin of native art and industry. Europe never does any good in the East except by conquering and governing. This alternative may follow of course; they who think it will, and that before long, have much to say for themselves; but, on the whole, the best hope for the peoples in question is that some vigorous chief, able to rely on the support of a race which has not lost the virtues of barbarism, should arise to profit by the disintegration of Turkey and the prostration of Persia. That such a chief should be a Kurd is neither impossible nor even improbable. They are a race of robbers, it is very true; but so were and are the Tartars, Turks, and Arabs; and yet all three have founded great States and produced great rulers. The history of the world is full of instances of races which, after vegetating for centuries on the borders of more civilized peoples, have suddenly developed an aggressive ambition, and the will and the capacity to rule. There is evidence, too, that the Kurds are not incapable of appreciating and establishing good government according to the Oriental standard. Besides, it is well to remember that they are no more foreign in Persia than the present Kajir dynasty, which is Turkish by race and Sunni in religion. The present government of that country is, in fact, in the hands of the nomadic tribes of the north, which are of pure Turkish blood. The town population has always been at the mercy of whosoever had the power of the sword, while the nomads of Persian descent are too weak and divided to be capable of opposing any compact force. But the essential question, at least for us, is not the comparative worth of this or that race; it is that a great portion of the earth lying at the very gates of one of our possessions, and to the fate of which we cannot be indifferent, has been reduced to such a condition that it must infallibly fall into the hands of the first determined assailant who has a few thousand trustworthy fighting-men at his back. It is, of course, impossible to forecast the details of the struggle which is apparently beginning: but there is no reason to doubt that, European intervention apart, things will follow the familiar course of Oriental history. If the result is to establish a new and at least temporarily vigorous monarchy, we may well be content. It is, however, doubtful whether things will be allowed to go so far without the intervention of Russia; and then it will be hard to say who or what may follow. The Anglo-Turkish Convention was suggested by the extreme probability that after the Russian occupation of Kars Catherine's policy towards Poland would be repeated in these parts, and that anarchy, fertile in excuses for occupation, would be fostered in territory marked out for ultimate conquest. And however it may have originated, anarchy is afoot; and to all appearance is destined to prosper."

THE "diary of Liu Ta-Jên's Mission to England," published in the *Nineteenth Century* for October last, should be read by every one interested in the prosperity of China. It is the record of the reflections of an acute and cultivated Chinese mind, when brought for the first time directly into contact with the power and mechanical skill of the west. Liu went as joint Minister to England in 1876, soon after the signing of the Chefoo Convention. He is said by the translator, Mr. Bourne of the British Consular service in China, to be probably a fair representative of the literary, and therefore ruling, class in China, and his opinions on European civilisation are interesting on that account. Mr. Bourne has, we think, done wisely in reproducing only such portions of the diary as deal with the views and reflections of this prominent individual, and his comparisons between Chinese and European institutions. He refers several times, with contempt, to the thirst of Westerns for material improvement, and contrasts it unfavourably with the 'moral' civilization of the Chinese. In the project for a railway between India and China, he sees only a desire for conquest; and warns England it may work in two ways. "The new railway will be ready at hand to convey the (Chinese) rabble

into India, and the tables will be turned upon the English. . . . Let not the English forget that if they light a fire, the wind may change, and the flame kindled for others may cause their own destruction." The old statesmen of China he regards as equal to those of the West, for their mental vision could reach to the first principles of right, while the English rush madly on the road to wealth, and are ignorant of every thing else. His notion of the origin of telegraphs and steam has at least the merits of novelty. They were invented by the English to obviate the necessity of keeping large garrisons at their various trading stations all over the world. Railways are no more practicable in China than Buddhism in Europe, because they would throw large numbers of the population out of work, and also because they would make transport too expensive! As might be expected, he does not think much of the Japanese. The rapidity with which the latter have adopted the best results of western science and thought, and the respect which they are earning for themselves among the people of Europe and America, can hardly be viewed favourably by an ardent supporter of the ancient régime. "Japan," he says, "has made her administrative system accord with that of European states; and she has copied Western dress, ceremony, and customs. Accordingly Europeans despise the Japanese, as having sacrificed their own natural tastes and habits in the desire to accord with those of another race." He is full of praise for the kindness displayed by the English on the occasion of an assault on a Chinese servant in the streets of London; but compares that august individual, the Lord Mayor, to a village elder in China. "I had always regarded the English," he says, "as a people living in small and contemptible islands, of unbridled violence, and without an idea of deference or politeness." He confesses, however, to having been mistaken. His ideas on seeing, at a reception at Buckingham palace, the dresses of the ladies can be easily imagined. A visit to the *Times* printing establishment gives rise to the following sufficiently curious calculations. "Although a good many men are employed in the *Times* office and in delivering the paper at the houses of subscribers, the number engaged in attending to the machinery is very small. If two men look after the type and five or six regulate the machinery, that is enough. It seems to me that if no machinery were used in printing the *Times*, but hand labour alone, there would be no difficulty in turning out the necessary number of copies. Each workman might be ordered to prepare a separate type, and, as soon as the composition of the paper was concluded, a time might be fixed by which each man should produce 100 copies. If this plan were followed, 2,800 men would be employed to produce the 280,000 copies required; and if the daily receipts \$4,375 (?) were divided amongst these 2,800 men, each man would get rather over \$1.50 a day; and, although living is dear in England, this sum would suffice to support a family of eight persons, and thus a population of more than 20,000 souls would live by this industry alone. Why, then, use machinery and rob these 20,000 men of their means of existence?" His comparison between European and Chinese civilization is, of course, very much in favour of the latter. Indeed, throughout, he shows a contempt for our boasted achievements in science, and their application to the increase of material wealth, that is worthy of Mr. Ruskin himself. "Property is wealth to the foreigner; moderation in his desires to the Chinese: material power is might to the foreigner; to live and let live is might to the Chinese."

One rises from a perusal of this very remarkable paper with a sense of the utter hopelessness of discussing these subjects with Chinese of the type of Liu-Ta-Jên. They reject with contempt our very first premises; they treat our boasted

triumphs over the power of nature—our railways, telegraphs and steamships—with scorn, and ask, are we any happier than the Chinese who have none of these things? “If Europeans,” they say “in truth understood the duties resulting from the five relationships, then we should discern the effects in their lives. . . . But do we see these results in Western countries? No, indeed! Their whole energy is centred in the manufacture of different kinds of machines,—steam-vessels and locomotives to bring rapid return of profit, guns and rifles to slay their fellow men. They rival one another in greed, and in cunning methods of acquiring wealth; they say they are rich and mighty; and put it all down to their *true knowledge*, forsooth!” We suspect that if His Excellency Liu, during his residence in England had an opportunity of arguing with a typical “Manchester man” on this subject, he did not come off second-best in the dispute.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

### FIRES IN THE SETTLEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “JAPAN DAILY MAIL.”

SIR.—As has been noticed by yourself and your contemporaries, the lack of any organization in Yokohama was painfully apparent on the occasion of the recent fire, and might have led to serious consequences: may I be permitted to make a few suggestions which I venture to consider would, if carried out, be found of value.

1.—All the foreign fire-brigades should be put under the control of some one of influence in the community: such a man could surely be found, by convening a meeting of the foreign firemen, who could elect a head, the brigades still maintaining their individuality; just as the various companies composing a regiment are all under the control of their Colonel, but at the same time engage in friendly emulation. If some ex-naval or ex-military man could be found to fill the post, so much the better. He should have full powers, on the occasion of a fire, and be in fact the prime motor of the relief work.

2.—The native police should be employed simply to draw a cordon at a reasonable distance round the houses actually on fire, or threatened, in order to keep the firemen from being hampered in their movements by the crowd who simply come to look on from curiosity. Without wishing in any way to detract from the character of the Japanese police, it appears to me that they not of much use in a fire; their personal valour is undeniable, but like most Asiatics, they lose their heads, and are just a little too fond of exercising their authority. Another thing against them is, that they do not always understand every foreigner's Japanese, and so cannot co-operate properly with them.

3.—The foreign men-of-war's men, of whom we generally have a good supply on these occasions should be employed in assisting to preserve the cordon, and in guarding property which has been removed from the burning houses. Their usual ignorance of the vernacular militates greatly against their rendering the amount of assistance that they are always willing to give.

4.—Such native fire-men as are not actually working at the engines, or shifting hose, could wait in the roads at the places where the police keep the cordon. Having a clear space to work in, the leader of the operations could tell when he wanted their assistance, and could summon, by messengers, as many as he required.

5.—Any volunteers from the ranks of the spectators must consider themselves, for the time, implicitly bound by all orders given by the Superintendent.

I would explain that the above suggestions refer only to occasions when fires break out in the foreign portion of Yokohama: as regards the native town, it would be better to leave it entirely under native control.

Yours faithfully,  
X.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “JAPAN DAILY MAIL.”

Yokohama, December 10th, 1880.

DEAR SIR.—The problems of your correspondent X, in your issue of the 9th inst., to keep and enforce order during fires, are very excellent if there wasn't unfortunately one great drawback, and that is:—In a cosmopolitan community like ours, where there are many heads and as many minds, there will be very few who would like to be ordered about, especially if they don't know much of the leader who might be enforced on them by a few of the many heads. Try it on and then see the comments which will be made on his actions should the slightest hitch occur. Newspapers would have to furnish an extra sheet, I fancy.

If men-of-war's men are to help the Japanese police force to form cordon, by all means let them come on shore unarmed, so that there may not be any more indiscriminate poking about with bayonets, as happened at the last fire. I presume residents going to a fire would not relish being spitted without any notice, nor do I think it just that the administration of the police in the settlement should be taken out of the hands of the Japanese Government in any way, after it has been surrendered to them unanimously by the Consuls. Where is the European police sergeant? I should think it would be his duty to see effective measures taken to keep order amongst the European part of the spectators; the Japanese constables can handle their own countrymen well enough.

I enclose my card, and remain yours very respectfully,  
VOX POPULI.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SHANGHAI, 5TH DECEMBER, 1880.

The steamer reported as sunk in the Gulf of Spezia, causing a loss of two hundred and fifty lives, proves to be the *Oncle Joseph* belonging to the Valer's Company, and not to the Messageries Maritimes.

LONDON, 6th DECEMBER, 1880.

Strong reinforcements are being sent to Ireland, as the outrages are increasing. County Leitrim has been gazetted as disturbed.

LONDON, 9TH DECEMBER, 1880.

The *Times* publishes a Telegram to the effect that Greece is intriguing with Turkey.

Five vessels of the Pacific Squadron have sailed for Japan.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

‘FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.’

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 12TH MONTH, 11TH DAY,  
DO-YO-SI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

#### BIRTH.

On the 7th instant, at No. 233, Yokohama, the wife of SAMUEL M. BRYAN, of twins, sons.

#### DIED.

At the General Hospital, on the 5th December, WILLIAM HYDE of Battersea, Hants, Hampshire, aged 35 years.

The American mails per O. & O. steamer *Oceanic* came to hand on Thursday last, and the P. M. steamer *City of Peking* left for San Francisco on the 7th instant. To-day's mails go forward by the M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, which vessel is advertised to leave to-morrow morning.

One the passengers by the P. M. S. S. *City of Peking* which left for San Francisco on Thursday, was the Hon. Wm. H. Trescott, one of the United States Commissioners to China, who, we believe, is the bearer of the draft proposals for the new treaty between that country and his own Government. As the vessel left her anchorage salutes were fired by the men-of-war in harbour. Mr. Swift, another Commissioner, has returned from Peking to Shanghai, at which port he will remain for some time on private business.

On the 5th instant a telegram was received from Paris to the effect that Mr. Sameshima, Minister to France, who was previously reported as suffering from disease of the lungs, had died that day. A later telegram states that the funeral of the deceased Minister was solemnized on the 7th instant, with most imposing ceremonial. The President of the Republic and M. Gambetta, were specially represented: all the members of the *Corps Diplomatique* attended, and all sections of French society came also to pay a tribute of respect, both to the deceased and to the nation which he had represented.

We notice that Mrs. Vincent, whose establishment was burnt down by the late fire, has made arrangements to re-commence business on Tuesday next. The new location is on lot No. 77, Main Street, in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Kuhn & Co.

Another terrible fire, this time in the native town, broke out at about two o'clock this morning in a bath house in Benteu Dori, and not, as we were previously informed, at the printing office. The streets were immediately crowded with thousands of natives and the scene was such as always distinguishes native fires, men rushing hither and thither, women and children escaping from their homes and just managing, as a rule, to save their most useless effects, and firemen tearing recklessly through the crowd. The flames soon spread towards the Specie Bank in one direction, and thence right through to Honcho Dori, every house of which, from the Basba Michi for two hundred yards in the direction of the Machigwaisha, was destroyed with the exception of a few isolated buildings whose construction was sufficiently solid to withstand the conflagration. The engines *Relief* and *Victoria* were soon on the spot and rendered great assistance, but were unable to save most of the best curio shops which formed such a wellknown feature of the locality. The portion destroyed reaches from Benteu Dori to Honcho Dori, and is as we said before about 200 yards long. We have heard of several minor injuries, but fortunately, at present, of no loss of life.

On Tuesday last the s.s. *Oceanic* brought a visitor to Japan to whom the world at large owes a debt of gratitude. We need hardly say that we refer to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, to whose original energy and enterprise are due the now numerous Atlantic cables which have done so much to bring Europe and America together. Mr. Field told us to-day, that the advantage of his work had never appeared so palpably before him as when on his arrival he received a telegram, dated only a few hours previous, from New York, announcing "all well." On being interrogated, half in earnest, as to whether he had come to lay a cable across from Yokohama to San Francisco, Mr. Field informed us that it was simply a matter of money, and that if that were forthcoming, the cable would be also, as no less than three routes, with accurate soundings, had already been marked out. His present trip, however, is to get a little rest and to see the world, after forty-five years of steady hard work.

The football match of Saturday last was a pleasantly contested game, but had no special details of good play. Neither side obtained a goal, the game being drawn in favour of the club by two touchdowns to nothing.

Communication with Kobe, Nagasaki and beyond, was restored at a late hour on Thursday night. A fire at a point a little to the west of Shidzuoka is reported as having caused the interruption.

In a London telegram received yesterday by the O. & O. str. *Oceanic*, dated November 18th, we read that the sculling match

between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Edward Trickett, of New South Wales, over the Thames Championship Course, from Putney to Mortlake, for the championship of the world, Sportmen's Champion cup and £400, came off to-day, and was won by Hanlan in his usual style. The race was a mere procession from the start to the finish. Hanlan rowed in splendid form. He stopped several times, allowing Trickett to come up. A tremendous crowd of people witnessed the affair. The river was perfectly still. The *Sportsman* says beta on the Hanlan-Trickett match represent in the aggregate a far greater sum than has ever depended upon the result of a boat race. The Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, had given instructions to have the result specially telegraphed to him.

In the morning, Trickett was the favorite in betting, 5 to 4 being taken on him, and laid to the extent of £1,000; but before the start, Hanlan had taken the first place in betting. Seven to 4 on him was offered freely, and some wagers were made of 2 to 1. The start place at 12:14 o'clock, at which time the tide was nearly full, and the water slack and smooth. Throughout Hanlan had the Surrey side of the river. A very even start was effected, Hanlan striking the water at the rate of 35 strokes to the minute, and Trickett at the rate of 41. Hanlan rowed easily and in perfect style, showing his superiority from the first stroke. Crabtree was passed in six minutes and four seconds from the starting point. Here Trickett began to labor and look ill, and by the time the Soap Works were reached, the race was absolutely over. Occasionally Hanlan stopped rowing, and Trickett came up, when a few powerful strokes would send Hanlan ahead of him. Between Hammer-smith and Cheswick Hanlan laid down twice. He stopped entirely once, and again paddled along at first with one scull then with the other. He turned over to wash his face, and chatted with Elliott, who was rowing alongside, and finally won by three lengths, which he could have made a half a mile if he had chosen.

It is rumored that Hanlan has decided not to row in the regatta for the American prizes. Blackman has retired from the contest, owing to sickness.

In Toronto there is unprecedented excitement and exultation over Hanlan's victory. The city wins over \$300,000 by the victory.

The *Daily Alta California*, commenting on Trickett's defeat writes—"Hurrah for Canada! Toronto is in great glory over Hanlan's triumph. That city is reported to have won three hundred thousand dollars on the Hanlan victory. If the race was an honest one, Hanlan had no antagonist worthy the name. Trickett, made but a poor show. He came all the way from Australia, or went that distance, for the honor of being defeated without an effort by the Canadian, Hanlan. Australia cannot compete with Canada. Climate, sir! climate has much to do with making men. But, after all, was the race a square one, or was it a sell-out? So many frauds have been perpetrated by these professional scullers that one cannot put the utmost confidence in any of them. When the business reaches the point of sawing one's boats in two in order to avoid a contest and feared defeat; and when the champion is found unexpectedly to be beaten, as Hanlan was a few months ago, it is not strange that people have but little faith. When boat-racing reaches a point of chance like that where waxed cards and loaded dice are used, it becomes a game of chance like monte or any other gambling game. The physical power and skill displayed may, and often does, lift the exhibition out of the low grade of gambling, and so far, is to be commended. But it is, perhaps, too much to anticipate that anything capable of creating excitement in advance of the test, can be presented to the public that will not produce the feeling which is the basis of gambling. Boat-racing, like horse-racing, appeals to the 'backing of one's opinions.'"

Our American cousins seem likely to go as crazy over Sarah Bernhardt as folks did in England when that eccentric genius visited that country, and we may now look for all kinds of anecdotes respecting her. This is how a reporter of the *New York Sun* gives her written photograph:—"The Bernhardt stood and with modest action received the homage of the re-

ception company on the steamer. She was dressed in a simple robe, trimmed with plaid. The material may have been plaid as well as the trimmings. There was a luxuriance about the garb that it would puzzle a male observer to analyze in a five-minutes observation. From her shoulders, threatening to fall off, hung a sealskin sacque. On the deck afterward, when the sacque was buttoned up, it completely enveloped Mlle. Bernhardt. It had cape and skirt, and extended to the tops of a pair of kid boots, which seemed to lie loosely over the feet which they contained, but which were scarcely four inches from heel to toe. Her hands and her arms—that portion of them which protruded from her dress sleeves—were covered by kid gloves fastened with many buttons. These gloves lay in wrinkles above their contents, which may have been plump, notwithstanding. A bunch of ferns nestled amid lace under the chin. The face was thin, but still its lines were curves rather than angles. What could be seen of the throat afforded no sharp lines. The cheek bones were high; the nose aquiline and prominent; the mouth large and ingenuous, showing, at every smile, teeth which were good, but not regular; the eyes blue, small, snapping, and seemingly without lashes; the skin smooth and colorless, and the head from the eyes over to the nape of the neck, a shock of fine yellow hair, which was fluffy and seemingly without bands or restraint. This aerial hair stuck straight out for at least a foot from under the back of a Gainsborough plush hat, which was drawn down over the actress's ears and fast bound under her chin. A miniature beast nestled in the right side of this hat. It had an open mouth, and was called a fox by connoisseurs. The picture would be called interesting by anybody, and some would call it pretty. Any candid observer would say that there was exaggeration and probably pique in the remark of Dumas, who said of a picture of Bernhardt and her dog, that it was a picture of a dog looking at a bone."

A railway accident believed to be entirely without precedent has occurred on the Midland line, at Kibworth, near Leicester, England. Something had gone wrong with the Scotch express, and the driver stopped in a dark cutting near Kibworth, to examine the engine. It was found all right, but in starting again, the driver—said to be a very sober and experienced man—reversed the engine, and neither he nor the stoker perceived the change until they ran the train into an ironstone train standing half-a-mile off at Kibworth. Several compartments were "telescoped," and though no one was killed, one passenger had both legs broken and several more were severely cut. It is suggested that the driver heard a knocking inside his engine, and was so absorbed in guessing at its cause that he did not notice which way he was going, but the extraordinary point is that two men must have been so absorbed that neither noticed that the air in their faces was blowing the wrong way. There is no suggestion and no probability that they were drunk. How far would an engine-driver be responsible for so dangerous a blunder, when the error was really due to over-carefulness?

According to the *Parisian*, the wine crop of 1879 was about twenty-five million hectolitres, or thirty million hectolitres below the average of the last ten years. The annual consumption in France is forty-five million hectolitres. Everybody expected a rise in the price of wine, and some conscientious dealers laid in a stock from abroad. The rise in price, however, never came, and the market remained well supplied. The reason was that the natural deficit was compensated for by artificial means. Wine was manufactured out of dry grapes. All the raisins to be found in the Eastern ports were bought up, and wine manufactories sprang up all over the country. Around Paris alone there are seven steam power wine manufactories. The cost of a cask of raisin wine is about fifty francs, and it was sold at one hundred francs, thus giving a profit of a hundred per centum. But the competition has now become such that the price of raisins has risen from twelve francs to seventy-five francs the one hundred kilogrammes.

The consequence is that raisins have been abandoned, and wine is now manufactured out of glucose, a sugary matter

obtained from the potato, out of the residues of molasses, out of rotten apples, dried prunes, dates, figs and all kinds of refuse fruit, and even out of beetroot. These abominable liquids are colored artificially, and coupés more or less with Spanish wines or white wine. The adulteration and manufacture of wine has attained such vast proportions that the principle dealers, who had taken measure to supply the market royally with harvest wine from foreign countries, have taken steps to put a stop to the gigantic fraud. The imposture has reached such a pitch that not one-third of the wine drunk at Paris is real grape wine.

The enormous wealth left by the late Commodore Vanderbilt is frequently commented upon by American papers: the *Ithaca* journal contains the following ingenious calculations:—Some one has made a curious calculation of what Mr. Vanderbilt could do with his money. William H. Vanderbilt's income from his investments in \$51,000,000 4 per cent Government bonds is represented at \$3,000 daily, which is \$208,25 per hour, \$3.47 per minute, or 5 cents per second. Assuming that he is paid by the second, he cannot possibly spend his money, as he could not select purchases and lay down pieces fast enough. He could not throw it away; to pick up, cast, recover, pick up, cast again, would take up two seconds and if he worked all through the twenty-four hours without rest he could only dispose of one-half his income. By living economically, saving up for four years, he could, placing his five-cent pieces side by side, make a nickel belt around the earth, or by converting his savings into one-cent pieces and mounting them in a pile, he could in twenty years erect a road to the moon and have \$500 to invest when he got there. Should his amusement take a charitable twist he could out of a year's receipts donate twenty cents to every man, woman and child in the United States, and have money left over. Other vast possibilities occur to the glowing fancy of the calculator. In one day he could go to 8,000 different circuses, eat 10,000 pints of peanuts, drink 5,000 glasses of lemonade, and have money left to get his boots blacked. He can afford to have 500,000 shirts washed in one day, and on the day of his death his income will buy ten first-class funerals."

So much has been done by the "Ghazees" in the present terrible war in Afghanistan, that the following extract from the *Bombay Gazette* may prove interesting:—"The word Ghazee has been so indiscriminately applied during the present Afghan war that its true significance has been lost sight of, and there is a vague notion that a Ghazee is something between a brigand and a patriot. The true Ghazee is a Mussulman who resolves to earn Paradise by slaying an infidel in open fight. He must not attack the unbeliever in the night, or from behind. He must go up to him boldly in the light of day, and slay him, and if necessary, be himself slain in the act. When all these conditions are fulfilled, the act of Ghazeeism is complete, and the Ghazee goes straight to Paradise and is there received by the black-eyed girls. When a man sneaks up behind a soldier or a camp-follower in the bazaar, and stabs him in the back with a clasp-knife, he is not a Ghazee, though he, perchance, may be a patriot, or even a thief. The Ghazees—men really worthy of the name—have proved themselves much more formidable in fair fight than the Afghan regulars, who appear to have their personal dash drilled out of them, and have not acquired in lieu thereof the European sense of discipline and habit of cohesion. The Afghan cavalry throughout this campaign have, as a rule, shown themselves altogether destitute of spirit. The Ghazees alone have fought well."

#### LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, October 22nd, 1880.

Our newspapers are now very full of the proceedings of the Election Commission, which is taking evidence as to the conduct of the candidates or their agents during the recent general election. The revelations are very much what might have been expected. The bulk of the constituencies are simply bought and sold. The vote is regarded as a piece of property convertible into money. Some men are a little more particular

than others as to the way they fulfil their corrupt bargain. One man will vote straight for the candidate who has paid him, another will receive bribes from both candidates with perfect impartiality and then not vote at all; while a third takes money from one side and then votes for the other. Our public writers profess to discover a lamentable immorality in all this; but it is only the immorality of the horse that kicks, or the duck that takes naturally to water. A perfectly conventional standard of conduct has been assumed as the guide of the householders who now vote for parliamentary representatives, and when the enfranchised householders fail to act up to a standard which they never recognized, and which they know nothing about, there are lamentations over the corruption of the voters. The Ballot which was introduced ten years ago was intended to prevent bribery at elections, but it has had the contrary effect. The evil which was to be cured was the unfortunate predicament of poor voters who were intimidated by wicked landlords, parsons or superiors of some kind into voting against their conscience. These honest but timid voters were to be protected by the secret method of voting. But secret voting equally protects the receiver of double bribes, and the remedy has proved worse than the disease. The fallacies of theoretical politics are often rudely exposed, but it is generally too late for correction. Open voting will never be restored in England, however clear the demonstration that secret voting is a failure.

A very common political error shown up by these proceedings is that of legislating in advance of the public conscience. Such legislation is sure to be a failure. Judges may denounce, and the Press, in their conventional half-hearted way may deplore the depravity of the people, (the hollowness of this affected sentiment is with a charming unconsciousness satirized by Mr. Tenniel in the last cartoon of *Punch*.) but the publicans and sinners merely appear with a childlike and bland smile. Legislation against election bribery in England is something like legislation against murder in Ireland—it does not reach the conscience of the community, and depends solely on the severity and certainty of the penalty. Public opinion lends no moral support to the enactments of the law.

And these playful freaks of the election-mongers are directing men's minds to the broad questions of forms of Government. Is a democratic Government necessarily corrupt? That depends probably on the state of culture of the persons who have the right of voting. If they are so low in the scale of humanity as to be won over to a certain way of thinking, or rather voting, by more or less beer, or winter blankets, or hard money, or even, as in some instances has happened, by having their wives kissed by the candidate, then on Dr. Johnson's principle that "who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," the successful candidate will generally be the man who has the least delicacy and the fewest scruples. No doubt very good men stoop to conquer and allow themselves to be dragged through the dirt of public-house tactics in order to gain a seat, and from their serene elevation try to forget the questionable means whereby they ascended. But on the whole it would appear that whatever security popular suffrage may confer upon a state in other ways (and if it only prevented war that alone would cover a multitude of sins) it necessarily tends to the continuous deterioration of the men who are elected. The true Liberal theory is that one man is as good as another, and the Irish Liberal would add "and a little better," that all government should be by the people, for the people, and that the voice of the whole nation is the voice of Wisdom. According to the spokesmen of the creed, the more popular your representation, the sounder and more infallible will its judgments be. This, like all those other great principles which are daily appealed to as the standards of statesmanship, is of course a mere afterthought invented to explain and authorize a line of action already past. I don't know how it is reconciled with common observation. The majority of a nation like ours is wonderfully ignorant, and of a very low kind of morality. Taken separately you would think it a serious misfortune if your son or daughter were entrusted to their management. But ignorance and brutishness, multiplied by a million or so, does not become wisdom and purity, if to a mass of these ignorant men, merely because of their numbers, you entrust the

selection of men to rule the empire. Autocracy is no doubt a bad form of government, unless you can change your autocrat at pleasure by assassination or otherwise. Oligarchy has not proved permanently successful either, and an aristocracy can hardly be trusted with power for fear of their governing in the exclusive interest of their own class. Since then the best are so bad there seems no sure resting place, save in a wide democracy, which is likely enough to prove in practice the worst of all.

Ecclesiastical affairs are never without interest in England. There are always so many idle people who, having none of the healthy anxieties of life to employ their thoughts and regulate their emotions, take a morbid interest in the accessories of religious observances; and there are a proportionate number of fashionable and effeminate priests and preachers whose eccentricities of doctrine or ceremonial fascinate these religious dilettanti. A suspicion of heresy in a popular preacher in London adds tenfold to his popularity. The more the orthodox shudder at his views the more the amateur free-thinkers crowd to hear him, glorying chiefly in the thought of how the average run of pious people would be shocked at the new readings of old texts. These clerical stars are not all mere notoriety hunters. Many of them are extremely earnest, but being men of liberal education and having practical knowledge of the world, they are not restrained by the discipline of the church from thinking their own thoughts. These men often experience a difficulty in reconciling the theories of the theologians with the actual state of the world, and as patent facts cannot be explained away, they feel that they cannot choose but sacrifice the theology. This conclusion is not of course reached till after years of mental struggle, during which time it is curious to mark the efforts they make to clothe their own broadening views in the old formulas of the church. To preach Christianity with the miracles left out, would seem at the first blush to be an intellectual feat of a rather formidable kind. Yet this is what Mr. Stopford Brooke and others who remain within the fold of the church have been actually doing for years. The effort to reconcile rational religion with the Thirty-nine articles and the Creeds of the church, or, to put it in another way, the attempt to compress new free and fast growing ideas within the rigid forms of official christianity, causes at last an explosion; the chrysalis bursts its prison house and spreads its wings in the sun with a joy which is confessedly not unalloyed. The latest of these seceders from the English Church is Mr. Stopford Brooke, a very popular preacher in Bloomsbury, where a somewhat fashionable congregation listen Sunday after Sunday to his novel expositions of familiar subjects. Henceforth I presume Mr. Brooke will preach to his congregation a religion of his own, as Mr. Charles Voysey has been doing for some years at Langham Hall. This kind of disintegrating movement is too unimportant as yet to attract very serious attention, but there seems no reason why it should not assume larger proportions. The right of private judgment which was vindicated in theory at the Reformation, has never been permitted to be exercised until our own days. The authority of the Pope was deposed, and that of Presbyteries, assemblies, Bishops, and Church courts set up in its stead. But the heaven that was hid in the three measures of meal has not lost its vitality, and in these latter days, aided by an intellectual movement of an enquiring and verifying kind such as has scarcely been seen before in the world, it is working in the Church with the effect of making each man a pope to himself. Where this is to end it is impossible to foresee. So long as Mr. Voysey and Mr. Brooke retain their energy and their eloquence, so long will they hold their congregations together. But they cannot form a new Church or a new sect without a creed, and the very reason of their existence is the negation of creeds. They will probably vanish with all their works in a few years, like soap bubbles which glance a few moments in the sun. Yet they contribute something to the broad stream of intellectual life, and possibly they may solace a few earnest souls, whose spirituality is of too pure a type to clothe itself in the crude propositions of any known church.

The marvellous negotiations between the Great Powers of Europe and the Sultan are still proceeding, and I am fain to

confess myself as unable to comprehend them as ever. Dulcigno is indeed to be surrendered to the Montenegrins, and it is pretty well known that this was a sop to Cerberus, for it was a concession made to the French and German Ambassadors at Constantinople, on the implicit assurance that therefore the concert of Europe would be broken up so far as the naval coercion of the Sultan was concerned. It is not to be supposed that this very little mouse is an adequate result of the labour of the mountain; and if the Powers proceed no further in their demands upon the Sultan, stultification is a very mild term to apply to the situation they have created. England and Russia are generally supposed to be anxious to proceed further and to levy war by sea and land on the Sultan's dominions, but Mr. Gladstone's continued appeal to the concert of Europe—which was merely a phrase coined by himself for the convenience of his own arguments—will tie his hands against any such isolated action. The object of the Powers—of all except one—is obscure. Some of them are passionately desirous to break up the Turkish Empire, others are equally solicitous to preserve it at least for some time longer. But what they respectively hope to gain or lose by the one contingency or the other is hidden from common observation. The policy of England is the least intelligible of all, for it is not to be seriously believed that all these warlike forces have been set in motion merely to quench Mr. Gladstone's thirst for revenge against the inhuman Turk and the Mephistophelian Beaconsfield. There can be no doubt that underlying all his white-hot rhetoric there is a strong patriotic feeling in Mr. Gladstone. He does not expend the country's money except for the country's good, and he therefore sees some good near or remote to England in the agitations which he has set on foot in the East. Yet no attempt has been made to explain to the public how England is to benefit by the movements. Russia's policy is easily understood, because it never varies. She wants Constantinople, or as much of Turkish territory as she can get by the blind and innocent blundering of some of the Powers and the holy rage of others—or by any other means. Everything works for the objects Russia has in view so long as she maintains her habitual, constant, steady pressure towards the goal.

#### WHITE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

(From the Japanese of Satomi.)

##### I.

Like flowers on a moorland seen in dreams,  
The Kikus's bloom in the morning gleams;  
For the hoar-frost white, thro' the Autumn night  
Sank cold and keen on the garden scene,  
And, to and fro, like eddies of snow  
The frost and the flowers blend and bloom,  
The frost and the flowers blend and glow  
And fringe the gray of the Autumn gloom  
With quivering lights when the breezes blow.

##### II.

In masses of umber,  
The clouds without number  
Are breaking away,  
And clear as the day,  
The moon's silver splendor  
Seeks silent and tender,  
The late-blooming flowers  
In their fair, Autumn bowers;  
And whiter and whiter,  
Like crystals of snow  
The Chrysanthemums grow,  
And brighter and brighter,  
Like star-blossoms they glow,—  
White Moon in the Heavens,  
White blossoms below!

Tokio, 24th November, 1880.

F. B. H.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

##### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes the following Government Notification:—

Notification No. 53.

It is hereby notified that any document forwarded to the Government by the people concerning the general interests of the public shall be looked upon as a Memorial, no matter how it is entitled, and will be handed over for consideration to the Senate by the Governor of the prefecture whence it originates.

Signed SANJO SANETOMI,  
Prime Minister.

December 9th, 1880.

The *Choya Shinbun* states that great changes are shortly to take place in the Finance Department. The Superintendents of all the Sections of the Department held a meeting at the private residence of His Excellency Yoshiwa, Vice Assistant Minister of the Finance, on the evening of the 2nd instant, and did not return home until very late at night.

The following item is taken from the *Mainichi Shinbun*:—“His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, left Yokohama by the 10.30 a.m. train on the 3rd instant, for Tokio. His Majesty sent his Chamberlain, Mr. Yamaguchi, to the Shimabashi Station, and the Italian Minister, and the Japanese Minister of the Foreign Affairs also proceeded there. They received the Duke, who, then, attended by Mr. Yamaguchi, proceeded to the Imperial Palace in a carriage provided by the Foreign Department. The Duke was then presented in audience with the Emperor, and after being entertained with cakes and tea, retired from the Court at about 2.40 p.m.”

His Excellency Prime Minister Sanjo resumed his office on the 3rd instant, having quite recovered from his illness.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that the Japanese Consulate at Amoy is to be closed, and all affairs connected with it are to be transferred to the care of the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that on the 30th ultimo, the Prime Ministers and the Privy Councillors held an official meeting in the palace to consider the recent economical proposals in Government expenditure.

We read in the same paper that the new French Minister visited the Foreign Department on the 3rd instant, where he had an interview with the Minister of the Department, to whom he handed in certain documents concerning the treaty revision, from the French Government.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes as follows:—Admiral Lemosofsky of the Russian fleet injured himself recently on board of his ship. He is now under medical treatment in Nagasaki, and as he is an old man, it will take forty or fifty days for him to recover. As it is now winter, which will prevent his going home, he will spend the season in Japan. The power of deciding peace or war with Russia entirely being in his hands, his indisposition will postpone the negotiations with China.

The same paper publishes a current rumour to the effect that Mr. Secretary Inouye of the Daijo Kwan, returned to China so suddenly in consequence of receiving a telegram to the effect that the *Tsung-li Yamen* have again expressed some undecided opinions on the subject of the Loochoo question.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that a few days ago His Excellency General Kuroda, addressed a memorial to the cabinet, the contents of which have not as yet been made public.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, that on Tuesday last His Majesty the Emperor attended a rifle match and some athletic sports, held in the Fukiage park, by some of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Imperial Guard.

In accordance with the recent Government orders, the different local Governors continue to arrive at the capital; the latest arrivals we note announced in the native papers being the Governors of the Okayama and Saitama prefectures.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that His Excellency General Kuroda is prevented from attending his office in consequence of ill-health.

It is reported, according to a vernacular paper, that Mr. Watanabe Kiyoshi, Governor of the prefecture of Fukuoka, is shortly to be made a member of the Senate.

Economy in Government expenditure is being strenuously pushed forward in all the various Departments. We notice in a native contemporary that all students now studying law at Government expense, in the Judicial Department, are to be dismissed in three months, with the exception of those that shew themselves to be really proficient.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that on the night of the 7th instant, a soiree was given at the Italian Legation in honour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa. Field Marshal Prince Arisugawa and the Princess, Mr. and Mrs. Inouye, Admiral and Mrs. Inomoto, and many other prominent ladies and gentlemen were present and the entertainment was a most decided success. H. R. H. the Duke left Yokohama yesterday for Nikko, intending to have some shooting on the way back.

All the local Governors now in Tokio, attend daily, as we notice in a local paper, at meetings held in the Home Department.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says the new French Minister, M. de Roquette, attended by Mr. Hojo, Master of Ceremonies, was presented in audience with His Majesty the Emperor, at 2 p. m. on Wednesday the 8th instant, on which occasion he presented his credentials from the President of the French Republic.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that His Majesty the Emperor attended a review of the forces comprising the Imperial Guard, at the Hibiya Parade ground, on the 9th instant.

From the same source we learn that His Majesty will witness some horse-races, to be followed by manoeuvres to be executed by police officers above the rank of sergeants, in the Fukiage Park, to-day. The manoeuvres will include a sham fight in which six hundred police will participate. They will be divided into two parties, one dressed in white and the other in red; the former will be commanded by Assistant Police Inspector Ogasawara, and the latter by Assistant Police Inspector Kendo.

According to the same journal, there is a report that the place of the late Minister for France is to be filled by Mr. Shiohama Samuro, a 3rd class official in the Department for Foreign Affairs.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, as we learn from a native paper, is about to inspect all the men-of-war in Yokosuka.

Port Admiral Hayashi paid a visit of inspection to the *Hoshokan*, in Shinagawa, on the morning of the 3rd instant.

Two hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers of the Japanese Navy who served in the Formosa expedition, and the Satsuma rebellion, received rewards in money on the 2nd instant.

We notice in a native paper that General Tani, Military Inspector of the Western district, returned to Tokio on Monday last. General Miyoshi is expected on the 14th instant from his tour in the Central provinces.

A native journal publishes the appointment of Dr. Shima to the post of surgeon on board the *Kanko Kan*, in place of Dr. Masuni, who has been placed in charge of the Marine Barracks at Tokio.

Port-Admiral Hayashi paid official calls to the *Champlain* and the *Vettor Pisani*, the day before yesterday.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that Admiral Ito has been appointed Superintendent of the Board of Naval Warfare in the Naval Department, and that Admiral Nakamura is to be Superintendent of the Eastern Admiralty office.

A native paper notifies the appointment of Rear Admiral Hayashi, Commander of the Eastern Naval Division, as Vice-Administrator of the Navy; his place has been filled by Vice-Admiral Nakamura.

Commander Sato has been gazetted captain of the *Settan Kau*.

The *Rinjo Kan* left Shinagawa the day before yesterday for Shimizu, and we learn from a local native paper that she will return very shortly and leave on her cruise to Australia.

Official visits to the Italian and Russian men-of-war now in harbour, were paid on the 9th instant by His Excellency Admiral Enomoto and Admiral Nakamura.

We read in the *Mainichi Shinbun* that early next spring at Ashigara, in the province of Sagami, Shizuoka prefecture, a sham fight between the troops of the Imperial guard and those forming the Nagoya garrison will take place. The presence of His Majesty the Emperor is expected.

#### TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND FINANCE.

A native paper informs us that the Finance Department has advanced 500,000 yen to the newly organized Trading Company.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"There are now about sixty women employed at the Woollen Manufactory at Senji, who commence work at 5 a.m. and finish at 5 p.m. every day, turning out twenty pieces of woollen cloth per diem. The cloth thus manufactured by them is for naval and the military clothing, and is found so much superior in quality to imported material, that the manufactory has received large orders from the Naval, Military, and Police Departments, and also from all the different garrisons. In consequence of this an extensive manufactory is to be built, in which workmen of between 16 and 18 years, and workwomen between 16 and 30 years, will be engaged."

The following monthly return of the exports and the imports at all the open ports of Japan during the month of October last, is taken from the *Hochi Shinbun*:—

Exports .....	Yen 2951,985.83
Imports .....	„ 2881,694.41

Excess of imports.....	Yen 70,291.42
Custom's revenue.....	Yen 240,067.72
Export of specie and bullion.....	„ 1,152,124.24
Imports .....	„ 37,000.00

Excess of exports.....	Yen 1,115,124.62
------------------------	------------------

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes the following paragraph:—As regards cocoons, which are considered one of the best articles of our export produce, the first exported were only 500 cards, after which all the silk-worm growers in the different districts, commenced to manufacture them, and the quantities thus produced were in excess of the demand by at least ten times. Consequently they have suffered loss year after year, whereupon the Government drew a distinct line between home use and export cards, levied taxes upon them and thus prevented excessive exports. When, however, the merchants complained of this, the official notification was abolished after being in force two years only, and excessive manufactory was again commenced. Quantities greatly in excess of the demand being produced, cards were burnt and the price was lowered year after year, while others were literally given away to foreigners. Then the silk-worm growers belonging to the Shimamura company of Joshin became very much displeased at such a state of affairs, and Mr. Tojima hei and Tajima Yasamuro of the said company, made up their minds to visit Italy themselves, taking about 57,000 cards of cocoons. As regards direct export, however, various opinions have been expressed, but the sentiment that gained favour was that it was better to sell cocoons at places where a market was obtainable in Europe, than to sell them to a few foreigners in Yokohama. Thus direct export was approved of, and the Italian merchants now in Yokohama are at present very glad to buy eggs that they actually rejected not long ago.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that the well-known Mr. Godai, of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, has arrived in Tokio with a memorial suggesting infallible methods of remedying the financial crisis. It is believed that he strongly deprecates the export of rice.

A native journal announces that the tea season is virtually over, and that only small contracts are now made.

From another native source we see that Mr. Shibusawa, President of the 1st National Bank, has made a successful application to the Board of Agriculture for permission to establish a sheep breeding farm on the Sengoku plains, Hakone.

The same paper states that an extensive sugar manufactory has been erected in the province of Kimofuri, Yesso: thirty-

seven machines have already been set up, and work will soon be commenced.

Writing on the subject of the silk trade the *Mainichi Shinbun* has the following paragraph:—"In the Yokohama silk market, as we have stated before, holders are asking high prices, in consequence of which both the native and foreign silk merchants are in great difficulties. Sales are daily decreasing as holders will not accept the low prices offered by foreigners. A report has become prevalent, that according to home rates, a reduction of \$20 per bale must be made here if European shippers wish to cover themselves against loss. Foreigners are consequently not buying and native dealers are very anxious as to what is to be done. There are now unsold in Yokohama about 10,000 bales of this year's crop."

Another native journal informs its readers that the government is directing its attention greatly toward encouraging direct trade abroad.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A native paper says that a number of students who have lately completed their education in the Imperial Engineering College, have been engaged by the Tokio *Fu* at salaries of 50 yen per month. This is for the construction of a new harbour in the Yedo Bay.

Another paper says that communications have been opened between the Japanese Post Office at Nagasaki and the Russian Post Office at Vladivostok. Mails are now sent from Nagasaki to Vladivostok or vice-versa by every mail steamer. The postal rate is just the same as that to China, i.e. five sen for each gramme of letters: and one sen for fifty grammes of newspapers.

During the last month, we learn from a vernacular contemporary, no less than 13,259 persons travelled on the steamboats that ply between here and Yokosuka.

We learn from the same source that the ringleaders of the recent riots at the Takashima Mine have been arrested, and will shortly be imprisoned. The disturbance is reported to have arisen in consequence of the mine being greatly in debt, which led to the discharge of some useless workmen. Other employes, who were worth nothing, had had their wages decreased in order to effect a saving: these men, therefore, being in a state of discontent, stirred up all the really good workmen by hinting that it would next be their turn to go. Foolishly enough, these people listened to them and contemplated stealing all the available cash in the office of the mines. With this intent they set the place on fire. The company has lost considerably in consequence, and it will be a matter of great difficulty to carry on business.

The *Choya Shinbun* contains the following paragraph:—"On the 26th ultimo, the *Yamato Maru* met with a most severe gale off the coast of Yenshu; as she was about to sink, a fire broke out on board, whereupon the crew all jumped overboard and just succeeded in saving their lives. The ship was lost."

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, pirates are committing great ravages round about Kobe, and the harbour police are consequently exercising extreme vigilance.

We learn from a native paper that, on the 30th ultimo, what might have been a serious accident, occurred on the Kioto-Kobe Railway. It appears that one of the passengers accidentally dropped some still warm ashes from his pipe into the window—casing and as the train was running at full speed, they were speedily fanned into a blaze. Great anxiety was felt for some time for the safety of the passengers, but fortunately on arriving at Kanazaki the fire was effectually got under.

We notice in another local journal that the cost of the brick buildings erected on Giuza-dori (between the Kio-bashi and the Shin-bashi) after the great fire of 1872, amounted to 830,000 yen. Of these, buildings to the value of 400,000 yen have been already sold, and paid for; buildings worth 440,000 have been sold, but not yet paid for; while there are 72 houses of the second class and 53 of the third class, valued at 40,000 yen, still unsold.

A new journal entitled the *Suzukida Shinbun*, and published by Mr. Suzukida, ex-editor of the *Yomiuri Shinbun*, made its first appearance on Monday last.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"Russia has

already made some claim respecting a dockyard in Nagasaki, all-giving in fact that she has already made stipulations for it. The matter is one requiring such careful handling that, so report has it, Mr. Miyamoto, Chief Secretary of the Foreign Department, will shortly leave for Nagasaki to investigate the whole affair. Judging by the present state of affairs this may be only a idle rumour, and we shall only be too happy, if ordered by the Government, to cancel it as false."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that in Yokohama the price of general commodities is so enhanced that even saké has gone up. The best quality, which in October last was 28.33 yen per koku now costs 30 yen, and all other provisions have risen in like proportion. Many people in Motomachi and M'mechi are literally starving.

We read in the *Hochi Shinbun*, that the sum of 29,000 yen is shortly to be advanced to the Nagasaki prefecture from the Finance Department, for opening the Yetsumi-toge.

A native paper states that a new branch telegraph office is to be opened in Takata, a town in the province of Yeshigo.

The same paper reports the restoration of communication between Nagoya and Otsu, which had been interrupted since the 8th instant.

The British barque *Madame Demorest* has been sold to Japanese for the sum of 14,000 Mex.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday 5th instant, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen	8,038.07
Merchandise, &c.....	"	1,249.49

Total..... Yen 9,287.56

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen	7,192.06
Merchandise, &c.....	"	1,000.83

Total ..... Yen 8,192.89

Miles open 18.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

Dublin, November 5th.—The Court of Queen's Bench this morning was crowded. The Court adjourned on behalf of members of the Land League, who have four days in which to answer the summonses. They will merely lodge formal appearance in Court through their solicitor. Several of the most prominent had resolved to conduct their own defence, but have abandoned that intention in deference to a general desire to expedite the trials. A great indignation meeting will be held on Sunday at Rathdrum, near Wicklow. An appeal by the Land League to the people of Ireland will be published this afternoon.

Dublin, November 5th.—All the agitators who were indicted have been served with summonses.

At a Land League meeting Parnell said he had reason to believe that the Government desired to postpone the trial until the January term, which would prevent those traversers who are Members of Parliament from taking their seats at the meeting of Parliament in February. Parnell said he intended to press for immediate and speedy trial.

Paris, November 6th.—The execution of the decrees against unauthorized religious orders is now complete, excepting Algeria and Corsica.

Dublin, November 6th.—The indicted agitators have retained Mr. Donogh, Q. C., who was counsel for defendants in the O'Connell case.

Dublin, November 6th.—The Court of Queen's Bench was again crowded to-day, but the indicted Land Leaguers do not intend to appear until Monday.

London, November 6th.—The International Regatta Committee have decided to start four trial heats on the 18th instant, so that there will be three heats and four scullers in each, and one heat with five scullers. The first three heats will be rowed from Putney to Chiswick on the flood, and the fourth from Chiswick to Putney on the ebb. The first two men in each heat will be allowed to scull again on the 19th, when two heats will be rowed from Putney to Chiswick. The four best men in these two heats will then

row in the final heat, which will be from Putney to Mortlake, on the 20th.

The race between A. C. Laycock of Sidney, New South Wales, and J. H. Riley of Santiago, for £200 a side, came off to-day over the Thames Championship Course. Laycock defeated Riley by several lengths. Riley, it is reported, backed himself two to one. Time, 25 minutes, 4 seconds. Betting at the start was three to one on Laycock. The race was won by four lengths. At Hammersmith Bridge Riley was leading slightly, Laycock rowing easily. Immediately after passing the bridge Laycock began to forge ahead, and maintained the lead throughout. At Mortlake the two men were together. Laycock had the race well in hand and might have won as he pleased, Riley being hopelessly beaten.

London, November 6th.—Interest in the result of the contest for the Astley belt has ceased. The score at 3 o'clock stood: Rowell, 525 miles; Littlewood, 450; Dobler, 441.

5 P. M.—Rowell, 534; Littlewood, 454; Dobler, 443.

London, November 6th.—Lowell, the American Minister, delivered the opening address of the winter session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute last night. His subject was "Shakespeare."

Paris, November 6th.—The reason for the delay in the Panama Canal scheme is that it is considered prudent to await the meeting of the Congress of the United States in December when it will be clearly known whether the scheme will encounter hostility.

Havre, November 6th.—Salvini, the tragedian sailed to-day for America.

London, November 6th.—The Earl of Roseberry, Liberal, has been elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh, defeating Sir Robert Christian, Bart., Conservative.

Paris, November 8th.—The Cabinet discussed on Saturday the declaration to be made at the opening of the Chambers. The programme is expected to be a reorganized Ministry, reform of the laws relative to the press, and the right interpretation of the education laws.

Marseilles, November 8th.—The siege of the Abbey of the Primontre Fathers continues and troops still surround the monastery. The subprefect states that the authorities dare not break open the doors, but will continue the siege a month if necessary. The Fathers declare that they have sufficient provisions and will not yield.

At Chambéry, The Trappists of Timie were dispersed on the 6th inst by a body of seven brigades of the gendarmerie and fifty troops of the line. The Nantes Capuchins have embarked for Cork.

St. Petersburg, November 8th.—At a trial before the military tribunal all the Nihilist prisoners acknowledged to belonging to the Revolutionary party. One, named Schernoff, admitted that he participated in the preparation of the mines under the railway at Moscow in December, 1879, and two others recounted the proceedings in connection with the mine on the Simphorapol railway.

Constantinople, November 8th.—The Porte is making tremendous efforts to be in position to effectually close the Dardanelles at short notice.

Athens, November 8th.—The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to draw up a reply to the speech from the throne, submitted a draft of an address accusing the former Ministry of violating the Constitution by increasing the forces without obtaining the consent of the Chamber.

London, November 8th.—Parnell addressed a large land meeting at Athens on Sunday. The usual resolutions were passed.

Dublin, November 8th.—Several land meetings were held in Cork on Sunday, in which prosecutions of the indicted members of the Land Leagues were strongly denounced. At Shanagary the Land Leaguers were dispersed by a powerful body of farmers and farm laborers, who were led by Mr. Walsh, a former member of the Land League. The Walsh party stormed the platform, and, after a desperate conflict, Walsh harangued the meeting, denouncing Land Leagues.

New York, November 8th.—The *World's* special has the following incident: At the Athlone Land League meeting yesterday, Timothy Sullivan, in the course of his speech, had recourse to one of those dramatic touches that act on a crowd like wildfire. Spouting of the indictments

pending against himself and his fellow-members, he suddenly thrust his hand into his pocket and threw his indictment far out among the crowd. For some time it was almost impossible to restore order. The paper was seized and torn into a thousand fragments, and the whole assemblage broke out into execrations and curses against the Government.

Edinburgh, November 8th.—The Philosophical Institution gave a banquet in honour of Minister Lowell on Saturday.

London, November 8th.—The Board of Trade returns for October show a decrease of £4,881,000 in value in imports into the United Kingdom, and an increase of £978,000 in value of exports, compared with the same month last year.

Shots have been fired through the window of the Land Agent's house at Woodlawn, County Garway. Nobody was hurt.

London, November 8th.—In the Hanlan-Trickett sculling match, betting is 5 to 4 on Hanlan.

Berlin, November 9th.—Three thousand Jews have left Roumania for America by way of Bremen.

Athens, November 9th.—The death is announced of Zaimis, the Greek statesman, who was many times President of the Council. His death was sudden.

London, November 9th.—The *Times* says: News has reached the India Office that up to the 24th October all was quiet at Cabul.

Constantinople, November 9th.—The Porte has called out 30,000 reliefs and dispatched reinforcements to Salonica and Volo.

Teheran, November 9th.—American missionaries are sheltering and feeding 500 Mussulmans and Christian fugitives in the mission building outside of Urumiah.

London, November 9th.—The *Times* reports that O'Donnell, Member of Parliament for Dungavin, has withdrawn his application for admission to the Land League, because Redpath, the American journalist, referred insultingly to the Queen at a recent meeting of the League.

Dublin, November 9th.—A force of troops (hussars) was dispatched hence for Ballinrobe by special trains at 2 o'clock this morning. Four hundred infantry have just arrived at Ballinrobe, and will encamp near Lough Mask. These precautions are taken in view of the intention of the Northern Orangemen to send laborers to harvest the crops of Mr. Boycott, Lord Ernes' agent, for whom the local peasantry, at the instigation of the Land Leagues, refuse to work. The Government will protect a moderate force of laborers, but refuses to permit anything approaching to an armed demonstration, which would certainly provoke a collision.

A report is current to-day that the Channel Squadron is to be prepared to land a brigade of 2,800 troops at Queenstown, if ordered to do so.

Liverpool, November 9th.—William Forwood, of the firm of Leach, Harrison & Forwood, has been elected Mayor of Liverpool.

London, November 9th.—D. R. Charis of Barrow has failed. Liabilities, £60,000. Several Liverpool firms are somewhat involved.

Paris, November 9th.—The French Chambers reassembled to-day. A ministerial declaration was read stating that the change in the Ministry during recess involved no change in the policy of the Government, which is sanctioned by the Chambers.

Paris, November 9th.—The Siege of the Abbey of Premontré Fathers at Marseilles has been raised by the monks neglecting to guard the door by which they communicated with friends without. The monks left the abbey with many friends.

The Advanced and Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies have approved the proposal of Lasaint for a committee of investigation into the case of General De Cissy, to be submitted to the Chamber, which meets to-day.

Paris, November 9th.—It is announced that members of the Chamber of Deputies of the Department of the Seine of Oire, will propose a grant of 50,000,000 francs for the construction of a tunnel through the Simpon Mountains. It is said Gambetta suggested the proposal.

Paris, November 9th.—Felix Piat has gone to Brussels to avoid imprisonment.

Madrid, November 9th.—General Martinez Campos has had a cordial interview with Marshal Serrano, who told

him he was determined not to issue from his retirement.

London, November 9th.—The death is announced of Don Jose Mari Orem Marquis of Albaida, a Spanish statesman, Democrat, and advocate of the abolition of slavery in the colonies. His age was about 80 years.

St. Petersburg, November 9th.—The political trials which have been proceeding at Kharkoff the last six days, were concluded to-day. Three of the accused have been exciled and four sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Bucharest, November 9th.—The Volga is frozen and many grain-laden vessels are caught in the ice. The harvest has been so short that the detention of the vessels will be seriously felt. The early approach of winter also prevented the completion of sowing in South Russia.

Dublin, November 10th.—At a meeting of the Land League today, Justin McCarthy was elected a member. Parnell addressed a meeting at Belleek, County Fermanagh, yesterday.

At the meeting of the Land League, a letter from L. H. Donnelly, M. P., was read withdrawing his request for admission to the League.

London, November 10th.—Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has left Dublin for London.

London, November 10th.—Parnell announced the meeting at Belleek, County Fermanagh, yesterday, as the opening of the land campaign in the north of Ireland. The meeting was well attended, despite the inclemency of the weather. Resolutions were passed inviting the people, regardless of religious differences, to unite on the land question.

Paris, November 10th.—It is hoped arrangements will be effected with regard to the resignation of the Ministry.

Paris, November 10th.—The meeting of the Ministers and Under Secretaries lasted from 8 o'clock until midnight. The Ministers finally determined, at the request of President Grevy, to defer the decision concerning their resignations. There will be another Cabinet council this evening.

The *Journal des Debats*, the *Republique Francaise*, the *Siecle*, and other Republican papers consider yesterday's vote due to a deplorable misunderstanding, and express a hope that the Ministers will retain their posts. The Radical papers declare for a new Cabinet or a dissolution of the Chambers.

Paris, November 10th.—Fully fifty members of the Chamber of Deputies have assured the Ministers that they did not by last night's vote desire to upset the Cabinet. Gambetta considers that Jules Ferry can, without loss of dignity, withdraw his resignation.

Paris, November 10th.—A rumor being current on the 8th at Turcoing, that the religious decrees were to be enforced against the Marists, 5,000 persons assembled before the doors of the convent. Shortly afterwards many members of the Catholic Clubs arrived, and a serious disturbance between the factions ensued. Numerous grave affrays occurred. Sticks and stones were freely used and several windows in the convent were broken. The gendarmerie repeatedly charged on the crowd, and 60 persons were injured.

Rome, November 10th.—The *Aurora*, organ of the Vatican, publishes an article favorable to the Irish land League, in which it says; "In consequence of the insupportable state of the Irish peasantry, the people must shake off their oppression. The crimes committed in Ireland are not attributable to the Land League. Radical reform is indispensable, otherwise Ireland will be compelled to choose between anarchy or starvation."

London, November 10th.—Later particulars from Agram, Croatia, concerning the earthquake felt throughout South Austria yesterday, states that 200 houses and two churches were irreparably damaged. A part of the Cathedral must be rebuilt. The palace and country seat of the Cardinal and Archbishop, the Government schools, and a cigar manufactory were half destroyed. Buildings within a radius 14 miles were terribly damaged.

Constantinople, November 10th.—The Foreign Embassadors have presented a collective note to the Porte demanding the execution of the assassins of the Russian Cammeroff.

Ragusa, November 10th.—The Porte has appointed Resa Pasha Governor of Salonica.

London, November 11th.—The *Times* says: It is certain the most important question considered by yesterday's

Cabinet council was, whether all citizens of Ireland can be protected by the ordinary machinery of law. We have reason to believe that those who are most directly responsible for the administration of Irish affairs have come to conclusion that without increasing the power of the executive, the present state of things must not only continue, but enlarge its borders and become daily more enterprising and audacious. The article recommends a suspension of the *habeas corpus* act as a remedy.

London, November 11th.—Lord Crichton, Member of Parliament for County Fermanagh, speaking at a meeting of Orangemen at Newton, said Ireland could well dispense with the services of Redpath, a man who had insulted the Queen.

London, November 11th.—The loss by the earthquake in Agram and Croatia on Tuesday, is estimated at 3,000,000 florins, without reckoning the damage to churches. Reports of havoc by the earthquake have been received at Agram from the whole surrounding country.

Agram, November 11th.—Fresh earthquakes threw down many houses, causing a fearful panic. The Diet adjourned on account of the danger.

Athens, November 11th.—The Cabinet is actively advancing military preparations, but the army will not be ready until March.

Paris, November 11th.—The decision of the extreme advanced Left to adhere to the course which caused the Ministry to resign shows that Gambetta is no longer certain of commanding a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Education bill, which the Government desired to place first in the order of the day, contains a provision which the Government considers would obviate the necessity for the immediate dispersion of religious communities.

Madrid, November 11th.—Liberals view with much apprehension the large body of religious orders settling in Spain. They point out that society contains sufficient elements of clericalism and intolerance already.

Dublin, November 11th.—It is expected that the Boycott relief expedition will reach Claremorris at half-past 2 this afternoon, and will be searched to ascertain whether they are armed. They will have to walk from Claremorris to Lough Mask, fifteen miles, as conveyances cannot be procured for them.

A telegram from Ballina represents that great excitement prevails there in consequence of a report that fifty Orangemen would pass through that place for Boycott's farm. Firearms were purchased and carried by bands of men to oppose the passage of the Orangemen. A meeting was hastily called, revolvers were produced, and the most violent language against the Government was used.

The expedition will be composed of two divisions from each county, inclusive of leaders. No disturbance at Ballinrobe is apprehended, as 200 soldiers are in the vicinity.

Ballinrobe, November 11th.—Two squadrons of hussars and one of dragoons have started for Claremorris to meet the Orangemen.

Cavan, November 11th.—The Monaghan contingent of the Boycott relief force arrived here this morning. The police were stationed at intervals between Clones and Cavan. Signs of hostility having become apparent, the Monaghan and Cavan contingent have now effected a junction. The peasantry at Ballinrobe, who last night waited for hours in expectation of the arrival of the Orangemen, are again assembling. Fifty constabulary and twenty mounted police will patrol the road from Claremorris to Ballinrobe, independently of escort, in order that no obstruction is placed thereon. The Magistrate telegraphed last night for a detachment of artillery with two guns.

London, November 11th.—The escort of the Orangemen going to Boycott will be two squadrons of dragoons, 150 infantry, two cannon and 150 constabulary. It is in doubt whether the troops have orders not to fire on any account or not. Great apprehension is felt here of trouble.

Ballinrobe, November 11th.—A number of peasantry, some armed, are en route to Claremorris.

Teheran, November 11th.—Sheik Abdullah is surrounded near Urmie. The Persians have captured the town of Soujbolak—the Kurds losing 200 killed and 180 prisoners.

Paris, November 12th.—Bank notes of the value of six

hundred thousand francs were stolen from a postman to-day in Rue St. Vinne.

Sutormann, November 12th.—Dervisch Pasha has ordered the Albanian chiefs to surrender Dulcigno, threatening to use force if they fail to obey. The Albanian Popular Assembly asked Dervisch Pasha to grant a month's time in which to reply.

Paris, November 12th.—Baudry d'Asson was released, on his promise not to re-enter the Chamber for 15 days.

Dublin, November 12th.—The Orangemen arrived at Boycott's farm without being molested. When they reached Lough Mask, Boycott was seen standing near his house with a rifle in his hands. Within two hours after their arrival a number of men commenced work on the farm. It is estimated that a week or ten days will be required to do the work, if machines are brought from Dublin in reasonable time. The Orangemen will break the corn and bring it to market. The Hussars, who acted as escort for the Orangemen, have returned to Ballinrobe. The other troops remained. The baggage and implements of the Orangemen arrived in the evening. They were not interfered with.

Cork, November 12th.—Wheeler, a land agent, has been shot dead near Oola, County Limerick.

Chicago, November 12th.—A cable special says: Boycott has been hunted and pursued and kept a prisoner in his dreary home. Nobody dared to sell him bread, even, and he is deluged with communications of anything but a reassuring tone; but he remains more defiant than ever.

Ballinrobe, November 12th.—Though few men were seen on the line of march, it is said that scouts were on every hill, and pains were taken to identify the Orangemen. The expedition is encamped in front of Boycott's house.

London, November 12th.—The *Times* says: Some prominent members of the Land League followed the Orangemen on a car, but left it at Boycott's gate. Several shots were fired at the barracks in Ballinrobe where the Orangemen slept on Thursday night, but nobody was hurt. The military were ordered to repel any attack at the point of the bayonet. The Land League however, has advised the people to be quiet. As long as the Orangemen remain at Lough Mask, the garrison will be 100 infantry, 60 cavalry and 50 police. The resident magistrate will constantly attend.

Berlin, November 12th.—In the Prussian Parliament, yesterday, Richter violently attacked the budget on account of the increase of taxation it proposes.

Paris, November 13th.—The Chamber of Deputies appointed a committee favorable to the proposal for instituting an inquiry into the case of General De Cisse. The Chamber commenced the discussion of the bill for the reform of the magistracy.

Paris, November 13th.—The Correctional Tribunal has passed sentence upon the individuals who obstructed the police of Paris in the execution of decrees against unauthorized societies, among them, M. Cochon, to one month's imprisonment; Viscounts De Lossus and Amelot, and the Marquis de Boishart to imprisonment for a fortnight.

Havana, November 13th.—The Spanish mail brought for the use of the Island Government \$1,000,000 in specie.

The birth of the Spanish Princess has been celebrated by King Alfonso conferring upon a number of persons here titles and decorations.

Havre, November 13th.—The steamer *Silesia*, from Hamburg, sailed hence for New York to-day, taking 2,300,000 francs in gold.

Constantinople, November 13th.—Two thousand Turkish troops have been sent to Volo.

New York, November 14th.—The *World's* London special says: So far as those not in the confidence of the Ministers can judge, the course of events in Ireland is likely to be about as follows: If the Boycott relief expedition accomplishes its object without bloodshed the Government will not ask a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, but will summon Parliament a month earlier than usual, namely, about the first week in January, to bring down a new and sweeping Irish land measure. Should this be rejected, as it very probably would be, at least by the House of Lords, Gladstone will promptly dissolve Parliament and make an appeal to the country, not a day being lost in bringing the whole question to a practical issue.

London, November 15th.—It has been decided to be

expedient to retain an extra regiment of cavalry in Ireland throughout the Winter.

Forty tenants on the Loughmark estate have issued an address, calling on all Irishmen, regardless of party, for assistance in money to enable them to go to the residence of Lord Erne.

Dublin, November 15th.—Four hundred Boers at Potcheistrom assaulted a Sheriff. Troops have been ordered up.

Dublin, November 15th.—In the case of the indicted agitators, a bill of particulars has been furnished by the prosecution to the traversers. It states that the traversers have tried to terrify landlords and prevent them from legally enforcing the payment of rent by holding meetings, displaying placards and banners, and circulating reports of speeches made at the aforesaid meetings in various papers.

St. Petersburg, November 15th.—The Commander of the Troops in St. Petersburg District has confirmed the sentences of the convicted Nihilists, with slight mitigations. The Czar has commuted the sentence of death passed upon three prisoners to imprisonment for life.

Paris, November 15th.—In the Senate, to-day, Buffet interrogated the Government concerning the Ministerial crisis which resulted in De Freycinet's resignation, and concerning the expulsion of unauthorized religious congregations. Buffet expressed his belief that the application of the decrees was a mere pretext for De Freycinet's overthrow, the real reason being his disapproval of the speech delivered by Gambetta at Cherbourg.

Ferry denied Buffet's insinuations. He declared that the leaders of the monarchical coalitions were in league with the religious establishments, and their resistance to the laws amounted to veritable rebellion, to which it was necessary to put an end. He charged that money and positions had been offered police officials if they would refuse to execute the decrees. Ferry asked the Senate to reject the interpellation, in order to put an end to anarchy.

De Freycinet said the question between himself and his colleagues was whether the enforcement of the decrees was opportune.

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

London, November 15th.—About forty tenants under the Loughmark estate, under the leadership of members of the Land League, will leave Ballinrobe in a body, on Thursday, for Newtown Butler, to tender full rents to Lord Erne and ask him to dismiss his agent, Captain Boycott. Lord Erne has hitherto declined to receive rents except through Captain Boycott.

Ballinrobe, November 15th.—Boycott states that he must quit the country when the soldiery leave, as he has received threatening letters.

Snow fell heavily here on Monday.

The Anti-League movement in Ulster is steadily progressing. A meeting of Orangemen and other loyal subjects has been held recently, strongly denouncing the agitation.

London, November 15th.—The *Times* says the Queen will hold a council at Windsor Palace on Saturday, when Parliament will be formally prorogued from the 25th of November to a later date.

Toulouse, November 15th.—The manager of the *Triboulet* has been condemned to pay 12,000 francs damages to Constans, Minister of the Interior, and 6,000 francs to the Prefect of Toulouse, for libelling them.

London, November 16th.—Haulan has been inundated with congratulatory telegrams. Among them are despatches from the Marquis of Lorn, the Governor-General of Ontario, the Mayor of Toronto, Governor Pachard, American Consul-General at Liverpool, and many Canadians.

The *Sportsmen* says: "We believe that Haulan is far superior as a sculler to Trickett, and we do not think Trickett was at all as well as could be hoped. A week ago, when he made a trip to the Isle of Wight and France, he was over-trained. He had worked himself to a pitch of muscular tension which nature refused to sustain long, and relaxation ensued. Probably he was suffering one of those relapses yesterday. It must also be remembered that Trickett has always had bronchial affection, but we do not hesitate to say that he would never beat Haulan, even if in the best health. With regard to Haulan, probably many years will elapse before such a perfect sculler again appears."

Haulan seemed delighted with the friendship shown here for him. He rowed most of the distance in a literally lazy

manner, as though he would prefer to stay, did not circumstances compel him to progress. He astonished the crowds by his manœuvres and tactics, even deceiving the crowds once into thinking he had fainted in the boat, and then laughing merrily at their evident concern, in which the crowds heartily joined. Hanlan's time was 26 minutes 12 seconds; Trickett's time, 26 minutes 19 seconds.

London, November 16th.—Hanlan stated last night that unless illness prevented, he would certainly participate in the International Regatta.

San Domingo, November 16th.—Via Havana.—Congress has passed a decree that, considering the proofs sufficient that the remains found in the Cathedral on September 10th, 1877, are the remains of Christopher Columbus, a monument to enshrine them shall be erected at the capital. All the American Governments are solicited to contribute to the fund. The Government of Santa Domingo gives \$10,000.

Vienna, November 16th.—The meeting of Austro-German Constitutionalists held here on Sunday last was an imposing demonstration. Nothing can shake the fact that the Liberal German party in the Reichsrath has quite nine tenths of the well-to-do educated Germans of Austria behind it in any struggle against Federalist attempts.

Paris, November 16th.—Colonel Paris, commanding the Paris Battalion of Pompiers, has just published an interesting work giving comparative Fire Brigade statistics of New York, Chicago and Paris, and calling for a reform of the fire service here on the American plan.

Paris, November 16th.—In the Senate to-day, the debate on Buffet's interpellation was resumed. Chesnelong, Legitimist, asked whether occult direction did not exist behind the Ministry. He intimated that the Cabinet, from dread of Gambetta, had retracted what it had previously approved. This remark caused an uproar in the House. Jules Simon attacked the Government and praised the policy of De Freycinet. Leon Say then read the order of the day proposed by Simon. "that the Senate, being unable to countenance a policy of arbitrariness which disturbs the public peace, passes to the order of the day." Duverney moved "that the Senate, regretting that the policy of De Freycinet had not been followed and hoping it would be pursued in future, passes to the order of the day." Premier Ferry declined to accept either of these orders, and demanded the adoption of the order of the day pure and simple, and his motion to that effect was carried—143 to 137.

London, November 16th.—Parnell will go to Paris immediately.

London, November 16th.—John Bright, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, strongly condemned the land laws of Ireland, which virtually gave the proprietors a monopoly of the land. He attributed the state of affairs in Ireland to the rejection by the House of Lords of the Compensation for Disturbance bill. With regard to the future, he said that force would effect nothing. The Government would not approve chimerical projects for the transfer of land to tenants. He believed that the remedy would be a well considered plan giving tenants security in the possession of farms, and protection against a constant increase of rent. This plan would include a provision by which landlords willing to sell would be able to deal with tenants willing to buy.

Cape Town, November, 16th.—Fifteen hundred men have gone patrolling through Basuto-land.

Brussels, November 16th.—There is good reason to believe that 8000 rifles were shipped recently at several Italian ports for Ireland, and that the rifles were purchased in Switzerland, by Irishmen from the United States.

Ballinrobe, November 16th.—The commanders of the troops here has been ordered to be ready to proceed at a moment's notice by forced marches in the direction of Galway, probably on account of the alleged importation of arms into the disturbed districts from America, by way of English ports.

A member of the land League informed a correspondent that the expedition of the deputation of Loughmark tenants to Lord Erne's residence has been abandoned, as the Executive of the Land League refused to sanction it, on the ground that Boycott intends to quit the district. The address of the tenants has been withdrawn.

Ballinrobe, November 16th.—Four hundred additional troops will be sent here immediately.

London, November 16th.—The *Standard* in a leading editorial, says: "It is understood that to day's Cabinet council will take an important decision in regard to Ireland." The article hints at a split in the Cabinet.

The *Times*, in its leader, also speaks of serious differences of opinion in the Cabinet in regard to Ireland.

New York, November 17th.—The *World's* London special says: Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, told me that Gladstone, Earl Cowper and himself are daily receiving threatening letters, which have now become so much a matter of course that they never pay the slightest attention to them. Forster has been so far impressed by the rapid spread of the Land League movement, and by the people, that he said to me to-day that in his opinion a reform of the existing legislation on the land question in Ireland is imperative, if England is to maintain her position in Ireland.

Constantinople, November 17th.—Fifteen battalions of Turkish troops have marched from Van against the Kurdish invaders.

Havana, November 17th.—The celebration of the birth of the Spanish Princess began yesterday and will last until Saturday.

London, November 17th.—The International Regatta Committee decided by lot that the first trial heat to-morrow, at 120 PM., shall be between Laycock, Elliott, Hawdon and Targer; the second heat, 2, between Riley, Ross, Langan and Eccley; the third heat, at 2.20, between Warren, Smith, Hosmor, Gibson and Anderson; the fourth heat, at 3.30, between Trickett, Nicholson and Clasper. The contestants will oppose each other on the 19th inst.

London, November 17th.—The Press Association says the reports of differences in the Cabinet seem well founded. Bright and Chamberlain have pronounced absolutely against coercion in Ireland. Several Ministers favor the convocation of Parliament in December, to authorize the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. No decision has been taken.

St. Petersburg, November 17th.—At the sitting of the Press Commission the editors of several St. Petersburg and Moscow journals favored the abolition of the system by which press offences are dealt with, and suggested that such offences be tried by the law Courts.

Rome, November 17th.—Garibaldi has written to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, energetically reuewing his request to resign.

Paris, November 17th.—The managers of *La Commune* and General Cluseret have each been sentenced in default to fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, for defending a criminal act.

London, November 17th.—The name of the steamer reported lost off St. Govan's Head, Wales, is still unknown. She is supposed to be a small coaster. Six bodies have been washed ashore.

Paris, November 17th.—The director of *La Civilization* has been condemned in *contumacian*, to three months imprisonment and a fine of 2000 francs for insulting President Grévy, by the Tribunal of Conflict and Council of State.

Constantinople, November 17.—The Turks are fortifying the borders of Thessaly.

London, November 17.—Fifty-five thousand pounds in engles were withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York on Saturday.

Ballinrobe, November 17th.—There is every reason to believe that the order for the despatch of 300 soldiers to reinforce the troops at Ballinrobe has been countermanded, as the expedition to Lord Erne's residence has been abandoned. Boycott states that he will leave with the troops, but will return shortly.

London, November 17th.—A monster meeting of Catholics was held at Belfast yesterday, at which sympathy was expressed for members of the Land League.

London, November 17th.—The great Shropshire handicap stakes was won by "Missenius," "Speculation" second, "Sidonei" third. "Preston Pans" was the favorite.

London, November 18th.—The *News*, in a leading article, denies that there is a split in the Cabinet. It says that no conclusion has been reached in regard to an early session of Parliament. Every symptom points to increasing harmony within the Cabinet.

The *Times*, in a leading article, repeats its statement of yesterday that there are differences in the Cabinet. It says the arguments in favor of coercion in Ireland are weighed as strongly as ever, and that the Cabinet has cer-

tainly not decided on setting these aside. On the other hand, the objections of Bright and Chamberlain have not been surrendered. It may be assumed that the question is an open one, but every day tends to its settlement in a sense favorable to the contention of Bright and Chamberlain, who perhaps have not converted their colleagues to their views, but have prevented a decision the other way, and it will soon not be worth while to attempt to enforce opposite views.

New York, November 18th.—At this hour there is no additional news of the steamer foundered off the coast of Wales. All the papers have gone to press, and their editions have nothing to solve the mystery.

New York, November 18th.—The *Herald's* London special says: Our Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that a treaty was concluded yesterday, thoroughly controlling the question of Chinese immigration.

New York, November 18th.—Special despatches say that Bret Harte is seriously ill at Newstead Abbey, England.

### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

#### THE NEUTRALITY OF JAPAN.

(Translated from the *Choya Shinbun*).

Will Russia and China come to an amicable arrangement? At present both countries are daily making warlike preparations, as though neither seem inclined to make any concessions. Will war break out between the two countries? Ambassadors have been despatched to the capitals of the respective countries so that communications are still maintained. We cannot therefore assert that a rupture has taken place, nor can we foretell whether the crisis is to end in peace or war. The existing state of matters, however, is most serious, and our country is bound to give it its most careful attention.

Japan has no enmity against either Russia or China, and consequently cannot side with one or the other. Judging, however, from the broad points of our policy, we notice that China has the same literature that we have, and her people belong to the same race as ourselves. Moreover, she is our old friend, so that our mutual relations ought to be as close as those of the lips and teeth. If we enter in an alliance with her we shall be able to control the arbitrary actions of Europeans and Americans) and thus save Asia from decay. On the other hand, Russia is one of the most powerful nations in the world and has great influence in Asia; and in addition she is about to establish a great naval station at a place in the north, separated from Japan by only a narrow strait, so that we must be careful to avoid any difficulties with her, and to cultivate her friendship. Thus in the event of war breaking out between Russia and China, we should not take one side or the other, but observe a position of neutrality.

There are, according to International Law, two distinct kinds of neutrality, viz: "Strict neutrality" and "Friendly neutrality." A country observing the former, when two other powers are at war with one another, refuses not only to take up arms for either of them, or to sell them arms and ammunition, but even to supply them with coal, provisions or any munitions of war. In the other kind of neutrality, she may supply them with everything except weapons. In reviewing the many wars that have taken place in Europe and America, we find some countries observed one kind of neutrality and others another, in accordance with the circumstances in which they found themselves placed, and the way in which their own interests were affected.

Now, should war break out between China and Russia, which policy of neutrality would be most advantageous for Japan to observe? It may be argued that as the war will take place close upon our confines, we shall have to adopt an armed neutrality, or our strict neutrality will be of no avail; but that this will entail such enormous expense that we ought to consider carefully its advantages and disadvantages. We believe, certainly, that in the event of war resulting from the strained conditions of China and Russia, our present position renders it absolutely necessary that we should observe the strictest neutrality, but we do not see that it would entail any very great difficulties. A strictly neutral country sometimes finds it necessary to

adopt an armed neutrality because its boundaries are contiguous to those of the countries engaged in war, or from other unavoidable circumstances. Our country, fortunately, being surrounded by water on all sides, is not connected with either Russian or Chinese territory, so that fighting could not happen near to us. We should therefore be put to no expense in the way of warlike preparations if we observe a strict neutrality; why then should friendly neutrality be talked about?

If, contrary to our advice, our country should furnish the Russian fleet with coal and provisions, we assert that these acts would be a deliberate incentive to Russia to go to war. If we allow any Russian man-of-war that requires repairs to get them done at Yokosuka or Nagasaki, we really assist the Russian navy to bombard the ports of China. Japan is bound by no treaty stipulation to render Russia any such assistance, nor can she share any benefit which may accrue to Russia from the war; what use then is it to observe a friendly neutrality? Nor is this all; China would in consequence be certain to harbour feelings of revenge towards us, and would be always trying to settle the score. Thus all hope of saving Asia from the arbitrary acts of Europeans and Americans will be dispersed, and in their place, we shall be looked down on by those nations with contempt, and will have a great country, close by us, for an enemy, which will entail a constant drain on the nation for keeping up the requisite military and naval expenses. From all these circumstances it seems that our best policy is one of strict neutrality.

We are quite prepared to hear it urged that the policy we propose may undoubtedly prove agreeable to China, but that it is very probable to cause Russia to harbour feelings of ill-will towards us. One moment's reflection show the absurdity of such reasoning. Strict neutrality is highly respected by International Law and is approved of by all nations for its justice and impartiality. Should we show friendly neutrality to China, Russia may be evil-disposed towards us, but as long as we act according to what International Law justifies, and all nations approve, we shall certainly be safe from the displeasure of powerful Russia, although we may not have succeeded in winning her good will. With what reason then do we hesitate about adopting strict neutrality, which is most suitable for our circumstances, position, and interests?

We have written this article in consequence of the approaching arrival of the Russian Fleet under Admiral Lessofsky, and trust that it will receive the careful consideration of our readers.

### LAW REPORTS.

#### IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1880.

#### MONTAGUE LEVY v. THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

This was a claim to recover the sum of \$251.44 being a difference in exchange; the defendant denied that the bank was responsible for the same.

His Honour delivered the following

#### JUDGEMENT.

I regret that owing to my absence from Yokohama judgment in this case should have been so long deferred.

The issue in it is very narrow. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant corporation being employed by him as his agent to collect certain drafts on New York under special letters of instructions, dated respectively 12th Dec, 1878 and 27th Jan, 1879, failed to carry out these instructions, whereby and by reason of their negligence, he has suffered loss to the extent of \$251, and he seeks to recover that amount from them. The defendant corporation appeared by its manager, who admitted that the special instructions given by the plaintiff in regard to the collection of the drafts had not been carried out; and that apart from certain further instructions in writing, dated 4th March 1879, given to him by the plaintiff the Bank would certainly be liable to the plaintiff for the loss sustained by him.

It is then only necessary for me to consider how far, if at all, the earlier instructions given by the plaintiff to the defendant corporation, so far as the collections of the drafts was concerned were controlled or varied by those sub-

sequently given. In the earlier instructions the defendant corporation was requested to collect at current rates of exchange so that plaintiff might receive the exact amount of the drafts. In the later instructions the defendant corporation was told that in the event of the drawees of the bills in question refusing to accept they were authorised to deliver to the drawees the shipping and other documents relating to the bills.

I fail to see how this special authority to deliver up the collateral securities in the event of the drawees refusing to accept the drafts in question in any way alters or varies the former special instructions to collect or obtain payment of the full amount of the drafts, or that it in any way authorised the defendant corporation to acquit or deliver up those drafts to the drawees on payment of a lesser sum than that for which they were drawn, and I am therefore of opinion that the plaintiff has made out his case as to the principal sum claimed. There only remains the question of interest, and I think that the plaintiff is only entitled to interest from the date of the petition being filed.

His Honour here said he would like to hear anything Mr. Lowder might have to say on the question as to what date interest should commence to run from.

Mr. Lowder said that he thought his client ought to receive interest from the date when the principal sum was due and not from the date of the filing of the petition. The Court had always allowed interest from the date when the principal claimed became due which was the practice according to the common and statute law, mercantile usage, and custom. He quoted authorities in support of his argument.

His Honour said that under the statute the plaintiff was only entitled to receive interest from the date on which the petition was filed, and there was no evidence adduced on the point of mercantile custom or usage.

Mr. Lowder begged to differ on this point, but,

His Honour said that he could only allow interest from the date of filing the petition, and continued.

There will be judgment for the plaintiff for the sum of \$251 and costs, with interest on the principal sum at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the date of the petition being filed.

#### JOSEPH THOMAS v. ALFRED J. CLODE.

This was a case of rent due to plaintiff by defendant who had asked for a re-hearing on the previous occasion, when judgment was given against him.

His Honour informed the defendant that he had gone through the records of the first hearing, and really could not see on what possible grounds he asked for a re-hearing.

Mr. Clode said that he had not received any notice of the house in which he lived having been transferred to the plaintiff, and he considered that such information was due to him, as was laid down in Smith on the law of "Landlord and tenant," portions of which he proceeded to quote in support of his plea.

His Honour said that the quotations had no bearing on the case. He considered that the case had been fully made out at the first hearing and would advise defendant to pay the money claimed; he must give judgment to plaintiff with costs of court.

The Court then adjourned.

*Thursday, the 9th day of December. 1880.*

REGINA v. W. H. TALBOT AND R. ANGLIN.

Mr. Lowder appeared for Mr. Talbot and Mr. Litchfield for Mr. Anglin.

This was a charge against the proprietors of the *Japan Gazette* for contempt of court, as stated in the following summons:—"Whereas information on oath has been laid before this Court for that you did print and publish in number 3924 of Saturday the 27th day of November last of a newspaper called the *Japan Gazette* printed and published by you and one James Raymond Anglin at the *Japan Gazette* Printing Office at No. 70 Main Street Yokohama Japan a certain letter headed "Mr. Martin Dohmen as a British Judge" and signed "British Subject" and containing serious imputations and contemptuous expressions against Mr. Martin Dohmen as a Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Court for Japan.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to appear before this Court on Thursday the 9th day of December instant at 10.30 a.m. in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be dealt with according to law for the said contempt."

The court room was crowded by residents and a number of Japanese. In the jury box and on chairs on the opposite side of the bench were several Japanese judges, including Messrs. Nishigata and Otsuka of the Joto Saibansho, Nakamura, president of the Yokohama Saibansho, and Yamamoto also of the Yokohama Saibansho, who were accompanied by Mr. Russell as interpreter.

On the right hand of the judge was Mr. Martin Dohmen, and on the left Mr. Nichi Shigenori, president of the Joto Saibansho.

On the opening of the Court

His Honour said:—"I understand that the two defendants both appear, in accordance with the summons, to shew cause why judgment should not be passed on them.

Mr. Lowder:—"I presume that the best method to begin will be to have the order summoning their attendance read by the clerk of the court.

His Honour said it might be taken as read; there was a certificate of its having been served.

Mr. Litchfield now applied that as both defendants were present, his client might be allowed to leave the court as he was particularly busy, but the application was refused.

An enquiry was raised by Mr. Lowder as to the constitution of the court; he believed that, according to the law, only His Honour was able to ask questions and he therefore objected to the presence of the Acting-Assistant Judge on the bench. There was no Order in Council which gave him such a right.

His Honour:—"But you really do not mean to tell me, Mr. Lowder, that I have not the power to invite him to sit on the bench with me when I feel inclined?

Mr. Lowder:—"No, but I do not think he should be allowed to put questions.

His Honour:—"Well, I will take your objection down although it seems to me one of the most frivolous that has ever been urged.

Mr. Lowder:—"I only object to the acting assistant judge taking part in these proceedings.

His Honor:—"Very well. It will then be time enough for you to object, when he does take part in the proceedings.

Mr. Lowder then proceeded with his argument on the non-jurisdiction of the Court. He said:—

May it please your honor, the point I am about to raise is so simple that it will not require any great length or elaboration of argument. The power of punishing contempt of court by fine or imprisonment is one which should never be put in motion but with the utmost care and circumspection. Contempt of court is a criminal offence; and it is the only criminal offence known to the laws of Great Britain in respect of which the court itself is at once the accuser, the judge, and the jury; and where the accused therefore, is deprived of those safeguards with which the liberty of the subject is surrounded when he is accused of other offences. It is a power of such potency that it may be doubted whether its unrestricted exercise ever should be, or can have been intended to be, entrusted to any judge whose education has not taught him how and when to wield it. Its use in the hands of the unlearned is liable to the most terrible abuse, the consequence of which to an innocent person may be to the last degree disastrous, because he can have no appeal. The subject is, therefore, or may be, as regards this particular crime (that is to say if the courts in Japan possess this power), literally at the mercy of the temper, or the caprice, or the indulgence,—it may be the digestion,—of a fellow-being whose feelings he may have had the misfortune to wound; of one who, while he may possess, ex-officio, the power of punishing, his discretion may yet be unlearned, uninfluenced, and unrestrained by history, and those teachings of tradition which go to form the character and which govern and guide the thought and action of Englishmen, in whatever position they may find themselves, whether presiding in a court of law, or whether conducting a newspaper; and of one who may, as a consequence, be utterly incompetent to form a just and accurate conception of the reason why so great a power is intrusted to English judges, or on what occasions that power may be

fully used. It is conceivable that the law may be invoked to the assistance of the court against one person, and not against another, though the true dignity of the court and the due administration of justice may stand in great need of protection from the latter than from the former. And indeed this community has lately witnessed,—in respect of these very proceedings,—just such a capricious exercise of this power as I have imagined to be conceivable. No sooner was it known that the defendants, who are now before the court, had been cited to appear and purge the contempt that is alleged against them, than the editor of another newspaper proceeded to comment upon their actions in a manner intended to injure them in the eyes of their fellow-residents, and calculated to prejudice the trial of this case. And yet I have not heard that the court has been moved to take notice of this clear case of contempt on the part of the editor of the *Japan Daily Herald*—

His Honour :—I really cannot listen to all this ; it is really not in connection with the case.

Mr. Lowder :—I merely mention it to shew that that court has noticed one case, and not the other.

His Honour :—Well, I cannot listen to you.

Mr. Lowder :—Then I will say nothing further on the point, and proceed with my argument. The object of that argument is not to obtain the punishment of other wrong-doers nor, for the present, at least, the vindication of my client from the offences of which he is accused. What I shall endeavour to show is, that this court does not possess the power which, as I gather from the form of the citation, it may purpose to exercise, namely, the power of summarily punishing a contempt committed otherwise than *in facie curiæ* and of the nature of that alleged against the defendants. Contempts of court may be divided into two general classes of contempts *in court*, and contempts *out of court*. By the common law of England the superior courts at Westminster have, from time immemorial, possessed and exercised the power of punishing, by summary process, all such contempts. Other courts of record, inferior to the courts of Westminster, have also, from time immemorial, possessed, at common law, the power of punishing contempts committed *in facie curiæ*; but not other. My contention will be that this court, though it undoubtedly has the power to punish for the first, and in some instances for the second class of contempt, its authority and jurisdiction are not coeval with the authority and jurisdiction over contempts possessed and exercised by the superior courts at Westminster; that it is an inferior court of record; and that if it is so or not its power to punish for contempt is strictly limited and confined, and does not extend to the punishment of a contempt committed out of court, such as that of which the defendants stand accused. I have looked through all the authorities at my command, and I have been unable to find a single instance where it is said that an inferior court of record has inherent power to commit for a contempt out of court. The superior courts at Westminster represent the supreme court of the land; and their power is coeval with their original constitution and has always been exercised by them. They are all divisions of the *aula regis*, where the king himself is supposed to have dispensed justice, and their power to commit was an emanation from the royal authority, for any contempt would be a contempt of the sovereign. But it is not so in the case of inferior courts; and no case can be found where this power has been exercised by an inferior court.

His honour :—What do you call an inferior court, Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder :—I shall come to that presently, your honor. [Argument continued.] These considerations alone, for which I have, and will presently adduce, the highest authority, would, I submit, be sufficient to dispose of the order in response to which I am here to-day. But there is another aspect of the case. The Order in Council itself, under which this court is constituted, shows the extent of the power of punishing for contempt which was intended to be conferred on the court, (Read sect. 155). All the powers conferred by § 155 are incident to the common law. Why, therefore, confer those powers by special provision unless the object were to show how far the court is entitled to proceed under the common law,—or, in other words, to restrict the power the court would have possessed under the common law but for this section. But it may be said that this section was

not intended to curtail the general jurisdiction of the court to fine or imprison at the discretion of a judge, for contempts other than those enumerated in the section. This would lead to an inconsistency. If the contempt were committed in the face of the court, the judge could only imprison the offender for seven days, or fine him \$25; while for a contempt out of court, surely a lesser offence, he might fine him hundreds of dollars, or imprison him for several months. I therefore contend that the Order in Council must be understood to confine the power to the instances given, and to the extent limited by section 155. This was so held in the case of *The Queen v. Lefroy*, reported in L. R. 8. Q. B., 134. See also, sections 4, 64, 78 of the Order, and miscellaneous rules, criminal and civil, No. 1.

Mr. Lowder read the whole case, and applied it, by comment, to the present case.

His honour :—I don't know, Mr. Lowder, that you have shown that this is an inferior court.

Mr. Lowder replied, contending that the constitution of Her Britannic Majesty's Court for Japan is based on the same grounds, and is limited to the same power, as the English county courts; and maintained that even if the court was a court of record yet it had no power to punish for contempt committed outside of the court; even though the Court for Japan were a Supreme Court, yet it has no power to try for contempt committed out of the court, as was clearly shown by section 4 of the Order in Council. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Lowder said :—I say that the jurisdiction of this Court must be in accordance with section 155 of the Order in Council.

His Honor :—It seems to me that you have proved at present nothing which applies to this Court, as it is not limited.

Mr. Lowder :—I beg pardon; this Court tries cases with only five on a jury.

His Honor :—Yes, but this arrangement was made by a special permission, as appears in the orders in Council. At the same time this does not constitute any limit and with a jury of five only criminal cases can be tried.

Mr. Lowder :—I wish to prove that this court as an inferior court has no jurisdiction. Even admitting it to be a court of record, its power over cases of contempt of court is limited, as § 155 in the Orders of Council proves.

His Honor :—I cannot agree with you there; I consider that there is no limit at all.

Mr. Lowder :—The section in point goes most plainly to define exactly how far these powers go, which surely limits them.

His Honor :—The courts at home, it is true, are limited, but not those out here; if they were, who would have any jurisdiction? You assume that this is an inferior court of record. I should like to hear your argument.

Mr. Lowder :—I will draw the attention of your Honor to § 4 of the same Orders (counsel here read the order.)

His Honor :—Then I understand that because this rule has been put in the orders of council, you consider that it takes away all other powers from it.

Mr. Lowder :—Yes, decidedly, it seems to me that the clause can bear only that one construction.

His Honor :—The point is an important one, and I will adjourn the case until Monday.

Mr. Litchfield :—I have first a few remarks I would like to offer. I do not wish to keep the court long, but in an important case like this, I should like to say a few words on the subject of contempt of court, when committed not before the court, but outside it. There are two forms of contempt of court; one being committed actually before it, and the other by writing letters, or speaking publicly, in a contemptuous or libellous manner. As had been already pointed out in the case of *Regina v. Lefroy*, when the contempt was committed out of court, an inferior court of record has no jurisdiction.

His Honor :—But you do not mean to assume that this is an inferior court?

Mr. Litchfield :—Decidedly not. I wish, in fact, to argue the point whether the court has actually more power than is given it by the statute; as it is a new court, it can have no more power than was conferred on it at the time of creation. (Counsel here quoted several authorities and wound up by asserting that the powers of the court were limited by § 155 of the Orders in Council.)

His Honor:—You have instanced country courts in England as being limited by Acts of Parliament. Putting aside the limits assigned by §155, how else is the power of this court limited?

Mr. Litchfield: By §§ 84 and 47 of the Orders in Council, which I contend were meant to show that only such powers as are expressly laid down, belong to it. I mean that otherwise we should have the less offence equal to, or even greater than the greater; the less offence of contempt committed out of court punishable more heavily than the greater one of contempt committed in the court.

Mr. Lowder: I trust that in connection with this point, your Honor will take into great consideration the cases I quoted.

His Honor: Do you also mean to contend that this §155 limits the powers of the court?

Mr. Lowder:—Yes, I do; I could not bring forward a stronger argument.

His Honour:—Suppose now that the Shanghai Supreme Court granted an attachment, to whom would you appeal for a prohibition. To the Privy Council?

Mr. Lowder:—I don't know whether the Privy Council would exercise its powers.

His Honor:—Does not that shew then that the Shanghai Court is a very high court, with very full powers.

Mr. Lowder quoted Blackstone in favour of his argument, and

Mr. Litchfield referred His Honor to a case in Canada where a man was sent to prison for contempt of court by a judge who issued the summons on his sole authority and heard the case himself. An appeal to the Privy Council reversed the decision on the ground that under the constitution, one judge had no such power.

The Court here adjourned until Monday, the 13th instant, at 10 a.m.

Before MARTIN DOHMEN, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.  
Friday, December 10th, 1880.

REGINA *ats.* KOGA GENJIRO AND YENDO KIKUTARO *vs.*  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL.

In this case, the complainants, charged the defendant, who is manager of the *Japan Mail*, with assaulting them on the morning of the 2nd inst. at No. 16, *Japan Mail* office.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Koga Genjiro, cautioned; I am a compositor and one of the complainants. About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd instant, I went to No. 16, and while I was consulting with some of the others regarding the employment of some Chinese in the office, defendant came into the boy's room, situated in the back premises, and struck me on the shoulder with a stick. I had no intention of not doing my work. Defendant came in and said "why are you not doing work?" I replied that I was consulting with the others, and he then struck me.

His Honour said this last statement differed from what he had just previously said.

Complainant: I meant to say that defendant would not give me time to speak before striking me.

By defendant: It was about half-past 7 when you struck me. Seven o'clock is the usual time to commence work. The blow did not mark me, but there is a cut on my knee where I fell when I was put out of the yard.

Yendo Kikutaro, cautioned: I am the other complainant. On the morning of the 2nd inst. we were all consulting together in the boy's room at No. 16, regarding the question of exchange, when defendant came in with a stick, and said "If you are not going to work you had better leave." We all then went out. Defendant did not strike me, but pushed me out, and I fell and hurt my shoulder.

Defendant called his Honour's attention to the fact that this complainant had charged him, in the summons, with having kicked him, and now he said that he was pushed out only.

Complainants called, as witnesses, Todo Kenzo and Yoshibi Katsunosuke, two ex-compositors of the *Mail*, who stated that they saw defendant strike Koga Genjiro with a stick on the morning in question.

Defendant called—

Henry Collins, who was sworn, and, in answer to defendant, said: I did not see you strike the complainants'

with a whip. You told the men to go, and two of the ring-leaders (complainants) remained behind, and you put them out of the place. If you had struck them I must have seen it from the position I was in. I came out at your request to witness what took place.

By the Court: I was in the passage where the row took place, and could not have failed to see had defendant struck complainants. The compositors, pressmen, and even the office and delivery boys were on strike; they refused to go to work when ordered.

By defendant: You have always used your men well; I have never seen you on a single occasion ill-use them.

Defendant said he admitted ejecting complainants, but he denied striking them. He called attention to the discrepancies in the evidence of the complainants and their witnesses, who all told a different story as to the details. The whole case was a trumped up one by the two complainants, who were the ringleaders in a conspiracy—which had been defeated—to prevent the publication of his (defendant's) journal. There had been a regular mutiny in the office and threats of killing, burning, and destroying had been made use of, and something had to be done. On the morning of the 2nd, the whole native staff were on strike, drinking, talking, and laughing in the back premises, and when he went out to the men he took a hunting crop in his hand for his own protection, as they were twenty to one; he also took Collins to witness what occurred. He told the men either to go to work or to leave, as he would not have them loafing there. They jeered him, and used abusive language, and refused to go to work; but all left, on his ordering them to do so, with the exception of complainants, whom he thereupon ejected.

His honor said that he could not entirely disregard the evidence of the two complainants and their witness, who all swore that defendant had struck complainants. But there certainly were strange discrepancies in their evidence. However, he considered the case was a most unimportant one, and ought never to have been brought at all into Court. He should therefore only order defendant to pay the costs of the Court.—*Japan Herald*.

## A REALLY GOOD CASE.

### [A LEGEND OF ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL]

Every one knows that St. Michael's, as we shall take the liberty of calling it, is the largest and most celebrated of the London hospitals. It is situated quite in the heart of the city, and is about equidistant from London Bridge, Westminster, Gower street, Smithfield and Whitechapel. I was a student there, and there the happiest days of my life were passed. And now to my story.

A large number of the students had gone down for the short Christmas vacation, and I should have gone also, but was just then "dresser" to Carver Smith, and could not leave town; moreover, it was my week of residence. I must beg you to remember, what is perhaps but little understood by the general public, that a large part of the watching and care, and a certain proportion also of the treatment of hospital patients, devolve upon assistants selected from the senior students. Some of the less important appointments, such as the "dresserships," are held by every student in turn; but the more responsible offices, some of which require twelve months' residence in the hospital, can only be gained by a few men each year. And for these appointments, which are esteemed positions of great trust and honor, and which are exceedingly valuable as steppingstones to professional success, there is very keen competition. On the surgical side of the hospital each of the four visiting surgeons had a resident house-surgeon, and to be Sir Carver Smith's "H. S." was one of the highest ambitions of a "St. Mike," for Sir Carver was at that time one of the leading English surgeons.

A man named George Adams held the post at this time, and as he is the hero of my story, so far as I have a hero, I will just say a word about him. He was one of those men that we occasionally meet with, who seem to stand head and shoulders among their fellows—very quiet and reserved, and when he chose quite inscrutable. No one knew where he came from. But his very great ability, his calmness in all emergencies—I never saw him discompose except once—his mature judgment, and his great kindness, won him the respect alike of the students, the nursing staff and the surgeons. Under him were four dressers, juniormen, who assisted in the hospital under his direction. I was one of them. Each week, one of us in turn resided in the hospital, and, as I said, Christmas week fell to my turn, and that is how I came to spend Christmas in St. Michael's. I ought to add that there were four assistant surgeons to the hospital, but their care was over the outpatient department, and it was only in the absence of the visiting surgeons that they had any duty in the wards.

Well, it was Christmas night, and our work for the day was done, except some late visits to the wards by-and-bye, and of course any casualties that might turn up. But Christmas day is usually

pretty slack in that respect. It is medical rather than surgical casualties that Christmas day produces. We had got up in honor of the day a little entertainment in an empty ward, for any of the hospital inmates who cared to attend and were able to do so.

We had a famous little programme. One or two of our residents could play and sing well; another had a curious facility of whistling to the piano; another was an amateur ventriloquist and prestidigitateur; and I fancy there were also some recitations and tableaux to come off. Also, there was one of the patients, an old sailor, who could sing in a grand, rich, stentorian baritone and bring down the house. Our chairmen—Adams, of course—had just begun, and was delivering himself in a semi-serious way of some very eloquent remarks, amidst great applause, for nothing pleases the lower classes, better, than a few oratorical flourishes—when "tinkle, tinkle, tinkle" went a small, high-pitched, imperious bell. It was the accident bell.

Oh, ye lay mortals, ye little know how the social and domestic joy of a medical man are at the mercy of a bell! We invite our friends to tea, we welcome them, and anticipate a pleasant evening, and—there goes the bell! We come home tired and wet, change boots for slippers, and get comfortably by the fire, and—there goes the bell! We turn into bed on a cold night, and just get warm and snug when—there goes the bell! My bell experiences began that night at St. Michael's and I shall not soon forget it.

It was Sir Carver's "taking-in week," and his assistants had to attend to the accidents. Adams nodded to me, and off I went to investigate, knowing that it might be anything from a cut finger to a railway smash. I found a scene of considerable excitement in the accident-room. Two policemen, aided by a crossing sweeper and a cabman, had just brought in a patient, and some other spectators had pushed their way in out of curiosity.

"Just happened outside, sir; knocked down by a runaway cab, sir."

"Lost a lot of blood; afraid it's a bad case, sir." Thus the policeman spoke.

"Ask Mr. Adams to come down at once, and clear the room." I said.

It was a young, fair-haired girl of eighteen or nineteen, perfectly pale, unconscious and almost pulseless—a strange contrast to her rough, swarthy, weather-beaten bearers. A deep wound in the neck was bleeding profusely; but, on tearing open the dress, I found I could stop the hemorrhage almost entirely with my finger.

Adams was there immediately; in a minute he knew all about it, and had settled his course of action. Quietly he said: "Send for Sir Carver. Take her to the theatre [the operating room] at once. Ask the other men to come, and get everything ready for operation." And then to me: "Keep up steady pressure, and don't take your finger away for an instant."

Nothing could be found out concerning her. No one was with her when she was struck down. She was very tastefully though not expensively dressed. Her features were exceedingly regular and pretty, and when the color was in her face she must have possessed a very considerable share of good looks. Nothing but a purse and a handkerchief were found in her pocket. The former was well filled and the latter was marked "E. Stead." Adams said at once that she was a lady.

I do not know whether it ever happened before at St. Michael's that on the occurrence of a sudden emergency, no one of the surgical staff was at hand. Strange to say, it happened so to-night. Sir Carver Smith and three of the assistant surgeons lived close to the hospital; but in five minutes the messenger returned with the news that Sir Carver had been called to some aristocratic celebrity at the West End, who had met with an accident, and had taken one of the assistant surgeons with him. The second was out of town and the third, who had been left to act in emergencies, had been taken suddenly ill.

We had been discussing the case, and offering advice upon it with all that calm assurance which characterizes embryo surgeons. But matters now become serious. Half an hour would suffice to summon one of the other surgeons; but it was plain that something must be done at once. We all looked at Adams, who had said very little hitherto, but had gone on making everything ready. He simply said: "Begin to give chloroform; I am going to operate."

"What are you going to do?" we asked.

He told us; but I will not inflict any details upon my readers, but will simply say that the sharp end of a broken shaft had made a narrow, deep gash in the root of the neck and had wounded a large artery. The operation contemplated afforded almost the only chance of life; and to delay it any longer, Adams said, would be throwing that chance away. It was an operation of the highest difficulty and danger under the present condition of the patient; and could its performance have been anticipated, the theatre would have been crowded with spectators from all the hospitals in London. And there was a young surgeon of 25, called upon at a few minutes notice to undertake what many a long-experienced surgeon might hesitate to attempt, for it was impossible to perform it without additional loss of blood; and it was not at all improbable that the patient might not survive the operation, to say nothing of after dangers.

Adams carefully explained to the other house surgeons what assistance they would have to give him; and when the patient was ready, commenced at once. Perfect silence reigned, broken only at intervals by a word from the operator, but indeed he had little need to speak, for we were well drilled at St. Michael's, and everything he needed was put into his hands almost before he asked for it. I think I can still see that quiet, eager group of young men under the brilliant gaslight, standing around the pallid, slumbering, unconscious girl; and in the centre the young surgeon, cool, collected, with steady hand, without hurry, without hesitation, doing his work. I have witnessed many of the most brilliant operators in England, and of course have seen Adams himself many times in that theatre in later years; but I think I

never saw that night's operation surpassed either by himself or any one else. A special demand sometimes calls forth special powers, and acts almost like an inspiration; and so it seemed now.

In a short time it was done, and successfully done, and the patient was carried away to a quiet ward, where she was duly cared for by the nurse in charge, Adams, and Sir Carver Smith, who came on later. Our miscellaneous entertainment did not come off; but we scarcely regretted the change of the programme. In a place where accidents are hourly, and operations daily occurrences, one more or less seldom creates much excitement; and when I go on to say that this case excited more interest among residents and non-residents than almost any other case I ever saw in the hospital, I wish you to clearly understand that this fact was due entirely to the extreme professional interest in the case and the great enthusiasm of St. Michael's men for the study of surgery. At the same time, I may state, although not particularly bearing on the question, that the patient was an uncommonly pretty girl; and day after day passed by without any light being shed on the question as to who she was and whence she came—circumstances quite sufficient to excite in a mind not preoccupied with such matters as burden the intellect of the average medical student, the liveliest interest and curiosity.

After the operation she was at first too ill to be interrogated, and when she got a little better she declined to give any information; at any rate none could be obtained from her. Perhaps she was a little "queer" with feverish or hysterical excitement.

At the expiration of two days I went in to help with the dressings. She was very grateful for every thing done for her, and bore her pain very well. For a long time she was in a very critical state. As the euphonious phrase of the young profession went, "She had a very close shave for it." At the end of three weeks, however, she was in fairly smooth water, and for the first time some of the clinical class went in with Sir Carver Smith to see the case. He had hitherto said nothing on the subject of the operation. He was a man of few words; but one word of praise or blame from him was never forgotten by any of us. Turning to us from the patient, he said, "This, gentlemen, is a case of so-and-so," and he briefly explained it. Then he added, "Nothing but the most exceptional circumstances could justify a house surgeon in this hospital in undertaking an operation of such importance. In this case those exceptional circumstances existed. The operation is one of great difficulty and rarity. I have once, many years ago, performed it myself, and the patient died. Had my patient recovered, such a recovery would then, I believe, have been without precedent. But the gratification to myself of having performed the first successful operation would not have been greater than is my gratification now at having under my care a case which will, I believe, recover, and whose recovery will be due, without doubt, to the prompt and skillful action of a St. Michael's student, my own house surgeon, Mr. Adams."

"Strong for Carver, and good for Adams" was the general comment. Adams pretended to be writing notes; but there was not one of us who would not readily have suffered "plowing" in our "final college" to gain such a word from Carver Smith.

And now my fair readers, if you will turn to the clinical report of the celebrated case in the pages of the *Lancet*, somewhere about March 18—, you will find it stated that "after this point the case presents no features of special interest; convalescence was rapid, and the patient was discharged cured on the forty-seventh day after admission." I therefore give you fair notice that you may lay down this record here and not read any further unless you like.

Yes; she recovered rapidly; and prettier and prettier she grew as she got better. She talked very little, and said nothing at all to help her identification. Inquiry was fruitless, even though the case got into the newspapers. The interest among the students increased daily. It was reported that she was an heiress who had quarrelled with her guardian; that Adams was madly in love with her; that she was waiting for him to propose, and then would marry offhand, that Adams knew all about her, but kept it snug. And then men got to chaffing him in a mild sort of a way, wanting to know the "state of the heart" and the chances of "union by first intention." But Adams was impenetrable. Personally, I am inclined to think that whatever the condition of his patient's heart might be, he was a little affected in that region. She was evidently very fond of him, and liked no one but him to dress the wound. Still the mystery increased.

At last one afternoon I was sitting in Adams's room in a leisure interval, when a lady's card was brought in. It had a deep black border, and bore the inscription: "Mrs. Stead, The Cedars." She wished to see Mr. Adams. Immediately afterwards the lady was shown in. Adams motioned me to stay. She was a fine, tall woman of fifty, dressed in deep mourning, with hair just turning gray, a firm mouth, soft, keen gray eyes and a face combining intellect and kindness.

"Have I the pleasure of speaking to Mr. Adams?" she said. He bowed. She then produced a paper which gave an account of our famous case and of the part Adams had played in it.

"May I inquire whether this patient is still in the hospital? Can I see her?"

"Yes, certainly. Would it not be better for the patient to see the card first, to avoid sudden excitement; that is, if the lady's visit were likely to cause excitement?"

"Perhaps it would be better to take up the card and say that Mrs. Stead desires to see her."

Wonderfully calm and self-possessed the lady seemed to us, and yet she could not entirely suppress some signs of emotion or excitement. She said that illness in her family had prevented her from seeing the papers for some time, or she would probably have been here before.

I took the card up and showed it to the patient. She turned very pale, then buried her face in her pillow and burst into tears.

"Shall the lady come up?" I said.  
I thought she sobbed out "Yes."

The visitor came up. Slowly and calmly she walked up the ward. The news had somehow got about, and several of the men found that they had business in that part of the hospital just then. The lady stood by the bed and said softly, "Elizabeth."

The girl looked up, and their eyes met. One glance at that face was enough.

"Yes," said the lady; "I can identify her."

"It is your daughter?" asked Adams.

"It is my cook," said the lady, "Elizabeth Saunders."

I think I said that I only once saw Adams considerably discomposed, and that was on the present occasion.

"I—I—thought her name was Stead," he said, and his eyes rested on a pocket-handkerchief lying on the pillow.

The lady's eyes followed his, and a slight smile played on her features.

Yes, it was even so. The acute scientific observer, the far-sighted young surgeon, famed for his diagnostic acumen, had seen through his case, but not through his patient. It turned out that the girl, being remarkably good-looking, and having acquired from a previous situation in a nobleman's family a very correct way of speaking and some very ladyish manners, was fond of dressing up in her holidays and frequenting places of amusement, where she usually attracted a good deal of attention. Her mistress having been called away from home to nurse a sick relative, had allowed her servant to go, as she thought, to visit her parents in the country; but the girl, having her wages in her pocket, had preferred to remain with an acquaintance in London, where she enjoyed her Christmas holidays very much to her own satisfaction, until her accident put a stop to her manoeuvres, or rather changed her field of action. Finding, as she recovered, that she was being addressed as "Miss Stead," and that she was the object of much interest and attention, it seems to me—judging by what experience of human nature on its female side I have since acquired—not very remarkable that she preferred to keep up the delusion, golden silence being her main line of tactics. And, fair readers, do you think it very contrary to your experience of human nature on its male side, that an otherwise exceedingly acute young man should be the subject of a delusion of this particular kind?

The lady spoke very kindly to the girl, and guessing, I fancy, how matters stood, said some very graceful things to Adams. Subsequently, you will perhaps be glad to hear, she proved a very kind friend to him, and her influence was of no small assistance to him in his future professional advancement. She became, in fact, quite a mother to him, though not a mother-in-law.

I really do not know what befel the girl, except that at her own desire the lady obtained for her "a situation in the country, out of the way of temptation," and that she proved to be a faithful servant.

I am sorry to have to state that public interest in this case at St. Michael's somewhat rapidly declined after Mrs. Stead's visit, perhaps because, as the *Lancet* said, the interesting symptoms had all disappeared. But I said then, say now, and always will say, that it was, from all points of view, "a really good case." *Chambers' Journal*.

## PRISCILLA'S CHOICE.

### A COUNTRY IDYL.

There were four of us—four daughters, only think! With four sons, as papa said, something could be done; shipment, as he said, to India or the Colonies. Once set them down on the shore, "and there they were," which seemed undeniable. One of us, however, was considered 'lovely' a beauty if you will—Priscilla Lightbond. Our father was the Rev. J. Lightbond, rector of a Welsh parish, on £120 a year—for which, parish people and stipend, he had supreme contempt. Beauty, alas had no currency in the place. Every one married early, and married coarse Welsh girls, in fact, our Priscilla was not of the type the natives preferred. They liked the women you see in Teniers' pictures—Boors carousing. Boors they were, and they certainly caroused enough. Our parent's only firm and constant hope was in the stray English angler and tourist who came to see the lovely scenery and the rural inn we fortunately were near to. Our parent was always 'looking in at the inn,' to see, as he humorously put it, 'whether there was a rat in the trap; if there was, he invariably brought him up, not to dine, but to take tea. Then we all appeared, blushing and blooming, simple rustic maidens—the parson's daughters—Priscilla being always thrust forward as the choice candidate. The visitors generally went away, 'after a most agreeable evening,' and many minute and reciprocal engagements to meet again. They never were heard of more. This was invariably the case. But still my father persevered 'looking in at the inn' every day with an unflinching resolution, which, alas, if applied to his spiritual interests, would have made him a saint, and insured his welfare hereafter.

Never shall I forget the afternoon when he came rushing in breathless.

"They're coming to tea," he cried; "get everything ready! They'll be here in half an hour!"

"Who?" we all cried, save Priscilla, who from custom knew what was meant, and retired to her chamber.

It was the young and Honourable Mr. Pierrepont, well known as heir to a wealthy nobleman, who was, with his friend and tutor, Mr. Smallpage, on a reading and fishing tour. They were delighted to come; and when they saw Priscilla, would certainly continue to come.

"A most gay and elegant young man," said my father, "with all the easy flow of conversation which mixing gives. The tutor, a

heavy silent creature, was not inclined to come, and who will probably stay with his books."

Accordingly at eight o'clock we heard the the sounds of laughter at the window. We were all being ranged up; and Priscilla, our sister, a really beautiful country girl got up, as the phrase is, in a sort of rustic dress, was pronounced to be 'looking lovely.' We all kissed her by way of anticipatory congratulations, for we were of this buoyant temper, and in these ventures looked on our hopes as facts, alas, regardless of the lessons of experience! We heard voices, or rather a cheery voice outside. They were coming; and as the brigands of Abruzzi crouch down on hearing the step of the unconscious traveller, so we all fell into our places, and waited eagerly.

Our parent advanced to meet them, like an old friend. The Honourable Mr. Pierrepont was charming—at his ease at once—and rattled on eagerly; but it was not, on comparing notes later, that when his eye fell on Priscilla, he interrupted himself, and almost stopped.

"You saw how he was struck with her," said my mother.

"Mark my words, Julia," said our old maiden cousin, "he is perfectly gone!" giving the meaning to 'gone' that is associated with amatory matters.

"You all remind me," said Mr. Pierrepont, a little later round the tea-table, 'of the Vicar of Wakefield's family. Miss Olivia, as I always will call her, might have sat to poor Nolly Goldsmith.

Priscilla, blushed, and we all interchanged looks of delight. Excepting 'grim grondie,' as we at once christened Smallpage, the tutor, who was 'walking,' as the phrase is, into his tea and bread-and-butter. A heavy uninteresting creature about five-and-twenty, and looking forty. A silent shy creature, who had read himself half blind.

Mr. Pierrepont looked over at him, and smiled at us.

"You are thinking he'd do for Moses with his gross of spectacles, ha, ha!" (How we roared!) "Eh, Cockles! I saw that in Miss Olivia's face. I must tell you," he went on, "in these outings he is invariably Cockles and I am Whelks. We keep this up at the moors, at the hotels, at our studies, and you can't imagine the fun we have!"

"And are we to call you by these names?"

"Certainly. We always insist on it. But you'll find him a very hard cockle to open."

How we laughed and laughed at this wit, especially when my father added good-humouredly.

"And perhaps not so much in it when we do open it."

All the poor tutor could do was to look foolish, and give a sort of sheepish look, as if asking for protection, to Olivia. The jollity that set in then was all owing to the young nobleman, as he might be called. We had round games during which we roasted the tutor. The foolish Priscilla, to our disgust (she was always doing something of the kind), was the only one of the party who took his side, and murmured it was too bad. A most delightful evening was spent; and on going away they told us—Whelks rather than Cockles—that they were to remain a week or ten days; in fact, longer, Mr. Pierrepont said significantly, 'if they found they were liked in the place.'

"It will do," said my father, rubbing his hands with enjoyment; 'we never had so favourable a case. Everything conspires: that tutor is a mere deadhead. By the way, Priscilla, I am astonished at you—so childish!'

So were we all, and set upon her for her ridiculous philanthropy. He might do for the maiden cousin Miss Snaggs. But really to be wasting a moment's time on a being like that, a common grinder! Priscilla, thus properly reprimanded, was made to see her fault, and promised not to offend again.

With that such festivities set in! We had a picnic 'to the waterfall; picnic to the mountain, to the old castle, if the title 'picnic' could apply to the arrangement by which one person, our father, supplied all the viands. The process at each picnic consisted in artfully isolating, during the most romantic hour of the day, the future betrothed, to which the pair were not disinclined. Miss Snaggs lent her energies to the tutor, to which he was disinclined, but made feeble resistance, or none. The fare was good and substantial; the drink, sherry 'oup'; delicacies procured on mortgage, as it were, of our already terribly encumbered resources. But we were, as it were, gaming, and for high stakes, and certain to win. In her nightly examination before the full court, before going to bed, Priscilla confessed to strange deep-meaning utterances of love, not yet taking shape, but growing more distinct and formal on every occasion. The old generality of these was such that every one put a different meaning on them. He used to bewail the difficulties of his situation, without specifying either difficulties or situation. He of course alluded to marriage. His father, harsh cruel man, thought him too young, and wished to sacrifice his inclinations to a wealthy ugly woman with money. As for Cockles, he was a simple nuisance. His dull eyes were perpetually on 'our Olivia.' In deference to the pleasant humour of our noble friend (if he would permit us to call him so, which he did) we had rechristened her, and she was no longer 'Prissy,' but 'Livvy.' Even Miss Snaggs, by an exertion, lent herself to the artifice, and earned immortal honours by calling out, 'Where's the tea-caddy, Olivia?' correcting herself in a most natural, even testy, way, 'I mean Priscilla.' Whelks treated her with marked respect ever after. The odd part was that our agreeable friend never came without the nuisance, who would have been far more suitably engaged at his books or with his fishing-rod. But our friend said, very nicely, that he could not leave him to himself; that he was bound to look after him. However, we soon found a way; and when lawn-tennis was going on, or the betrothed were walking together in the garden, word being passed round that strangers or intruders should keep out of the way, he was placed with cousin Snaggs, with whom he soon grew very confidential. 'Feeling his way,' our mother called it.

Hopes culminated when one day a little incident occurred of deep significance. It was on the grass at the abbey, or mountain, where we were bivouacking, when a boy appeared bearing a small basket which he laid down beside Cockles and then went his way.

'Why, what's this? we all cried.  
We noted that the Honourable Mr. Pierpoint looked at him and it distrustfully. Jealousy, perhaps.

'What have you been doing?' he said tartly. 'Have you been buying a Jack-in-the-Box?

The other was opening it with much confusion. 'Twas champagne! He took out a bottle and set it before Olivia.

'I heard you say the other day you liked champagne,' he said, in his hand-dog way; so—

'Well, we never!' How we laughed! But Mr. Pierpoint most naturally resented it. So indelicate, he said to us. 'As if you could not have given us champagne if you thought fit!' (We indeed! But the 'if we thought fit' was a wholesome proviso.) How he chaffed his friend on the mode of offering the tribute.

'He'll next go and buy a big ham and set it down before Miss Olivia. Such a ridiculous thing; he can't afford it. I shall have to pay for it out of my allowance,' on which he uncorked it and did the honours of the bottle or bottles.

The charming Priscilla partook of it, and enjoyed it, poor child; it was the second time of her tasting it in her life. She had been so well schooled that she said,

'Why will you be so ridiculous, Mr. Cockles? I never said such a thing or didn't mean it if I had.'

So the lotus-eating went on for ten days or a fortnight. Still the indistinctness of the utterances went on.

'I want to have it in black and white,' said our father. 'It can't go on beyond this week. I am broke. I vow, Priscilla, you idiot, if you don't bring the man to speak there'll be a seizure or something disgraceful in the house.'

Priscilla was really doing her best; but it is a very hard task for a modest maiden; for, as in fishing, if you pull away the line too impatiently, you frighten the fish, whose suspicions are aroused. The poor girl was much troubled and badgered, and did make many rude and clumsy attempts, without profit. Could it be that the Honourable Mr. Pierpoint 'was a villain,' or, what was the same thing in our family, meant nothing?

At last it came to a day of enjoyment, when it was planned that an immense final effort should be made, all working together, to bring matters to a point. Just as we see some great railway-van imbedded in a newly-laid mass of broken stones, and which nothing can stir—when, by horses straining, driver flogging and shouting, every one lending a hand at the wheels or pushing behind, the whole moves slowly, and is dragged out triumphantly. In this way our guest, who might have been content to stay for ever in the rut of flirtation, was actually forced into motion. The carter—if I might so call her—was cousin Snaggs, who showed a recklessness, if not indecency, in her efforts. She repeatedly called attention to Priscilla's faded cheeks, and declared she was sure she was labouring under some secret attachment. She gave point, as it were, to all his general remarks.

'Indeed,' he said, 'any man, be he prince or peasant, could be happy with Miss Olivia—'

'O!' we all said, and smiled at each other. Olivia blushed.

'Except Cockles.' How we laughed! 'He's to marry a folio. His children will be all duodecimos.' Another laugh. 'No, no,' he went on; 'Miss Olivia must wait a little.'

'But,' said Miss Snaggs, in the shameless way alluded to, 'who is she to wait for? I think all that's unmeaning. If two people love each other, and the parents make no objection, why not speak out boldly? It's setting up a wall to knock your head against.'

We looked at cousin Snaggs with wonder and admiration. Never had her lips been touched with the fire of sagacious oratory.

'Well, what do you say, Mr. Pierpoint!' she pressed him. The wagon had to move.

'Well, I say,' he said, 'that if they love each other—'

'But she does,' said cousin Snaggs bluntly.

'Why, any peer or peasant—'

'Peasant—rubbish! What are you talking of?' said cousin Snaggs roughly, if not rudely.

'Well,' he said desperately, 'it is often nearer than people think: but there may be difficulties to smooth away.'

His look towards Olivia, or Priscilla, told the rest. We could not but be satisfied, and a grateful look rewarded cousin Snaggs. But we little knew what was in store for us.

Alas, Mr. Pierpoint had, on saying good-night, declared in an airy way that they must be 'packing up their traps' and going, as they were 'due' at another house, a communication that sent a cold chill over all hearts, though it was carried off with a smile. So did the Spartan boy-thief let the fox (was it?) gnaw away into his inside without a cry.

There was an awful tragic night after they had departed. Our parent declared he should bring the ruffian to account; he'd drag him through all the courts. Though with some inconsistency, he laid the whole blame on that 'dolt Priscilla,' who had 'let the fellow ride off on generalities without nailing him down to a single thing in black and white. We were up half the night with hysterics and ravings.

The following morning was Sunday; and my father, having declared 'the fellow should not leave the village alive,' went off to his duties.

Poor Priscilla could not appear at the church, and went to the garden. As she patrolled it passively, she was astounded at seeing Mr. Smallpage break his way through the hedge. She gave a cry.

'O Mr. Cockles,' she said, 'what did you do that for?

'I wanted to speak to you,' he said; 'for he watches me so. And we are going away.'

'I know,' she said pettishly; 'and it's a shame. What does it mean?'

'Don't mind him,' he said, 'it's only wasting your time. I could have told you all that at the beginning.'

'I don't understand you, sir,' Priscilla said haughtily. 'Don't speak to me in that free way.'

'I say again,' he repeated desperately, 'it's no good. It wouldn't do for you at all. He means nothing. He is not fit for you! It would be throwing yourself away. Now I—don't be angry—I am a very plain ordinary person, and I like you—love you, if you like.'

'Go—go away!' said Priscilla, ready to cry. 'Is this what it is all to end in? I don't want you at all.'

'And you are serious—don't want me! Surely you might get to like me.'

'Never!'

'And you refuse?'

'Certainly. I am very sorry; but it wouldn't do—'

'Nobly said,' came from some one behind her. Mr. Pierpoint stood listening. 'You are quite right, Miss Priscilla. As for you, Cockles, you won't hear the last of this. But we can't stop a moment. I have a telegram here. Bad news, Miss Priscilla, Lord William is taken ill, and I fear won't recover. I know you will excuse us. I can't stay a second; but we shall meet again.'

'But when?' faltered poor Priscilla.

'Soon, dear girl,' he whispered. 'How nobly you behaved! You really refused him? I shall be a free man by and by! Say it once more.'

Poor Priscilla, growing desperate, murmured, 'I do—I hate him! I would give up more than that for one I loved.'

'That's right, too. *An revoir*. Some day I will return,' and drew his friend away.

They disappeared. Priscilla's heart was fluttering. His words had hope, though he was leaving her. He had been afraid of his father naturally, and now would be his own master. 'He will return; I know it well.' It was now time that service should be at an end. She wished the family to return that she might tell them the good news. Here they were; but here was Mr. Lightbond rushing on in front.

'Where are they? They were here! What's become of them?'

'Yes,' said she, smiling; 'but they are gone.'

'Gone!'

'O, yes, papa, and you all listen—we clustered round—I've such a thing to tell you!'

'Never mind that folly. O fools, fools all—every one of us! Sure the other's the man, Cockles is Pierpoint! That young whippersnapper was only the tutor!'

'O-l-o!' shrieked Priscilla; 'and I refused him?'

'Who cares! Why, you're the biggest of all idiots!'

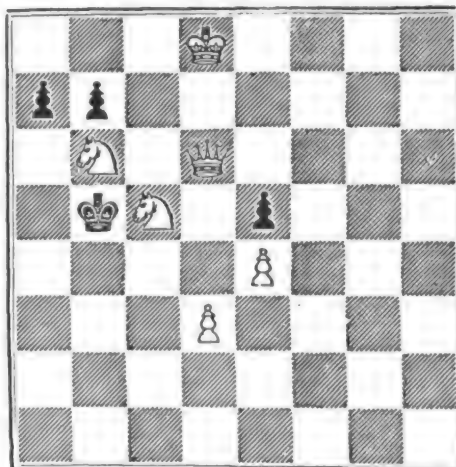
'No, no; I refused Cockles and repeated it before the other! Refused him with contempt!'

O despair and ruin!—*World*.

## "CHESS PLAYERS CHRONICLE,"

PRIZE PROBLEM FROM THE AMERICAN CHESS TOURNEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF DEC. 4TH, BY AMATEURS.

White.

1.—Kt. to Q. 8th (ch.)

2.—Castle (giving ch.)

3.—B. to Q. B. 5.

2.—R. takes B. mate.

Black.

1.—K. to Q. 4th.

2.—B. interposes.

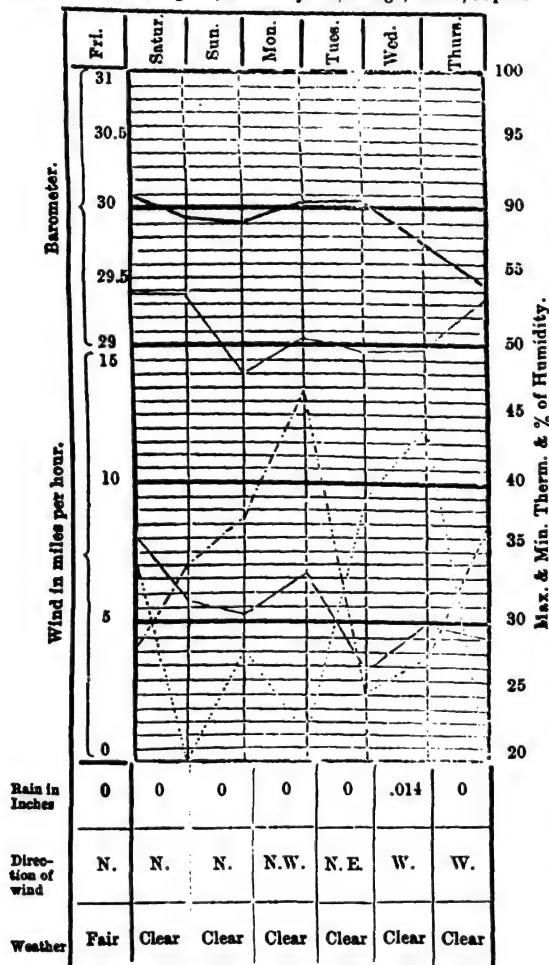
3.—Anything.

Correct solution received from T.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3RD, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 28.9 miles per hour on Thursday at 11 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer during the week was 30.116 inches on Friday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.371 inches on Thursday at 3 p.m., a very decided fall taking place during the last two days of the week. The highest temperature for the week was 63° 8 on Friday and the lowest was 26° 8 on Tuesday the maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year being 63° 4 and 34°, respectively. No rain fell during the week, the amount for the corresponding week of last year being 1.272 inches.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## I N W A R D S .

- Dec. 6, French corvette, *Champlain*, Captain Michand, 1,940, horsepower 450, guns 10, from Nagasaki.  
 Dec. 6, Japanese steamer, *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,146, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 6, British steamer *Deonshire*, A. McGachen, 1,512, from Kobe, General, to Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
 Dec. 6, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 6, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 7, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 9, British ship *Fontenay*, F. Tribe, 564, from Antwerp, General, to Order.  
 Dec. 9, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalfe, 2,440, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
 Dec. 10, British ship *Eidenhope*, W. T. Flett, 1,498, from Penarth, Coals, to Order.

- Dec. 10, Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru*, Nye, 1,407, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 11, Japanese steamer *Wakamora Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

- Per Japanese steamer, *Sumida Maru*, from Kobe :—69 Japanese in the steerage,  
 Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and way ports.—Messrs R. T. Reunie, H. W. Truscott, Booth, E. C. Kirby, Reynell, Walter, Stillfried, Werleman, and 23 Japanese. 2 Chinese and 78 Japanese in the steerage, For San Francisco :—Captain Sazonoff.  
 Per British steamer *Oceanic* from San Francisco :—For Yokohama : Lieut. D. H. Mahar, Chaplain G. A. Crawford, C. W. Field, wife and maid, Rev. L. Stout and family, Rev. G. L. Mason and family, J. M. Crabbie, and G. Murada ; 2 Europeans and 1 Chinese steerage. For Hongkong : Rev. N. B. Partridge and wife, Rev. W. Kip and wife, and R. H. Hill ; 935 Chinese steerage.

## O U T W A R D S .

- Dec. 6, Japanese steamer *Tamawra Maru*, Carrow, 559, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 8, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Dec. 8, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Couner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 9, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,047, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 9, American barque *F. P. Litchfield*, Spalding, 1,572, for Hongkong, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Dec. 10, H. B. M.'s corvette *Comus*, Captain East, 2,383 tons, 14 guns, for Hongkong.  
 Dec. 11, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalfe, 2,440, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.  
 Dec. 11, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

- Per *City of Peking*—For Paris : H. Vinay and W. Pardun. For London : H. E. Reynell and Capt. N. E. Carr. For Hamburg : Capt. Saranoff, I. R. N. For Liverpool : B. Brennan. For New York and San Francisco : Mrs. J. M. Batchelder, Hon. J. Verpleugh, Admiral L. da Mota (Brazilian Minister in China), Capt. S. da Gama (Brazilian Navy), Hon. Wm. H. Trescott (U. S. Special Commissioner to China) and son, Marshall Bazing, Paul Heinemann, G. Civeita, A. J. da Hota, Richard Kay, Capt. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. G. de Avila, child, and servant, J. L. Anderson, C. P. Lincoln, and Capt. J. W. Mann ; 18 Europeans and 140 Chinese in the steerage.

- Per *Genkai Maru*, for Shanghai and ports : Miss N. Lawrence, Miss C. Finney, Dr. Laurensen, Messrs. Arnold, Collard, Takahashi, Inaiyama, Itakawa, Fugita, Kanda, Sugimura, Otani, Tanabe, Yamana, Honda, Nagasaki, Kawamura, Hiraki, Yoshioka, Ikeda, Tomokogi, Strauss, Asakura, Takamoto, Iwakura, Okura, Kenkai, Fugita, Mori, Kamada, Blum, and Hori.

- Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe :—Miss Sada, Messrs. J. Reid, Oba, Nakamura, Shiro, Tremble, Crabbie, Bacon, and S. Cocking,

## CARGOES.

- Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe :—Treasure ... .. \$ 21,798.38

- Per American steamer *City of Peking* for San Francisco :—

TEA :				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai .....	—	74	1,669	1,743
Nagasaki .....	—	150	193	343
Hioogo .....	—	25	—	25
Yokohama .....	6,262	928	239	7,429
Hongkong .....	348	425	209	982
Total .....	6,610	1,602	2,310	10,522

SILK :				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai .....	8	396	—	404
Hongkong .....	—	107	—	107
Yokohama .....	—	231	—	231
Total .....	8	734	—	742

She also takes 671 cases Silk-worm-egg cards.

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels :—

Merchant steamer :—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer :—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war :—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels :—For a ship : flag B. (red) : barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground) : brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground) : schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial vessels, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—Generally more disposition to operate and in some classes a moderate business has transpired. *Yarn.*—More enquiry at higher rates. *Shirtings.*—Some transactions at quotations given below. *T. Reds.*—Wanted. *Velvets.*—Dull. *Woolens.*—Some sales on basis of quotations.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.50 to 31.50
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$32.00 to 33.00
Bombay, No. 20 do. " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$29.50 to 31.50
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$36.00 to 36.50
" 38 to 42 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$40.00 to 41.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.57
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in. "	\$1.50 to 1.60
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in. "	\$0.10 to 0.15½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in. "	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.80 to 1.90

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.68 to 0.70
Taffachelass:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	4.50 to 6.00
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.22 to 0.31
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.75
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.16½ to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yusen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy ... 48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.60 to 0.65
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.39 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—About 18,000 piculs have changed hands, and holders are firmer at the close. Stock 53,000 piculs.

**SAIGON RICE.**—About 4,000 piculs have found buyers at quotations. Stock 28,000 piculs.

**KEROSENE.**—Four thousand cases have been sold at quotations, and sellers are somewhat more disposed to meet the market. Stock 446,000 cases.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... per picul	\$4.40	Japan Rice ... per picul	\$3.00 to 3.35
Taiwanfoo in bag ... "	\$4.35	Japan Wheat ... "	\$2.20
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$7.50 to \$8.50	Saigon Rice [cargo] ... "	\$1.85
China No. 4-5, Kungfun & Kook-fah ... "	\$6.00 to \$8.00	Kerosene Oil ... case	\$2.02

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—During the past week the silk market has continued very quiet, but there has been little or no change in prices. Natives shew rather more desire to sell, and it is probable that ere long they may give way.

During the period under review rejections have exceeded sales by about 80 shipping bales.

Stock in Yokohama about 6,500 shipping bales. Total shipments to date 8,279 bales against 10,447 bales last season.

	Exchange 3/8½	Exchange 4/76
Hanks.—No. 1 & 2 .....	\$540 to \$550 = 17/8 to 18/	= fca. 48.90 to fca. 49.70
" " 2 .....	\$525 to \$530 = 17/2 to 17/4	= " 47.40 to " 48.30
" " 2½ .....	\$500 to \$510 = 16/8 to 16/10	= " 45.70 to " 46.50
" " 3 & infra. ....	\$475 to \$490 = 15/8 to 16/2	= " 43.60 to " 44.80
Filatures.—Extra .....	\$640 to \$650 = 20/11 to 21/3	= " 57.90 to " 58.70
" " 1 .....	\$610 to \$620 = 19/11 to 20/3	= " 55.30 to " 56.10
" " 2 .....	\$570 to \$590 = 18/8 to 19/4	= " 51.80 to " 53.50
" " 3 .....	\$540 to \$550 = 17/9 to 18/1	= " 49.10 to " 50.00
Kakadas.—Best .....	\$590 to \$600 = 19/4 to 19/8	= " 53.50 to " 54.40
" Medium & Good .....	\$550 to \$570 = 18/1 to 18/8	= " 50.00 to " 51.80
Re-Reels Medium to Best .....	\$535 to \$580 = 17/7 to 19/	= " 48.90 to " 52.70

**TEA.**—We have had a fair business passing during the week, settlements amounting to 1,700 piculs, Low Grades and Fine to Choicest forming the bulk. Quotations for most kinds are somewhat lower. Stock 7,000 piculs.

Common ...	\$11 to \$14	Fine ...	\$22 to \$24
Good Common ...	\$16 to \$17	Finest ...	\$25 to \$27
Medium ...	\$19 to \$20	Choice ...	\$29 to \$30
Good Medium ...		Choicest ...	\$33 to \$36

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight ... 3/8½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight .....	72½
" " Bank Bills on demand ... 3/8	" " Private 10 days' sight .....	73½
" " Private 4 months' sight ... 3/8½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand .....	89½
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " Private 30 days' sight .....	90½
ON PARIS—Bank sight ... 4.65	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand .....	89½
" " Private 6 months' sight ... 4.75	" " Private 30 days' sight .....	91
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight ... par.	KINSATZ .....	68 dis.
" " Private 10 days' sight ... ½ % disct.	GOLD YEN .....	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The *Fontenay* and *Eldenhope* have both arrived from Europe, and are discharging. The *Guy C. Goss* proceeds to San Francisco, chartered there. The *Madame Demorest* has been sold to Japanese for \$14,000.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.\*

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIO.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Devonshire	A. McGachen	British steamer	1,512	Kobe	Dec. 6	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai & ports	Dec. 6	M. B. Co.
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	Nov. 19	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wyun	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Sumida Maru	Hubenet	Japanese steamer	896	Hongkong via Kobe	—	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Dec. 1	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Alexander	Carson	Americanschooner	52	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	J. E. Collyer
Carl	Thomsen	German brig	225	Newchwang	Nov. 22	Chinese
Cilurnum	Beadle	British ship	1,850	Hongkong	Nov. 8	Edward Fischer & Co.
Eidenhope	W. T. Flett	British ship	1,498	Penarth	Dec. 10	Order
Fontenaye	F. Tribe	British ship	564	Antwerp	Dec. 9	A. Reimers & Co.
Gay C. Goss	Reynold	American ship	1,372	Philadelphia	Nov. 26	Order
Helena	Ewalt	German schooner	60	Kurile Islands	Oct. 31	Captain
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Islands	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Maid Marian	Brinckmeier	German brig	298	Takao	Nov. 30	P. Bohm
Mary C. Bohm	Petersen	German schooner	55	Kurile Islands	Oct. 24	P. Bohm
North Star	Johnson	Russian schooner	42	Kurile Islands	Nov. 16	H. W. Hohnholz & Co.
Otaego	Isaacson	Russian schooner	46	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	H. Cook
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Polynesian	Collins	British ship	1,293	Shields	Nov. 28	Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	750	Put in dismasted	Oct. 10	Malcolm & Co.
S. F. Hersey	Waterhouse	American ship	920	Newport	Nov. 26	Order
Stella	Werner	Americanschooner	30	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain
Victoria Cross	Tweedie	British barque	668	Antwerp	Dec. 8	Boyes & Co.

\* Exclusive of Arrivals on page 2.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Swatara	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
FRENCH—Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Michand
GERMAN—Veneta	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Zirkow
ITALIAN—Vettor Pisani	12	1,800	—	Corvette	Kobe	Cap. H. R. H. D. of Genoa
RUSSIAN—Kniaz Pojarsky	12	4,291	—	Ironclad	Nagasaki	Captain Tirtoff
" Crayser	—	1,500	—	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Nasimoff

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	Dec. 12th
New York via Amoy	Devonshire	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.	Quick Despatch
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About Dec 24th
Shanghai and way-ports	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 15th, at 4 P.M.

# NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS. (For Week Ending 11th December, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A.M.	Noon.	Closing.				
Monday 1880. Dec.	6 63 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	64 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	63	—	—	—	—
Tuesday .....	7 65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	67	—	—	—	—
Wednesday .....	8 70	68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—
Thursday .....	9 70	67	68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—
Friday .....	10 68	68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—
Saturday .....	11 68	—	—	—	—	—	—

# VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 15	Athelstan	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
Aug. 14	Mikado	"	" "
Sept. 14	Remonstrant	"	" "
Oct. 14	Harter (s.s.)	"	" "
" 9	Ulysses (s.s.)	"	" "
May 23	Zoila	NEW YORK	" "
June 26	Goodell	"	" "
July 23	Furness Abbey	"	Hiogo
Aug. 3	Grandee	"	Yokohama
June 26	Clan Mc. Leod	ANTWERP	"
Sept. 26	Anna Seiben	"	"
Aug. 12	George Bewley	" & ANT'P	"
" 25	Eller Bank	MID' SBOROUGH	"
July 2	Buston Vale	LIVERPOOL	"
July 17	Sto. Lucie	PHILADELPHIA	"
" 11	Auguste	SWANSEA	Nagasaki
" 21	Eildenhope	CARDIFF	Yokohama
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	"
" 22	Caroline	"	"
Sept. 2	Hoikow (s.s.)	GLASGOW	Hiogo

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Oct. 22	Radnorshire (s.s.)	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 22	Coldstream	"	" "
" 22	Ordovic	"	" "
" 22	Merionethshire (s.s.)	"	" "
" 22	Prism (s.s.)	"	" "

# YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.0	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0
									10.0

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.0	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0
									10.0

# YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

# NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Dec. 27th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 27th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Dec. 16th
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 11th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Dec. 20th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	Dec. 22nd
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 16th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Dec. 16th

1.—Left San Francisco, December 4th, City of Tokio.

# NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 24th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 18th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Dec. 25th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	Dec. 12th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Dec. 11th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Dec. 15th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

# ENGLISH SERVICE.

## CHRIST CHURCH.

Sunday Morning ..... 11 A.M.

" Evening ..... 5.30 P.M.

E. CHAMPNEYS IRWIN, M.A.,

The Parsonage, 101.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# CARD.

Mrs. VINCENT

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Yokohama and Tokio, that she will re-commence business on

Lot 77, next C. M. Bank,

On Tuesday next, the 14th instant.

Yokohama, December 11th, 1880.

SAVORY & MOORE'S  
ASTHMA.  
FOR  
DIFFICULT  
BREATHING  
&c

TATULA

SAVORY & MOORE'S  
DATURA  
FOR  
DIFFICULT  
BREATHING  
&c

Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

## INSURANCE.

# LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.  
A. D. 1720.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at the following rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....	12 Months.....	1½ per Cent
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6 " " " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10 Days.....	1 " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 " " " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " " " "
DWELLING HOUSES { FIRST-CLASS F. A. ....	2½ per Cent.	
in the Settlement { SECOND-CLASS " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " " " "	

DWELLING HOUSES { FIRST-CLASS F. A. ....	1½ per Cent
on the Bluff " " " " " " " " " " " "	2 " " " " " " " " " "

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.  
Agents.

Yokohama, January 29, 1879.

## The Staffordshire FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN consequence of the extension of this Company's business, by an increased capital and the formation of a London Directorate, the business will, from this date, be carried on under the title of

THE

## London and Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company (Limited).

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for this Company under full Power of Attorney, is prepared to issue POLICIES AT CURRENT RATES on property in Yokohama and Tokio.

All Policies and other Contracts entered into by the "Staffordshire" will be maintained in force and hold good by the

"London and Staffordshire."

W. J. S. SHAND,

General Agent for Japan.

Yokohama, 7th September 1880,

## SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.  
Total Sum insured in 1879, £262,492,461.  
Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,  
Agents,  
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, 10th June, 1880.

## INSURANCE.

## THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL  
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

CHIEF OFFICES:

Exchange Street, St. Ann's Square,

MANCHESTER.

With Branch Offices at 14, King William Street, E.C. London; Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, and Newcastle.

THE undersigned having, by ample Power of Attorney been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates.

CORNES & Co.,  
No. 25.

Yokohama, March 10, 1879.

## THE MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM & Co.  
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

## SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, For Fire & Life.

## TRANSATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

C. ILLIES & CO.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 9th October, 1880.

## SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in TOKIO.  
Apply to

C. ILLIES & CO.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 7th September, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 126.

## CHINA SEA.

## ENTRANCE TO THE NAN RIVER—SWATOW DISTRICT.

## DOVE ROCK WHISTLING BUOY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a red and black chequered automatic Whistling Buoy, 10 feet in diameter at the water line, has been moored in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms of water, about two cables from the pinnacle of the Dove Rock, so as to mark the S. E. extremity of the reef.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Shanghai, 4th November, 1880.

# MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 *sen* to 80 *sen* per day, and from 12 *yen* to 20 *yen* per month.

## BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	{ 1.50 <i>yen</i> per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	{ 1.00 <i>yen</i> per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates, for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,  
KIGA,  
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

## THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY MORNING,  
(Sundays excepted).

SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at  
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

tf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST

# WONDER OF MODERN TIMES HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SEN SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

# SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pear, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock." Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1873.

tf.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

# OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

# OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

# OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL),  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

# OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 12. BOXES.

# JOHN OAKEY & SON'S MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY CLOTH BLACK LEAD CABINET GLASS PAPER &c.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

Alex. Campbell,  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
No. 33, TSUKIJI, TOKIO.

Tokio, 26th June, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,***CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following***EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Frezoli, Magnolia, Jasmin,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy  
action and promotes the growth of the hair.**ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
Cream,And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers,

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed  
in seven colours.***ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

*CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

**Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P & W. BALDWIN,  
WILDEN WORKS.**

STOURPORT ENGLAND.

**SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND... \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—ALEX. MCIVER, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.

E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.

Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.

Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hio-go  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per annum, \$24: Six months, \$13: Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger Lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c., &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

## SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 51.]

Yokohama, December 18, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.

## CONTENTS.

A Field for Investigation .....	1,617
Japanese Sutors in British Courts .....	1,618
Editorial Notes .....	1,619
Review .....	1,621
My Residence in London .....	1,622
Correspondence .....	1,625
Reuter's Telegrams .....	1,625
Notes of the Week .....	1,625
Ecclesiastical and Missionary Notes.....	1,631
Japanese News .....	1,632
Autumn Leaves (Translated from the Japanese).....	1,634
Paris Letter .....	1,634
Items from the Native Papers .....	1,636
The Japanese Press .....	1,636
Law Reports .....	1,637
The Crack Shot.....	1,638
Cheese Problem .....	1,641
Meteorological Report.....	1,641
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,641
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,644
Advertisements .....	1,645

## A FIELD FOR INVESTIGATION.

CONSIDERING how much attention has been devoted of late years to the study of ethnology, and especially the great interest which has been manifested in all that concerns Japan and its people, it is somewhat strange that so little is as yet known of the Ainos, aborigines now generally acknowledged to have contributed an important element to the formation of the mixed race inhabiting the Japan of the present. A few brief papers, scattered in the transactions of various learned societies, or in scientific journals, and generally containing information at second hand, or dealing with isolated questions of anthropology or philology, comprehend all of our knowledge upon this subject. That even the position of the Aino as regards the great racial divisions of the earth's inhabitants may not prove easy to settle, is suggested by the facts that they have already been variously described as Mongolian, Caucasian, and closely allied to the red Indian of America; as dolichocephalic, brachycephalic, and as presenting two distinct types, the one belonging to the former, the other to the latter of these classifications; and their color given as white, brown, yellow, and red. These grave discrepancies are however in all probability owing, not so much to any insuperable difficulties due to the organization of the race as a whole, as to the fact that scientists have attempted to assign the position of an entire people from the examination of single, or at most a very few specimens or individuals, or from the study of limited or incorrect vocabularies. The obstacles in the way of any complete investigation of the physical structure of the Ainos have so far been insurmountable, while their language is known only through lists of words picked up by voyagers, often on the border between the Aino country

and that occupied by the Siberian tribes, and so of doubtful purity, or retranslated from the attempts of the Japanese to render phonetically the sounds of a tongue which has no written form of its own.

The difficulties which have so long prevented any satisfactory examination of the Aino country and people were due partly to the utter contempt in which they are held by the Japanese—the latter being unable to conceive that anything worth knowing could be derived from such a source—but chiefly to the jealousy with which the government regarded any attempt on the part of foreigners to communicate with a tribe held in a semi-slavery closely analogous to the peonage of Spanish America. The former obstruction still exists, but as the Aino has for some years been placed by law in the position of a Japanese subject, with, at least in theory, all the rights and privileges thereto belonging, it must act with diminishing force. The latter obstacle, reluctance on the part of the government to allow communication with the Ainos, no longer stands in the way of ~~expressing~~ such intercourse with proper motives, but on the contrary there is reason to believe that the government will gladly afford facilities to any competent student.

Beyond the causes just alluded to as responsible for the paucity of our knowledge of the aborigines of Japan only the ordinary difficulties arising from lack of written records, want of direct oral communication, and a reverence for the dead somewhat remarkable in a people in other respects so rude, now interfere with the study of their history, manners, customs, and anatomical peculiarities.

The contempt in which the Ainos have been held by the Japanese is responsible for many current misstatements regarding them, such as that they have no religion beyond reverence for the bear, and that they are a people absolutely without tradition. So far from this being the case there are many evidences of deep religious feeling to be met with among the Ainos and we shall be surprised, if, upon thorough investigation, it is not found that the religion of the Japanese themselves has derived certain forms and symbols from the aboriginal cult. As regards traditions, it is true that when following up what appears to be a promising oral record of Aino history, the traveller but too often suddenly recognizes a garbled and mutilated but still familiar story, of Japanese origin, or finds a Japanese filibuster enacting the role of an aboriginal hero or demigod; but notwithstanding this influence of the conquerors upon the traditions of the conquered, the latter have beyond a doubt their own peculiar myths and folk-lore from which careful analysis will be able to eliminate all foreign elements.

Rude and barbarous as is the Aino of the present day, it is difficult to believe that the race has always been degraded as now. The influences of long oppression, and the drunkenness and disease which appear to attend upon the

footsteps of every inferior race in the presence of a superior, are no doubt responsible for the abject misery of the individual Aino, as well as for the rapid disappearance of the race. A tribe, which disputed step by step the advance of a people infinitely their superior in civilization and weapons, must have occupied a higher status than it does at present, when trembling before the lowest outcast of the conquering race. It is only in the chase that the Aino exhibits the courage and endurance that enabled his ancestors to contest every inch of territory. The great bear of Yezo, little inferior in strength and ferocity to the grizzly of America, it is a point of honour with the Aino hunter to meet and conquer in face to face conflict, a knife constituting their only weapon; and every Aino village can contribute its heroes of these battles, sometimes scarred and torn almost beyond the semblance of humanity.

As in many respects the implements of the Aino, in material and structure, but above all in ornamentation, are strikingly like those of the tribes of north-western America, though they have weapons and methods singularly ingenious and entirely peculiar to themselves, a comparison of the two peoples could not fail to yield valuable results; while if it be true, as is generally believed, that the ancestors of the Aino intermarried with the invading peoples from the south and west, the study of the existing race is indispensable to a full understanding of the customs and folk-lore of the Japanese. It requires no very thorough acquaintance with Aino life to detect in the customs of the Japanese many traces of aboriginal influence. The typical Japanese dwelling is but an improved and modified Aino hut, while every boat in Japan, in the stitch-like countersunk depression along its gunwale, exhibits a survival of the sennet sewn "shif" (sic) of the Aino, in which these depressions, now useless, served to save the fragile cords from chafing and rupture. We do not intend, however, at present to display our very limited knowledge of Aino customs, but only to call the attention of the many thoroughly competent scholars now engaged in the study of the history, literature and antiquities of Japan, to a very promising and as yet uncultivated field of labor, for when all is said, less is at present known of the people in question than of the tribes about the sources of the Nile; though the various problems concerning their proper place, philologically and ethnologically, their relationship to American or other races, and the influence they have existed upon the other elements of the Japanese people are certainly worthy of serious and thorough investigation.

#### JAPANESE SUITORS IN BRITISH COURTS.

IN connexion with the trouble that we lately experienced through the strike of our staff of native employes, we think it necessary to call attention to a regulation of Her Majesty's Court, by which it is possible that serious inconvenience, if not positive loss, may be inflicted on any foreigner at the suit of a Japanese subject, who to gratify personal spite, or may be to while away a quiet hour, may choose to commence proceedings against him. On Saturday last, the 11th instant, our manager appeared before the Acting Assistant Judge, to answer to the summonses taken out by nineteen Japanese, lately in our employ, to recover the wages due to them. It was admitted at the hearing by one and all of the complainants that they had struck work on the 2nd instant, and had not at any time applied to us for payment of their wages; and Mr. Blackwell proved that he was prepared to pay the amounts claimed before the usual pay day, but that no application was made to him before the summonses were served.

On this evidence the assistant judge gave judgment for the amount claimed, *without costs*. The result of judgment *without costs* is different in the case of a Japanese suitor from what it would be in the case of a suitor of any other nation: in the latter case the plaintiff, failing in his suit, or receiving judgment *without costs*, would have to bear the expense of the litigation he had so recklessly undertaken. In the case of a Japanese this is not so; by an arrangement which has been come to between H. M.'s Consulate and the judges of the Saibansho no court fees are charged in the case of native suitors. In the like manner no fees are charged to foreign suitors in the Saibansho. This reciprocity of treatment is at first sight equitable enough; but when carefully considered it will be found to bear hardly upon the British suitor. In the first place Her Majesty's Court does not recognize the agreement between Her Majesty's Consulate and the Saibansho as binding upon itself in all events. But out of deference to the agreement made by the Consulate, the court fees remain in abeyance pending the decision of the cause; and then, if judgment is rendered against the British defendant, he has to pay the court fees, while in no case can they be recovered from the Japanese plaintiff. Thus the deterrent cause that prevents a foreign suitor from opening a frivolous charge is wanting:—In *no case* can a Japanese be mulct in costs. The question of court fees applies to summary suits and cases involving large amounts alike, but in the latter class the rule will be harder still; as it has been held that Rule 253 of the general rules and orders of court, requiring a plaintiff "who is out of the jurisdiction of the particular court in which the suit is brought to deposit security for costs," does not apply to Japanese residing in the Kanagawa ken: nor do we know whether it will apply to any Japanese. So that even if costs were given against an unsuccessful plaintiff there would be very little chance of recovering them from him, even through the Saibansho. Again, an Englishman who wishes to bring a suit against a Japanese is *compelled* to forward his petition through his Consulate, and for this service has to pay a fee of *five dollars*. In no case, therefore, does the reciprocity of treatment as to costs work equally as between Japanese and British subjects. During the trial of our manager *ats* the nineteen Japanese, the following evidence was elicited from one of the plaintiffs on cross-examination:—

I did not apply for a summons through the Saibansho. I applied directly to the British Consulate. I had no difficulty whatever in obtaining the summons. It was granted by Mr. Ensley. Before the summons was issued I was not asked whether I had first applied to you for the amount claimed.

After this it seems to us that the whole question of costs in frivolous and vexatious suits requires reconsideration. There can be no reason why the Japanese courts should not charge court fees, and inflict costs upon unsuccessful and intimidating litigants. But until the question is so reconsidered, the proceedings provided by article VI. of the treaty of 1878 should be observed. The complaint should be made first to the Saibansho, and upon that Court certifying that there were good grounds for an action, application to defendant's consul could then be presented. The British Consular officials would then, according to their instructions, and in terms of the treaty be able, before commencing a suit, to use every endeavour to effect an amicable settlement. Had such been done in our case the money claimed would have been immediately paid into the Consulate, and we should have been saved the annoyance of attending Her Majesty's

Court. But no, nineteen men—belonging to a class by whom fabrication is apparently considered an accomplishment—apply for a summons against a foreigner—and without a demur—or even enquiry as to whether the amount claimed had been demanded—nineteen summonses, in duplicate, are immediately issued! And who pays for this? British taxpayers at home, assisted by the local yearly poll tax of five dollars per head! It will be admitted that this state of things is most unsatisfactory. What can be done to obviate it? We would suggest that Art. VI. of the treaty should be strictly observed in all cases where it is possible; but since Her Majesty's Court is open to all suitors of whatsoever nationality, then it should be the rule of the court that in cases where the plaintiff prefers to come to the court direct, instead of applying to his own authorities as provided by treaty, he should be regarded as a litigant of any other nationality, and be charged the usual court fees; and if the circumstances are proper to render it necessary—should be compelled to give security for costs.

We have thought it right to call attention to this subject in the interests of the community; we have no longer a personal stake in the matter, our troubles being over. By resisting the strike, and establishing a permanent lock-out, we have nipped in the bud a conspiracy that might have spread its tendrils far and wide among natives who live on the wages earned from the foreign community. We have suffered much inconvenience during the struggle, but rejoice in the result—notwithstanding, we cannot be sure when the unsatisfactory rule to which we have called attention may be the indirect cause of loss and annoyance to others, and on the next occasion it will probably be in a case involving a greater pecuniary stake than that in which we were concerned.

THE current number of the *Popular Science Review* contains an article by Professor Milne of Tokio, entitled "A large Crater." The crater in question is known as Asosan, and is situated near Kumamoto in Kiushiu. This volcano has, the writer says, probably been the most destructive of all Japanese volcanos; but at present, the activity is confined to an isolated peak in the centre of the crater. The description of this latter is as follows: "We found ourselves standing on the edge of what was nothing more or less than a deep pit, which, so far as we could see was nearly circular. The greater portion of the sides of this pit were perpendicular cliffs of rocks, which here and there, near the upper parts, showed the irregular, broken stratification, so characteristic of the sides of many craters. . . . Looking at this pit from the commanding position in which we stood, I estimated its width at seven miles; and it was not until we descended, and tried to walk across, that we recognized how far we had underrated its true dimensions. In the middle of the pit, and running up far above its sides, there is a large, irregular block of mountains, the central peak of which is always giving off large clouds of steam." As a matter of fact, the diameter of the crater was found to be from ten to fifteen miles; and the population of the villages within it is estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand people. No longer since than 1874 the mountain was in violent eruption, causing damage to crops as well as some slight loss of life. Comparing the crater of Asosan with the other volcanic craters of the world celebrated for their size, we find that it stands first in this respect, and is also the most perfect in form of any large crater at present known. As Mr. Milne points out, Japan may, for the present at least, take a position in respect of great natural phenomena, equally prominent with America on account of its great waterfall, and India in virtue of its stupendous mountain heights.

The writer's speculation on the effect of these terrible volcanic phenomena on the character and religion of the Japanese are interesting, not so much for what they afford in the way of actual conclusions, but as supplying material for reflection. Buckle regarded the superstition of Spaniards and Italians as the result of these seismic phenomena, and Mr. Milne seems to think that similar causes in Japan must have had similar results, and puts the pertinent question: "To what, if not to this, are we to attribute the superstition,—as shown by constant pilgrimages,—connected with mountains in the Japanese mind?"

FROM the columns of the *Hiogo News* of the 15th instant, we reproduce the following editorial comments on the destruction by fire, near Shimonoseki, of the *Toyokuni-maru*:—"The ill-fated vessel was quite new, having been only recently launched from the works of Messrs. E. C. Kirby & Co., at Ono, and when the accident occurred was on a trip from Osaka to Shimonoseki. The owner and a large number of passengers were on board, and everything presaged a pleasant run until an alarm of fire was raised while the steamer was crossing the Idzumi-nada. Terrible confusion at once ensued, and as the conflagration was in the coal bunkers nothing could be done to extinguish it, the vessel being without pumps or any other appliance useful for such a purpose. It is hardly credible, but we are assured the steamer was so ill-provided that only three of the ordinary buckets used for washing decks could be found! The solitary boat was made fast over the position of the fire, and could not be cleared away, so that the wretched passengers were without any means of escape; not even life-buoys being part of the vessel's equipment. Owing to the heat below it was impossible to get at the engines to stop them, and the flames soon reaching the boilers, caused the steamer to be propelled through the water at terrific speed. Some of the crew managed to get forward, and let go an anchor in the hope that it would impede her progress through the water, but the effect was almost imperceptible. By this time the burning ship was only some twenty miles from land, and the *Tokio-maru* could be seen coming up to the assistance of those on board.

"It is certain that if at this time the *Toyokuni* could have been stopped, all or nearly all the people on board would have been saved. But the vessel sped on, the flames drove the unfortunate passengers aft, and they in the *Tokio-maru* could see them—men, women, and children—throwing themselves overboard to escape the more painful death inevitable by remaining in the burning ship. The excitement on the *Tokio-maru* was intense, and it must have been a fearful sight to witness these poor creatures perishing, and no effort possible to save them.

"At length—owing it is supposed to the intense heat injuring some portion of the machinery—the *Toyokuni* suddenly stopped, and the pursuing steamer was enabled to get close up; a boat was immediately lowered and rowed as near the burning ship as the flames would allow. Eighteen men were found to be hanging over the vessel's side clinging to ropes, and were taken on board the *Tokio-maru* with the exception of one—the purser—who insisted upon going to his native place in a small fishing-boat which came up just at that time. These eighteen were the sole survivors of eighty-two souls who a few hours previously were anticipating a speedy return to friends, relatives, parents, or children.

"This burning of the *Toyokuni-maru* is one of the most terrible catastrophes of the kind we recollect. Here is a new vessel, in calm weather, and within a few miles of land, lost with great sacrifice of life through the criminal negli-

gence of the Government authorities in allowing a ship to go to sea unprovided with the commonest appliances which experience has demonstrated to be absolutely necessary. This small steamer was over-crowded with sixty passengers, and a crew of twenty-two men. Yet she had only one paltry boat, which was so secured as to be useless when the time of need came, no force-pumps for extinguishing fire, no buckets, or life-buoys, in fact none of those appliances without which no vessel, and above all a passenger vessel, should be granted a certificate.

"The owner and captain of the *Toyokuni-maru* have both perished, therefore we will refrain from commenting upon their conduct, but we assert that this frightful calamity demands from the Government rigid inquiry, and exemplary punishment of the officials who permitted the steamer to go to sea in such a disgraceful condition."

WE have received a copy of an interesting little pamphlet entitled "Copyright in China" by Dr. Macgowan, printed at the *Celestial Empire* office. In these columns we have already described briefly the somewhat precarious nature of the rights of an author in the productions of his brain in Japan, and a few words on the same subject in China will not be without interest. The Penal Code, it seems contains no enactment on the subject of copyright. "Chinese law has never conceived it necessary to specify that particular form of robbery which consists in despoiling a scholar of the fruit of his toil, any more than to name the products of husbandmen and artisans as under the protection of law, all alike being regarded as property by natural right. Hence, those who infringe the rights of an author are liable to a punishment of one hundred blows and to three years deportation, if they print and sell his works without authority; but if the trespass has gone no further than printing, no copies having been sold, the punishment inflicted is only fifty blows, and forfeiture of the books and blocks. The offending publisher is arraigned and punished under that section of the code which takes cognisance of larcenies of a grave character and awards those penalties for seizing goods feloniously." This punishment would astonish the piratical publishers of Europe and America; and we learn that this law protects inventors and artists as well as authors. Furthermore, the right of conclusive publication by an author of his works is held in perpetuity by his heirs and assigns. In illustration of these statements, Dr. Macgowan quotes several instances in which the authorities enforce the rights of authors and their descendants. Incidentally, we get another trait of Chinese authorship. "It is not the custom with Chinese authors to make arrangements with publishers, that being undignified. They have their books cut and printed on their own premises, and then sell them to the trade, usually at twice the cost of publication. . . . The Chinese *literati* write professedly for fame, scorning the imputation of seeking gain as an incentive, and they will have no haggling with those who make a trade of literature." Notwithstanding the absence of papers and periodicals as mediums of advertising, the rapidity with which information concerning a new book is circulated throughout the Empire is said to be remarkable. Japan, we are sorry to find, has recently been printing, importing to China, and selling at half the original cost pirated copies of valuable Chinese works. A Chinese poet and artist "has lately published several hundred of his choice pictures, each of which is accompanied by stanzas. These volumes are the fruit of a life of toil, and there is some prospect of his literary harvest being blighted" by this piracy. The hope of the writer that Japan is about to issue a copyright law is, we fear, destined to disappointment. Indeed she can hardly be expected to do

this in view of the fact that one of the greatest and most wealthy of the nations of the west still persistently refuses to have anything to do with international copyright, despite pressure from without and within.

UNDER the heading of "Impeachment of the Chinese Ambassador" the *American Correspondence* of the 23rd October has the following curious article:—"When it was whispered, about a year ago, in diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg, that Chung How might be made to pay dearly for signing the treaty of Livadia without authority and contrary to the instructions given him by the Tsung Li Yamen, or Council of State, such fears were treated by some people with ridicule. It has since been shown that Chung How would have had his head cut off for disobedience of orders if the foreign Ambassadors at Peking had not interceded in his behalf. Now, a similar apprehension with regard to Chen Lan Pin, the Minister of the Celestial Empire to the United States, is felt by the Americans on account of their active interest in the Chinese immigration question, which occupied a very prominent position in the Presidential electoral campaign. From information received from Peking since the arrival of the new American Mission, we learn the nature of the strict orders given to Mr. Chen Lan Pin by the Tsung Li Yamen, and all who are familiar with that diplomatist's conduct observe with uneasiness that he has not condescended to follow his instructions. The Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary was positively forbidden, for instance, to employ any persons other than those belonging to the Legation; Mr. Chen Lan Pin has done just the contrary. He is so suspicious by nature, that he is afraid to trust the literary Chinamen who accompany him and, although there are interpreters attached to his Embassy, he has had the documents communicated by him to foreign Governments, as well as those received from them, translated by Americans, when he was in the United States, and by Frenchmen and Spaniards, when he was in Paris or Madrid. He even tries to impress upon those whom he fancies to be unfamiliar with Chinese diplomatic affairs, that the Tsung-li Yamen is nothing but a tea-party of stupid old bouzes and mandarins, while, as for himself, he is in direct correspondence with the Empress Regent. If that is so, Chen Lan Pin ought to display great skill in the performance of his mission, but he has done precisely the contrary, and has made himself the laughing-stock of American statesmen. The other day, for example, he asked to have an interview with ex-President General Grant. The latter replied that he would be glad to meet the Minister of the Celestial Empire, and that he would let him know when the interview could take place, whether at Grant's hotel or at the house of Chen Lan Pin. When the latter learned that he had arrived at New York, he made a rush for the hotel and of course had an audience of only two or three minutes in a room where he found himself mixed up with a lot of politicians who laughed heartily at the undiplomatic eagerness of the "pig-tail Ambassador," as they called him. In this instance, Mr. Chen Lan Pin lamentably failed to maintain his diplomatic dignity. But he tries to make a great show of doing something in the present extremely critical situation of the relations between China and the United States. In the second place, Mr. Chen Lan Pin has also disobeyed the orders of the Tsung Li Yamen in not going to Peru, where Chinese interests need watching over, although his diplomatic mission will close within the next six months. But he hopes to prolong it, for which reason, notwithstanding his parsimony, he is

laying in a stock of presents to send to high officials in China, in the hope that they will renew his powers. The probability is, on the contrary, that they will ask him why he stays, through stinginess, at New York in preference to Washington, where he ought to be giving dinners and receptions, and why, for the same cause, he does not go to Peru, where duty calls him. We refrain from adding to the above complaints expressed at Peking, the information in the possession of the *American Correspondence* with reference to the public and private conduct of Mr. Chen Lan Pin. We can only regret that he is pursuing the wrong course, at a time when the Chinese question has become one of great importance in the Republic, and when both the leading political parties agree in demanding the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty which permits Chinese immigration to the United States. Mr. Chen Lan Pin, instead of risking his head by disobeying the strict orders of the Tsung Li Yamen upon these two points, and by making himself ridiculous in Grant's ante-chamber, had better have followed the advice given him by a nephew of his, attached to the Legation and probably the ablest Chinese diplomatist in the Mission, and by Mr. Ho, the English-speaking interpreter or secretary who is familiar with the country. Space fails us to tell all we know (and our knowledge is complete and thorough) about the misdeeds of Mr. Chen Lan Pin, but we have said enough to make him see how necessary it is for him to comply more strictly with the orders of his superiors at Peking, who are more highly animated than he is with a desire to maintain friendly relations between China and the United States."

#### REVIEW.\*

IN the book under review we have a most important addition to the scanty means, which the student of the Japanese spoken language has as yet at his disposal; but before enlarging on its general merits we must be permitted to point out some details in which we consider the work faulty.

We find several objections to make to the English of the author. The very first lines of the preface run as follows:—"Recent English Grammarians are coming to drop Orthography and Prosody as properly belonging elsewhere"; and again on Page 1: "Instead of an alphabet, Japanese has a syllabary, two methods of arranging which obtain." These are instances of faulty or awkward construction, such as should least of all be found in a book purporting to teach "Etymology, the fellow of Syntax."

The author shows a most marked liking for apostrophes. *Don't* and *won't* are, of course, legitimate abbreviations; but *I'll*, *you'll*, *you're*, *I've*, *we've*, *you'd*, *sha'n't*, as the author constantly writes these words, and expressions like "The leg's off that table"; "this pencil's too soft"; "to-day's only the fifth"; "this bottle's too small", etc., etc. are not only uncalled for, but far too colloquial, in fact, vulgar. When, however, Mr. Imbrie writes *is n't*; *has n't*; *did n't*, then we hold, that such abbreviations are grammatically wrong. If these words are at all to be abbreviated, they must be written *isn't*, *hasn't*, *didn't*. One naturally exclaims, in the strain of the author: This're English's too bad, isn't?—considering that the book is a handbook of "Grammatical Etymology."

Of real faults in the Japanese, or of incorrect renderings, we find comparatively few. When "You'd have time enough if you'd get up earlier" is translated *motto hayaku o oki nas'tara*, *jūbun ni toki ga arimashō*, we must take exception to the word *toki* as the equivalent of "time" in the sense the latter word has here. The word to be used is *hima*, or the expression 'you would have time enough' might be rendered by *ma ni aimashō* or, *yoku ma ni aimashō*.

*Ka wo taitei nani wo tabete ikite iru mono darō*, is translated as "What do you suppose mosquitoes live on?" while it

means: "What do you suppose is the general (or main) food of mosquitoes?" The English sentence given by Mr. Imbrie would in Japanese be: *Taitei no ka wa nani wo etc. etc.*

"To get angry" may in Japanese be *hara ga tatsu*, the verb being intransitive, "to rise," and *hara* consequently in the nominative case; or it may be rendered by *hara wo lateru*, the verb being transitive, "to raise," and *hara* therefore in the accusative case. *Hara wo tatsu*, as found on pages 184 and 185 is neither grammatical, nor warranted by colloquial practice.

On page 85 we find the sentence *Anna sekkiyō wa kayette tame ni naranai*, translated as 'Such preaching as that does more harm than good.' The expression "*tame ni naru*" means, however, only 'to be effectual,' 'to have the desired effect,' therefore also 'to do good'; and the addition of the word *kayette* would, in the present case mean, 'contrary to expectation or intention.' Thus the sentence here referred to should be translated 'on the contrary, such preaching does no good;' or 'such preaching does no good, though intended to do good.' To the words 'more harm than' we find no equivalent in the sentence now before us. To express it the phrase should read: *Anna sekkiyō wa tami ni narudzu ni kayette gai ni naru*; the *kayette*, in this case, being almost superfluous.

*Ni-jū nichi* (on page 201), as the equivalent for the 22nd, is evidently a misprint for *ni-jū-ni nichi*. The same can hardly be said in the case of the sentence *Ki-wo tsuketai to kuwaremas yo*, which, on the same page, is translated as "You'll break it if you don't take care," while it means "you will be bitten if you do not take care." A reference to page 87, where "broken to pieces" is again translated by *kuwarete shimatta* shows, that the author really confounds the two words *kuwareru*, to be bitten, and *kuwarete*, to get broken.

In the first half of the book, *yō* (the contraction of *yoku*) is constantly written *yo*. Under 'Errors and Omissions' the author corrects the said word in five places, but it is still left, as it is, in several places, (for instance on pp 48, 86, 103); and the regular occurrence of this error in the first part of the book, and its total absence from the latter half, would lead one to think that the author really considered *yo* to be correct, until the first half of the book had been printed.

In some cases the English expressions are so chosen as to leave the reader in doubt of their meaning. Thus on page 133 we find the sentence 'Why do you suppose tortoise-shell cats are always female?' This may mean either of two things: firstly 'What reason have you to think, that tortoise-shell cats are always females'—implying, if anything, that the speaker doubts, whether such a peculiarity really exists with regard to the sex of the said kind of cats. Secondly, the sentence quoted may mean: 'What, in your opinion, is the reason why tortoise-shell cats are always females'—thereby admitting the fact, but enquiring as to its cause. The sentence, as given in the book, without any signs of punctuation, would at once be interpreted in the former way, the more so, as the circumstance referred to must seem most extraordinary except to those who know it to be a fact. The Japanese translation, however, clearly shows, that the latter interpretation is the correct one.

On page 83, we meet with the phrase 'This must be the third or the fourth.' Unless the student understands the accompanying Japanese translation—and that he must of course be supposed not to do—it is not at all likely that he should take 'this' as meaning 'to-day,' and 'the third or the fourth' as referring to the days of the month; and as the Japanese construction, when enumerating days, is entirely different from the enumeration of things generally, the meaning should have been more clearly indicated.

'A good cigar' is not explicitly rendered by '*ii tabako*,' and *ōku* in a sentence like *ano hito tachi no uchi ni yomikaki no dekinai mono ga ōku aru*, would generally be taken to mean 'most of.' 'Many,' as the book translates it, would be expressed by *daibu aru*.

'I thought Seikichi would probably be late' is given as the English translation of *Seikichi wa ma ni aumai to omotta*, but the author does not show us, that *ma ni aumai* means 'would be too late.' Merely 'being late' would in Japanese be expressed by the word *osoi*. Trivial as these remarks may appear, it is of great importance that particular care should be bestowed on such distinctions. Thus a student might easily, from the sentence just quoted, get the idea, that to be late, generally, is in

\* Handbook of English-Japanese Etymology, by William Imbrie, Tokio: Printed by R. Meiklejohn & Co., Yokohama, 1880.

Japanese *ma ni awanai*, and thereafter use this expression in cases where it would be entirely out of place.

'I bought it for five *bu* and sold it for six' is translated *Ichu yen ichi bu de katta ichi yen ni bu ni utta*. The word *Bu*, whether designating gold, silver or paper currency, was always the term applied to the fourth part of a *Riyō*. The modern *yen* is not divided into *Bu*, and a Japanese would never use the two words together, as in the sentence quoted. It should be *Ichu riyō ichi bu* and *Ichu riyō ni bu*.

*Shō-doku-hō*, the word given for disinfectant, is a compound of three words *Shō-doku-hō*, and cannot be divided as on page 61 *Shō-do-ku-hō*.

We must not omit to point out a few instances in which the author has either been grossly misled by his own teachers, or shows an almost unpardonable want of the spirit that should prompt one, whose aim it is to teach foreigners pure Japanese,—as opposed to the horrible jargon generally used by them. *Jinriki* for *Jinriki-sha* is incorrect, and but little better than the vulgar "*Ricky*." If the author had tried to find the most contemptuous and vulgar expression ever used to designate "foreigners," he could not have hit upon a better word, than the one he gives, viz *ketojin*—except it be its lengthier form, *Ketojin-baka*; and, mark you, this word he gives without in the slightest way indicating the nature of the expression. Imagine some foreigner, after learning the language from Mr. Imbrie's book, speaking about himself, to a Japanese, as a *Ketojin*! Another instance of surprising thoughtlessness meets us, where Mr. Imbrie translates "Can your dog sit up on his hindlegs and beg?" by *Kono inu wa chinchin ga dekimasu ka*.—"Chinchin" is not even Pidgeon Japanese, but Pidgeon English, and is fortunately completely unknown in Japan.

It is but fair to the author here to state, that in the above we believe to have almost exhausted the errors that are to be found in the book, and that, though some of them amount to serious blemishes, yet the book is one that should be welcome to all students of the spoken language. We have in Hepburn's and Satow's dictionaries, and in Aston's grammar all, that the ordinary student requires in those particular direction; but a language is not learnt from dry dictionaries and grammars alone. It is true, that we possess in Satow's *Kwaivua Hen* a most elegant and scholarly series of lessons in Japanese, but too difficult for those who, without making a special study of the language still desire to gain a sufficient knowledge thereof to get along in every-day life,—and this purpose not one of the several other phrase books that exist, fulfills to such an extent as Mr. Imbrie's. Its advantage lies in the blending of grammar with instances of its application. We believe the work would have been yet more useful, had it been arranged on the principal of *progressive* lessons, illustrating the various grammatical rules, but not necessarily in the order they follow in a strictly grammatical work, but as the student, in his gradual progress, requires to become acquainted with new rules. As it is, however, Mr. Imbrie's book must be recommended to a beginner, as teaching him easy, yet correct Japanese; and with its indexes it forms a valuable book of reference for the more advanced student. We should think anybody could master the book in a year's time, and that, after acquiring its contents, one would speak Japanese fairly well,—in any case better than forty nine out of fifty foreigners can speak it at present.

That the title of the book is a decided misnomer does not, of course, detract from its merits as a Handbook of Japanese Grammar, and its practical application.

W. B.

#### MY RESIDENCE IN LONDON.

By M. S. NAGASAKI.

ONE who is favorably impressed with the country where he resides, not only by the grandeur and magnitude of its appearance, but additionally from his experience in society and from the friendships he has formed, cannot but recall its memory, by a magical sway, and this is why I now review what things have most attracted my attention and impressed me during my residence in London.

London is not only the capital of the British Empire, but practically is a true centre of the world; in fact products of every nation are accumulated in it and distributed for various purposes. Every man of note can be seen in London society. In the season, the aristocracy, political men, literary men,

and devotees of the fine arts, persons of every profession and every grade of the people, pour in from all quarters of the world, and every political movement can be heard, either in drawing-room conversations or at debates in the Houses; not a single thing worthy of note passes without discussion in London. The completeness and facility of obtaining information is somewhat marvellous, and so much so, that it helps to fulfil one's ambition and object in life.

London is wonderful in the activity and power which it displays in the general greatness of its civilization: such a combined city of intellectuality, refinement and wealth, is rarely to be found in any part of the earth.

My return to London society was somewhat of a favorable character; it was achieved with good introductions and some steady friends, who always shewed me much attention and kindness. In 1877, I was first presented to Her Majesty, the Queen, by His Excellency the Minister Wooyeno, at a court held at Buckingham Palace; the Queen received the Corps Diplomatique, in a gracious manner, and with a serious dignity, which added much grace to her deportment. At the state concerts and balls, given by Her Majesty during the season, of late years, she has never appeared in person, but is always represented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and other Royal personages. English Royalty and aristocracy are true to their position, and finished grace and accomplishments always adorn their presence. The state balls and concerts at Buckingham Palace are truly imposing and brilliant in their character, though performed with solemn formality. The Royal personages appear with stately form and inherent dignity, yet with affability to their invited foreign guests. The Corps Diplomatique are placed opposite to the English Peerage, while the Royal family sits in the centre. The finest jewels and the most beautiful costumes are worn, appropriate to the occasion; persons sparkling with insignia and orders move and mingle with each other and form a picturesque sight, and is one of the most lustrous assemblies which has ever inspired my respect. The social organisation in England is pre-eminently advanced, they have not overthrown root and branch, nor struggled between aristocracy and democracy, to raise the one by debasing the other, as has so often occurred in French society. They, peculiarly fortunate, have acted concurrently with a view to liberty and with a resolve to participate in their own government. The English aristocracy are ruling and governing the general interests of the country, under the preponderating influence of the people, they are closely united and animated by the same spirit for the defence and advancement of their common freedom, and keep the balance of power equipoised, so as to maintain social order and rank. This combination produces a social force and natural influence and their co-existence constitutes a great Empire.

London society is well regulated, there is a social code which governs our actions and proceedings and makes social intercourse pleasant and agreeable. The social institutions for amusements are notably, music, dancing, drama and dinner, although there are various forms of entertainment besides. Receptions and parties, carried to a grand scale and perfection, and much taste is displayed in arranging and decorating the rooms. Flowers are always in profusion at the entrance and the drawing-room, which casts a delightful air, mingling with the social atmosphere, adorns the whole evening. The refreshment rooms are generally provided with every description of delicacy, and besides guests being well waited on there, they become sometimes resorts for resting and conversation. The salons of the *élite* of London society are always adorned with intellectual grandeur and social refinement, and the topics of conversation, often touched upon, are the questions of the day questions—which inspire me with real interest. In certain society, a passing conversation is scarcely less important than the arguments which develop themselves in a ministerial tête-à-tête, in fact, my experience coincides with Mr. Guizot's remarks. Here I will quote his words. "The journal and the drawing-room, are the only two channels, through which a foreign minister can in London ascertain facts and indices, and estimate the intention or foresee the resolution of the Cabinet." Such being the case, a few words of conversation often suffice to reveal the general tendency of disposition and ideas.

Lady Waldegrave was a fascinating and clever woman. Her receptions and balls were always numerously attended by foreign representatives and the aristocracy of the land, and fashionable circles. Among the brilliant

assemblies I often met with those persons whose opinions and remarks are highly important to the questions of the day. I have always been desirous to exchange a few words with them, as I can then form my opinion and imagine the temper of a nation.

Her house was tastefully decorated and beautifully arranged and the scene was particularly bright and animated, none of her guests leave the house without expressing a charm and admiration.

Lady Waldegrave was known to every person, and every one in society knew her, and the popularity she acquired by her social tact and discernment is beyond dispute. She exercised her power in the fashionable world, in fact she was one of the leaders of London society. We extremely regretted her lamented death last year. After her departure from the society of life, there are four ladies left to take a foremost part and lend London society. Lady Salisbury, and Lady Derby on the Conservative side; Lady Granville and Lady Stanhope on the Liberal side. The Marchioness of Salisbury's receptions and balls are as grand as can be found at any nobleman's house in Europe at her residence in Arlington Street. It is a large private mansion, furnished with a rare quality of ornaments; the ceilings are all painted, to my view, somewhat after the Italian fashion. Her guests are always charmed with the excellent and artistic taste which displays itself in the drawing-rooms; in fact she is noted for it. In 1878 there was a grave responsibility imposed upon the English government as to what course they should pursue in the settlement of the Eastern complication, the Turks remaining as they were in a hopeless and defenceless state, while the victorious army of Russia was advancing rapidly towards Constantinople. One step onward might have caused a catastrophe between England and Russia, while again one step backward might have brought about a great calamity to the British prestige and honour, not only in south-western Europe, but also in the East, which would greatly affect her political and commercial relations with the world. Policy then comprised several views, one maintaining the independence of the Ottoman Empire, the other British prestige and interests abroad. While the government were boldly following this view the Earl of Carnarvon resigned the office of Colonial Secretary, on the ground that he disagreed with the measure which the cabinet had taken, and his place was filled by Rt. Hon. Hicks Beach; subsequently the Earl of Derby resigned the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs; agreeing as to the ends in view, but not as to the means, his place being taken by the Marquis of Salisbury. That moment was most critical for the national union and conjoint action, in defence of her foreign policy. Owing however to singularly good management, the affairs of the state turned satisfactory, and the Eastern complication became once more settled and the general peace of Europe was established by virtue of the Berlin Congress. The Earl of Beaconsfield overcame the difficulty by means of diplomacy, and his return to England was one of "peace with honour." After the Marquis of Salisbury became the head of foreign affairs, Lady Salisbury gave her receptions at the Foreign Office. No place in London has such a wide and commanding staircase as the Foreign Office. The grand stair-case and the reception rooms were beautifully adorned by a profusion of blooming plants and flowers, all arranged with remarkable skill and taste. In the corridors music was played by a band of the Royal Artillery; in the centre of the grand stair-case, the distinguished guests of the Marchioness were ranged, ladies sparkling like the stars, with diamonds, pearls and other precious jewellery, and a sprinkling of gentlemen wearing insignia and orders, these moved slowly upwards and contrasted with fresh green and delicate flowers. It was an exquisite sight and the most imposing appearance. At the entrance to the reception-room Lady Salisbury stood in a stately manner, and received all the guests with her usual grace and courtesy. The gathering at the Foreign Office is as a rule a particularly brilliant and animating scene; often English and Foreign Royalty are mingled there, the Corps Diplomatique, English dignitaries and general company fall into one party, and mingling with each other, shew society in its most delightful aspect. Among those foreign representatives, who have not only obtained reputation in the diplomatic capacity, but who have also established considerable popularity in society by their personal qualifications and thorough knowledge of it, are many who shine everywhere and attract much attention from all. Through their

personal relations in society, they acquire direct means of securing public sympathy and inspiring public confidence, which is of essential importance to facilitate the general transactions of state affairs. A diplomatic minister can acquire two distinct influences, that is to say official and personal; the former bestowed by the State which he represents, comprising the social position standing of the legation, power of entertainment and general *entourage* the latter obtained by his personal qualifications and accomplishments, by which he ensures respect and esteem in general circles. Such a diplomatist would produce a good effect in every way and give general advantage to his country. Baron de Bunsen, the former Prussian Minister in London, is one instance and in the present day, Count Munster the German Ambassador, and Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, may be farther reckoned, as they possess a high degree of popularity and exercise a great influence in society as diplomatists and men of reliance.

In the present state of the world the true interests of every power are best consulted by the constant employment of accredited agents in every foreign country. No part of the public money is employed to better advantage than to maintain such agents in a proper state of efficiency, their purpose and utility are not only essential to the despatch of international business and in concluding treaties and alliances, but it should further be their special attention to be masters of every important detail in the foreign or domestic relations of the country in which they reside, and they should diligently endeavour to acquire such knowledge as may enable them to regulate the mutual intercourse of the State on a better and more permanent basis, so as to promote the relative importance and preserve the general peace, additionally remembering, that the world is apt to estimate a legation like an individual—estimating it at the value it places on itself. Lady Derby gave her receptions at her town residence in St. James's Square, it is a large and lofty house, situated in an aristocratic quarter. The salons are very airy and handsomely decorated, and the house itself is well fitted for the crowded London gathering. Lady Derby possesses inherent grace and dignity and receives all her guests with the attractive manner and that world-known bow, which so truly adorns her. No country in the world, probably, can boast of an aristocracy equal to the English, whose calm and resolute bearing are so unsurpassed, whose manners are so majestic and courteous, and whose capacity to charm is so rare.

Lady Granville is tall and stately in form and a magnificent blonde, with clear straight brows and lovely brown hair; in her one can see a true model of English beauty and aristocracy. She gives her receptions at her residence in Carlton House Terrace, located in as airy a place as can be found in the best parts of London, and she does the honours of the drawing-room with her customary finished ease and grace.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts is a rich and philanthropic lady. During the time of the Russo-Turkish war, she was in the front to send every need and requirement to Turkey for the purpose of support to those wretched women and children who were suffering from the war, without regarding race or religion, but merely for humanity's sake: no doubt her noble undertaking saved thousands from destruction; truly the Turks owe a debt of gratitude for her benevolence and generosity. Knowing her many acts of nobleness and greatness, for any cause which is a good one, it interested me greatly to be invited to her receptions, and certainly I found in her house an atmosphere of philanthropy in the way she entertained the foreign representatives as well as the general company, which truly lent a charm to the assembly. She possesses excellent qualities and a character which forms true womanhood, and which is worthy of record in the biography of the nineteenth century. In August, 1878, I went to Standish House, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, by invitation of Mrs. Polter, her house faces a field, looking over the river Severn, having a pretty view all around it. The grounds were beautifully laid out, exotics, plants and flowers of all kinds, well cultivated and in profusion everywhere. Mr. Polter is a man of intellect and culture, his conversation often touched upon European politics and the lives of living statesmen; he frequently reviewed Count Andrassy's, with whom he was acquainted: these things naturally and highly interested me and I invariably listened attentively to them. Mrs. Polter was educated in France and possessed considerable knowledge

about continental social life. Her understanding moreover enables her to entertain a large interest in the affairs of the world generally. Her daughters are brought up full of intellectual development, and they are educated beyond the ordinary way, in fact they have a latitude of thought and opinion which is not a characteristic in most Englishwomen, neither indeed are their minds chiselled exactly in the English fashion, but somehow modified from their large acquirements and wide research. They are indeed very interesting, as well as pleasing, and ready to enter into any topic of conversation, which truly makes their society more charming. There were several visitors, beside me, all of them very pleasant and agreeable people. During my stay the Misses Potter had a garden party. The assembly met together in the open air, where the grass was as smooth as a green velvet carpet, and shaded by tall trees. The chief amusement was playing lawn tennis, the now fashionable game, while some portion of the assembly promenaded the lovely shaded terrace. The scene was remarkably calm and undisturbed, except by an occasional summer breeze which seemed as if it were only sent for the purpose of refreshing the company; it was truly a day of enjoyment and pleasure. Standish House is adorned with an atmosphere of hospitality and intellectuality, and one cannot quit it without the retrospect of the pleasing period spent there to linger around the future. From there I went to Whitestaunton Manor in Somersetshire, to pay a visit to Mrs. Elton, who is a very kind and pleasing lady. Mr. Elton is a man of wide culture and a distinguished barrister. They are people who have travelled a great deal on the continent, consequently their general topics of conversation are beyond the ordinary, being topics indeed truly interesting and instructive. The house is very old, it was once a monastery. An artificial pond and large trunks of trees, over-run with ivy and ferns, are in the front of the house; on one side a beautiful field, covered with soft green grass, where sheep occasionally appear innocently feeding, on the other side, is a lovely garden interspersed with various flowers. I have noticed many oriental species, undoubtedly imported from distant countries, whence the wind often sends a balmy and delightful odour through the windows of the drawing-room perfuming the whole space. Mrs. Elton is highly musical, and her friend, Miss Tinsling, on a visit, was also proficient in that delightful accomplishment, so the evenings passed agreeably, the soul being now charmed with the concord of music and intellectual conversation then refreshing the mind. One day I drove with Mr. and Mrs. Elton to Ford Abbey to see the old building, and afterwards to visit Viscount Bridport, who is a grandson of England's famous Nelson; Lady Bridport received us with much courtesy and kindness. When the honourable Misses Hood came into the drawing-room, they remarked they knew me by sight, and I at once recognized them having frequently met them in London society. This agreeable introduction to the conversation rendered my visit additionally pleasant. They have large grounds, beautifully laid out on one side of the garden, a fine slope covered with smooth grass, diverges towards the artificial river. The running water flowing gently on, as if its calm and peace had never been disturbed. On each bank large trees, girt with ivy and fern tastefully and skillfully arranged, rear their heads. On the other side, a long path, with beds of flowers on either side, and arched portals, extended up to a huge glass-house, in which were all kinds of delicate plants and flowers in profusion, and cultivated to perfection. Lord and Lady Bridport were kind enough to take us round to see the gardens and, afterwards, Lady Bridport shewed us the magnificent hall and diningroom, where their august sovereign's and illustrious ancestor's pictures hung. Among them the expression of Lord Nelson particularly attracted my attention, instantly recalling to mind his courage and his daring, so dwelt on in history, which sheds a lustre on its pages.

The drawing-room commands a full view of the garden. The surrounding atmosphere is filled with fragrance, and a place so charming and a scene so exquisite leads one to imagine that one is in fairy land. One day Mrs. Elton formed a small picnic party and went to a place called "Castle Neroche," an old battle field. Few traces, however, remain of it. The line of walls and moats may be followed by the formation of the earth, which is now entirely covered with grass. The place commands a beautiful view, Dorsetshire being perceptible in the front and Devonshire on the

right, on a clear day. I enjoyed the scenery very much, it was one of the finest views I have ever seen, travelling in that part of England. The picnic was very friendly, the whole party doing their best to amuse each other; some sang and others read aloud, or did something suitable to their capacity. Everything was very enjoyable and we had truly a day's pleasure. Mrs. Elton is most sociable, she entertains a great deal. While I was there she had, almost every day, a party to lunch or dinner, and sometimes a garden party. Among the gatherings I found several acquaintances whom I met at London soirées; consequently our conversation verged on mutually agreeable topics, which alike acquainted and interested each of us and truly added to my pleasure in being with them; all the parties were more pleasurable than ceremonious.

Before I left Whitestaunton, Mr. and Mrs. Elton proposed an excursion to see the North of Devonshire. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Elton, Miss Tinsling, a lady who was visiting there, and myself. At first we drove from Whitestaunton to Taunton, about 15 miles, where we stopped a few minutes to see St. Mary's church. As its architecture is well known we did not stay there long enough to enable me to describe the building fully, but it impressed us with its magnificence and beauty. From there we journeyed by the train, seeing Dunster Castle on the left and having a pretty sea-coast view on the right, we then arrived at Minehead; from this place we drove again through Porlock village, where we stopped at a country inn to take luncheon.

Porlock village has a fine view around, there is a long path with a row of trees on either side extending the whole length of the bank and the branches, meeting at the top, form one continuous arch through which beautiful avenue we drove, and passing villages secluded in valleys, till at last we came up to Exmoor, on the coast, a place girt by hills of varying height, commanding wild and expansive views, where one could see deer appearing here and there in the distance. We drove over these hills at sunset and enjoyed the beautiful view just mentioned. The top of some of the hills were enveloped in clouds, the open sea was on the right. Altogether the drive was charming, I enjoyed it and the scenery also; we drove down to Lynmouth, a small village developing into a watering place, during the summer months; we rested at the Lyndal Hotel, located on the side of the river and having a beautiful dense forest on the left and a good view of the sea in the front. Mr. Elton being well acquainted with the neighbourhood conducted us to all the places which were noted for their scenery; we had dinner at the table-d'hôte, not a large room, only accommodating about twenty-five or thirty persons. In the evening we went to the sea-coast and sat for a while watching the pale moon, which beamed on the sea and the waves which dashed against the rocks; it was indeed a pretty view, and we were all well pleased with the beauty of nature. Next day we walked up to Lynton, about a mile distant and from there we drove past a village of rocks, passing also Lee Bay, where we stopped a few minutes to observe the beautiful rocky cliffs; then on through Watermouth, noting Watermouth Castle on the left and still keeping the sparkling ocean on the right. We got to Ilfracombe about one o'clock in the afternoon, where we stayed at the Royal Britannia Hotel, the Ilfracombe Hotel being full. Then we promenaded along the sea coast, another picturesque view: there is an excellent pier at Ilfracombe, which town in fact has lately become one of the most fashionable watering places on the western coast. Then we drove to Woolasome sands where we alighted and rode on donkeys to see the sea-coast and got back to the Hotel just before dinner time. In the evening we had a little music and retired. Next day we took the train to Exeter, where we stopped about three hours, sight seeing. After lunch we visited the Cathedral, fortunately dropping just in time for afternoon service, so we heard the most exquisite music, which was truly soothing to the weary souls of us travellers. The Cathedral is a large magnificent edifice, and surmounted by handsome Anglo-Norman towers. From this place we drove through Flinton, where we changed carriage and horses and started again for home, arriving safely at Whitestaunton Manor towards evening. Thus through the great kindness of Mr. Elton I have seen much of those parts of Somersetshire and Devonshire, which are celebrated for their scenery and beauty, and by travelling with him I have learned a great deal of the English life, which knowledge I highly value; words seem to me almost powerless to express the gratitude which I feel for

Mr. and Mrs. Elton's invariable kindness, and the attention which they have shewn me during my visit to their country seat and also during the whole period when I was in London. I cannot but think of their estimable society and friendship, and I shall remember them with unutterable pleasure when I am far away.

(To be continued.)

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In common, probably, with many of your Japanese readers, I have read with great interest the account of "Wonderful Performances of the Indian Fakirs" in your issue of Dec. 13th. During a short residence in India I heard so many absurd stories of this kind, told by *eye witnesses*, that great incredulity possesses me when I hear of them now. I used to hear of strange immurements of Llamas in Bhootan and at last had access to one of them. He was confined in a little wooden cell, not without food, for that was *miraculously* supplied to him through a small hole by a boy, whom I found out and conversed with. He was very dirty and gave as his reason a very simple one. He was a student and wishing to go into 'orders,' had been assigned a certain task. His door had been sealed by his examiner and he was to be 'out of the world' till his task was committed to memory. I don't think it would have taken a western student, with good ventilation and gymnastic exercise, many days to commit, but he expected to be some months over it and I believe spent most of the time in sleep. The natives living beside him seemed to have very marvellous ideas about the affair.

I shall never forget the famous Indian mango tree trick, which I saw in Ceylon. A mango seed was buried. In a little time a bud appeared, and then a branch. It had neither fruit nor flowers. The leaves had been folded up flatly and they were powdered with soil. European bystanders afterwards referred to the trick in terms which showed that the plant had been fruitful in their imagination at least. This world has of late become so dreadfully commonplace that people insist upon filling it with imagined wonders.

Now, according to well-known biological principles, an animal body may remain in a state of what is popularly called suspended animation. Human beings remaining in this state for a short time are said to be in a state of catalepsy. This may be very complete and cases are known to have taken place of people being buried alive whilst in this state. For example, a German lady once returned to her family from the tomb, and had children afterwards.

In such a state the organs are entire but are inactive—like a watch which stops while the spring is not entirely unwound. No one in a state of catalepsy, who had received a severe wound in an important organ, say by a stab from a lance in the heart at the hands of an expert, could possibly recover by natural means. Were his body to recover its physiological activity, this would indeed be a miraculous restoration from the dead.

It is unfortunate that the narrative should hang upon "notes" from "an almost unique copy printed for private circulation." I don't know any reason for questioning the "known veracity" of the author, but his sagacity may very safely be doubted. Why reserve such an important communication for private circulation, and why should the copy be "almost unique"? The story does not hold well together. We are told that the old rogue was buried in a garden and that barley was sown over the spot. We then hear that he was confined in a capacious box, placed in a capacious cell in the floor of a room within a building which seems to have been large, from its Hindu epithet *barra*. That is not what is usually meant by being buried. This second edition is taken "from an equally rare source" and was published in 1837! In the one case 40 days is the limit assigned. In the other six weeks is allowed.

It may be all very well to take the testimony of such gallant officers and gentlemen as I doubt not the authors of these two diverse but marvellous tales may be, but the evidence is worthless, and though something unusual in the experience of these

gentlemen may probably have happened, it is astonishing that they did not ask the medical gentleman whom they mention to give a certificate of the facts. It would not have cost more than a guinea.

Yours &c.,

MEDICUS.

Tokio, December 15th, 1880.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 13th December, 1880.

The Porte has sent a note to its Representatives abroad, stating that unless Greece accepts the proposals made in October, a rupture of diplomatic relations is inevitable.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies has voted the bill for a war loan.

LONDON, 16th December, 1880.

The Cabinet has decided to introduce a bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, combined with remedial measures.

United States.—The House of Representatives has voted resolutions sympathizing with the Irish.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

London, December 1st.

Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 6th January.

The British Government has made representations to Russia relative to her attitude in Kurdistan.

The Greek Government has rejected the friendly counsels of the Great Powers to suspend her armaments, but it is stated that the Porte will solicit their mediation.

London, December 4th.

The negotiations regarding Kuldja have failed.

#### CHURCH SERVICES.

##### CHRIST CHURCH.

Sunday Morning ..... 11 A.M.  
" Evening ..... 5.30 P.M.

E. CHAMPNEYS IRWIN, M.A.,  
The Parsonage, 101.

##### UNION CHURCH, No. 167.

Sunday Morning ..... 9 A.M.  
" Evening ..... 8 P.M.

REV. LUTHER H. GULICK, M.D.  
Pastor.

#### The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

##### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 12TH MONTH, 18TH DAY,  
DO-YO-BI.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The European mails arrived here by the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* on Sunday last, and the French mails came to hand by the M. M. steamer *Volga*, on the 16th instant. The same company's steamer *Menzaleh* left on Sunday the 12th, with the homeward mail up to that date, while those of the current week were taken by the P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, which left at daylight this morning.

The *Lady Aberdour* left Newcastle, N.S.W. on the 14th October, and the *Royal Tar* on the 1st ultimo, both for Yokohama direct, with cargoes of coals.

Communication with Europe and beyond via Siberia is still interrupted.

We notice in the list of passengers who arrived by the *Tokio Maru*, the well-known names of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker.

On dit in political circles in the capital, that Mr. Sakurada, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is likely to be the successor of H. E. Sameshima, deceased, as Minister to France. We believe that Mr. Sakurada had an official interview with General Oyama, as to the appointment, on Tuesday last.

We beg to call the attention of those concerned to the condition of the ruins of the late fire in Main Street. The tall chimneys and walls are in a most unsafe condition and a typhoon, or even sudden gust of wind, will probably lead to some disastrous accident. As it is, many people are afraid to pass the place, and to ladies driving it is naturally a source of fear, and consequently is avoided at much inconvenience.

We have been informed that the following gentlemen have undertaken to endeavour to arrange for the lighting of the 100 gas lamp-posts which stand in the streets of the Foreign Settlement:—Messrs. Brooke, Conil, Gay, Van de Pot, Von Fischer, Wilkin, and Wolff. They have appointed Mr. J. Haffenden to canvass occupiers of houses and compounds, with a view of ascertaining if a voluntary tax assessment can be arranged, as was done before.

Our Tokio correspondent informs us that on Sunday last His Excellency Inouye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a grand banquet at the Enroikwan, in honour of the Chinese Minister to Japan. A large number of guests were present to enjoy the festivities; among others may be noted Prime Ministers Sanjo and Iwakura, the Privy Councillors, quite a number of European ladies, and the Representatives of foreign countries resident in the capital. As the guests arrived they were received by H. E. and Madame Inouye at the entrance of the building. During the entertainment a band played a selection of music, and it was midnight before the party dispersed. A native contemporary, noticing the reunion, naively remarks, "that on the 20th instant, the Prime Ministers and Privy Councillors purpose *entertaining themselves*, in the same building."

The latest thing in strikes is one organised by the cargo boatmen. This morning, when the various landing and shipping agents went to the hatoba to superintend their work, they found it impossible to obtain boats or men, in fact most of the boats had been removed from the hatoba to Kanagawa, and it was announced that a strike for a higher scale of pay had been agreed upon.

Considering the serious harm to shipping, both native and foreign, which this affair is likely to inflict, we think that a little pressure might duly be exercised by the authorities. At the time we write, it is almost impossible to ship or discharge cargo.

Last night the premises at No. 31, occupied by Mr. Curtis, were burglariously entered, and several hams, pieces of bacon, etc., were stolen.

The concert announced for the benefit of Christ Church took place last Thursday night in the Gaiety Theatre when, in spite of the high price of admission, there was a numerous audience. Indeed the "three dollar" question has been the principal theme of discussion in the community during the last week; party feeling ran high; the Guelphs and Ghibelines contended manfully; and we were almost threatened with an "O. P." riot. Eventually the Church Committee gave way in part and issued a certain number of tickets at the old price of "two dollars," although we fear, without conciliating all the grumblers.

The chief feature in last night's programme was the performance of Romberg's fine music to Schiller's noble poem "The Bell." We believe that this is the first time any work of such magnitude has been undertaken here, and as we learn that the newly reorganised Society has prepared the entire work in the short space of one month, we cannot too highly praise the energy and perseverance of all concerned. The libretto contains really but one principal character (the Master Bell-founder)

which was admirably sustained by Mr. de Bavier throughout. The remaining solos were undertaken by members of the society who sang from their places in the chorus, and it should be specially mentioned that the tenor part was taken at a few hour's notice by one of the members in place of the original soloist who was at the last prevented from appearing. The chorus—es one and all went with marvellous precision and evinced an amount of careful painstaking work which if thoroughly followed up will make the Society equal to any chorus-work which may come before it. We should especially notice the opening chorus "Good Master:" the deeply-wailing "Hark the tower's deep-toned bell" with its exquisite Recited Aria "Lo! it is the wife;" the jovial soul-inspiring "Thousands when in union joined," and the glorious shout of joy which ushered in the finale "There enthroned may it oft be pealing." Among the solo and concerted pieces we should notice the song for Soprano "Wearied now with toil of day;" the beautiful pathetic air "All these tender ties are broken," and the fine quartett with chorus "Peace sweet concord." Time will not allow us to enumerate all the gems of this fine work; we can only hope that the Society will repeat it at an early date and give us the pleasure of hearing them once again.

The second part consisted of a miscellaneous selection opening with a short sonata by Mozart for Piano and Violin, the second movement being to our idea the most entertaining, as in the first Allegro the violin seemed very weak and at times inaudible. A fine rendering, by a lady, of Mattei's well known "Non è ver?" brought down thunders of applause and the second verse had to be repeated. The choir followed with two part songs—Rossini's Carnovale earning another well merited encore. Altogether the performance was a great success, and we hope the Society will soon be giving us another musical evening.

The Annual General Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association was advertised to be held last Monday evening, but at the hour appointed the number of members who attended was insufficient to form a quorum, so that nothing could be done. It was proposed by a member, however, that an adjourned meeting should be held on Thursday next, the 16th instant, when a proposition should be submitted to dissolve the Association and offer the property to the Cricket Club. This was agreed upon and the meeting adjourned.

While regretting the decline of any Association connected with athletics, we cannot help thinking that the proposal to be brought forward next Thursday, is one of particular common sense. Yokohama is too small to admit of the continued existence a number of separate Clubs, and it would be far better to follow the example, so successfully set forth in Kobe, and amalgamate as far as possible. By doing this more numerous entries, implying better contested sports, are sure to ensue.

At the adjourned meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association a very limited number of members attended. The report and accounts were taken as read on the proposition of a member, and it was then proposed by Mr. Watson, that the club should be dissolved and the property and general effects should be offered to the Cricket Club, and that in the event of that club not accepting them, they should be sold and the amount realized, together with the balance in hand, should be handed over to the General Hospital. Mr. Stanley Cope seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously, and the club was dissolved.

The following has been forwarded to us for publication:—

"The children of all nationalities,—regardless of sect,—will receive tickets for the Christmas treat at the Union Church, and it will be the fault of the parents or guardians if any child does not receive a ticket.

"Young children must be accompanied either by a foreign lady or gentleman.

"Tickets can be had on application to Mr. N. McLeod, No. 28, Main Street, on receipt of the children's names and ages, so that suitable prizes may be provided for them."

As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns a new and pleasant beverage has been introduced into Yokohama. From testimonials written by numerous medical practitioners, it appears that in Zoedone is to be found a complete solution

of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is the firm conviction of a number the profession that it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers.

Mr. Snow's otter-schooner the *Otome*, returned on the 13th from her second trip this season. She left this port on the 6th ultimo, and despite the cold and continuous snowstorms, which for days rendered any hunting impossible, she has had, on the whole, fair success. Leaving her cruising ground, the L<sup>a</sup> Pérouse Straits, on the 1st instant, she shaped her course for Yokohama, experiencing throughout the passage tolerably strong N.W. gales and bad weather generally. She has been lying outside the bay for the last two days on account of foggy weather. Altogether the *Otome* has been lucky as she brings back between five and six hundred seal skins.

A short time since we announced the intended visit to this port, at an early date, of Signora Carlotta Patti's Concert Troupe. It appears, however, that it will be some time before the Company make their *début* in Yokohama, as by last advices we find that they did not leave for Calcutta until the 21st ultimo. The *Straits Times*, referring to the Signora's reception in Batavia, says:—"Signora Patti, we are informed, received a perfect ovation from the Batavian public, and the opening concert there was given under the special patronage of the Governor-General. At the conclusion of the first concert the people were so enthusiastic that the Administration of the Theatre and all the audience went in a torchlight procession to the Hotel de Nederlanden, where the fair cantatrice was staying, and serenaded her with the military band, and music, bouquets, speeches and champagne were the order of the evening. The same enthusiasm was displayed at the conclusion of the second and third concerts. The Theatrical Administration of Batavia further showed its appreciation of the Signora's talent by accompanying her on board of the *Bromo* with music. During the Signora's stay at Batavia she was always invited by the *élite* to soirées, balls, dinners, &c. On the morning of the 15th she was specially invited by the Governor-General to a *matinée* at the vice-regal palace at Buitenzorg."

In H. B. M.'s Court yesterday, a Mussulman named Mahomed Assam was summoned for debt by a Japanese. Defendant urged that he was at present unable to pay up the full amount, but offered to pay 20 yen down, and the remainder by monthly instalments of five yen. The plaintiff, however, would not accept this arrangement and judgment for the full amount was awarded. His Honor remarking, however, that it would amount to the same thing, as the defendant would no doubt be brought before him again for not having obeyed the judgment, in which case he would have to show how much he could afford to pay per month.

Referring to a telegram which we republish from the columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, that journal remarks:—"In one brief line Reuter makes a most important announcement, if authoritative. 'The negotiations regarding Kuldja have failed,' we are told. The *Agence Russe* must, if this be correct, have been decidedly premature in its anticipations of a favourable termination of the negotiations. The full significance of the telegram will at once be apparent to our readers. It is hardly likely that Russia will consent to again reopen the question, but an ultimatum will now, in all probability, be despatched to Peking, on the acceptance or rejection of which will depend the maintenance of peace. It is impossible, of course, for us to pretend to say which party is to blame for the untoward result of the negotiations; probably both. We have always believed, however, that Russia wished to fight, if not embarrassed in Europe. The occupation of Dulcigno by the Montenegrins and the peaceable dispersal of that force the Naval Demonstration, has left Russia free to conduct other schemes for her aggrandisement, and may have influenced the turn affairs have taken with regard to the Kuldja dispute. It is idle to talk about the foreign policy of Russia being governed

by any but selfish considerations, and there is no doubt that, given the strict neutrality of other foreign Powers, she has a good opportunity for wresting from China great territorial and trading concessions. There may be time yet for the Chinese Government to avert the contest by accepting Russian dictation, but that would prove a very bitter pill for Manchu pride, and more than they could swallow, we are afraid. They may require thrashing before they will be able to take the medicine."

Affairs are apparently coming to a crisis, for according to the *Hiogo News* of the 13th instant, that journal appears to have received some intimation of serious complications in the near future. Our contemporary writes:—"We are informed upon what we have reason to believe is reliable authority, that the Chinese Government has decided not to submit to exorbitant demands on the part of Russia. If the Czar insists upon an enormous indemnity and large sacrifices of territory, Chinese pride will not allow a peaceful settlement. The ultimate result can hardly admit of a doubt, although the task before the Russian commanders in the event of hostilities is no ordinary one. The great difficulty will consist in obtaining supplies for the army operating on the north-west of China. This force must move over immense distances and the stores will require to be collected on new bases. For instance, the military base of the Khanate forces (Khiva, Khokkand, &c.) was Orenburg; now the bases are Khokkand in one direction, Irkutsk in another, and Vladivostok in a third. These places must therefore be prepared at great expense, to meet all drafts for men, stores, supplies, ammunition, &c., for the armies which will be hurled against the tottering power of China. The Russian fleet does not contain vessels of a sufficiently light draught of water to act on the Peiho, Peltang, or on Chibli. Newchang will be exposed, but then that port is remote from any military objective. The fleet will probably be principally used on the Yangtze, for the performances of the vessels hitherto, shew them to be incapable of maintaining such a blockade of the China ports as western nations would recognize.

"The attitude of Japan will become of great importance. Suppose the Government adopts a strict neutrality, and refuses the shelter of Nagasaki and coaling facilities for the fleet, the Russians will undoubtedly find themselves seriously hampered, if hostilities continue for any length of time. A contrary policy, which it can hardly be anticipated will be followed as against a friendly nation, would enormously facilitate the Czar's operations. Whether Japan in such case will receive adequate compensation for her assistance, a review of Russian policy towards friends and allies renders very doubtful indeed. Corea a Russian possession, and therefore a continual menace to Japan, would be anything but agreeable to the Government at Tokio."

We read in the *Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express* that the property of the Netherlands Trading Society, No. 5, Bund, consisting of a dwelling house and a large stone godown, was disposed of by public auction after a spirited bidding, to the Catholic Mission, for the sum of \$2,200.

The same paper also states that the Russian cruiser *Europa*, bearing the flag of Admiral Lemosky arrived from Vladivostok on December 6th and the *Djigit* left on the 8th instant bound to Kobe, where she will probably spend the winter. The *Iron Duke* left the following day under instructions to proceed to Rugged Island, from whence she will go to Hongkong. The *Strelack*, *Rosboinick*, *Plastoun* and *Africa*, have arrived from Vladivostok, the two former on Thursday and two latter yesterday. The *Africa* carries the flag of Admiral Stackelberg. The *Minin* is expected, and the British sloop *Albatross* is also shortly expected from Chefoo. Men-of-war in harbour: Russian—*Europa*, *Africa*, *Strelack*, *Plastoun*, *Rosboinick*, *Gornostai*, and *Nerpa*.

In reply to a paragraph which appeared in the columns of the *Japan Herald* a short time since, commenting on the occupation of Inasa by the Russian Government, a correspondent in the columns of the *Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express*, signing himself "Honto," thus explains what he assumes to be the true position of affairs. He writes "I was

surprised to find, in your last week's issue, an article of the "Russophobia" style, reprinted from the *Japan Herald*, which is greatly calculated to mislead the public, as it is entirely at variance with the facts,—of which the writer must have been entirely ignorant. A stranger, on reading the article, would conclude at once that the Russians were in forcible possession of a whole village, when really they have but a small plot of ground,—measuring less than an acre,—on the beach at Inasa, for which they pay rent at the usual high rate to the Japanese, and on which they have erected a few buildings, consisting of a bath-house, a shed for repairing and painting boats, etc., and (lately) an hospital, which are made use of by the officers and crews of the various vessels during their stay here. No other property, of any kind, is held or owned by either Russian or any other foreigners there, and no Russian has a residence or place of business outside of their lot at all.

"Many native shops and hotels are to be found in the village adjoining, to the no small benefit of the inhabitants, from the amount of hard cash spent there by the Russians, who, having no storehouse or coal depot here, are compelled to buy all their supplies in the place. The Imperial Japanese Dry Dock, Patent Slip, and Engine Works at Akunoura are continually at work repairing the vessels, one or more of which may be almost always found here, and I am sure the Japanese have more sense than to wish to drive away the Russians, who (to judge from the amount of business they give) are their best customers. In fact Nagasaki could ill spare the hard Mexicans left here by these best of paymasters.

"No doubt this place is found to be a convenient one to repair and refit at, but the benefits are certainly more to the Japanese, than to the Russians, who could get the same accommodation at any port in the world (where it existed) in time of peace, and is no more than would be accorded to the war vessels of any other nation, if they paid for it.

"The 'jealous distrust' and 'periodical notices to quit,' mentioned in the article in question, have no existence—except in the fertile brain of the writer, who seems to have been actuated by feelings of malice, as well as ignorance.

"In the interest of 'fair play' I trust you will pardon me for encroaching so much on your valuable space."

From our Shanghai exchanges we learn that the shipment of troops for the north of China still continues, and up to the present time there is no sign of relaxation in the preparations for war. On the contrary, everything in the nature of the defence of the country against attacks on the sea-board of China, is being pushed forward with ceaseless energy.

"Our advices from the north" (writes the *Celestial Empire*) "by the *Sin Nanxing*, which arrived from Tientsin on the 1st instant, speak of the general conviction that war with Russia is quite inevitable, and will commence in the spring. There is no news about General 'Tso Tsung Tang, and there seems to be much uncertainty as to his movements and present whereabouts. The *Sin Nanxing* had a narrow escape from being hemmed in by the ice, having had to ram repeatedly to cut her way through the frozen waters."

Winter has set in very early this year at Shanghai. On Sunday, the 28th ultimo, snow fell in the settlements, and the same night the thermometer went down to 28°. Many of the creeks and ponds were frozen over. The highest temperature during the day was 40°, and on the following Monday morning the snow on the trees was frozen.

The *Hongkong Daily Press*, taking as its text the announcement in a paragraph contained in the *Japan Gazette*, that the Chinese Government have definitely refused to formally recognize the Loochoos as part of the Japanese Empire, further adds . . . . "Now it might naturally have been thought that the Authorities at Peking would have been willing to secure the good will of Japan by the slight concession involved in the abandonment of a claim which can only irritate Japan and do China no good if enforced. The Chinese Government should either have resisted the annexation of the Loochoos at the time, or else they should now quietly acquiesce in accomplished events. The conduct of China all through in connection with this Loochooan affair has been singularly in-

consistent and childish. In the first place she paid Japan an indemnity to cover the expenses of the expedition to Formosa to punish the aborigines for outrage committed on Loochooan mariners, thus inferentially recognising those islanders as Japanese subjects; and subsequently she looked calmly on while the Japanese Government removed the Loochooan prince and converted the islands into a *ken*, or province, of the Japanese Empire. Grumbings not loud but deep were certainly heard from Peking that Loochoo had for centuries paid tribute to the Dragon Throne, and that it would be expected still. The Japanese Government of course forbade the payment of this tribute. They had undertaken a little war for the benefit of Loochoo, and they were not disposed to allow the islanders the liberty, any longer, of serving two masters. The fact that the Chinese Government, even when involved in serious difficulties with a great European Power, will not budge from their position on this Loochooan question which is of no importance to them, shows how obstinately they cling to any tradition of ascendancy over remote and insignificant countries. Indeed, the Peking Government have shown a disposition of late to exact homage from countries which have long since discontinued the payment of tribute to the Son of Heaven, as he is arrogantly styled. Even distant Nepal has not been exempt from these revived claims, while Siam and Burmah have both been requested to bring their offerings to Peking. The refusal to waive their claim to the suzerainty of the Loochoo Islands is of a piece with the pretensions lately asserted by the Chinese Government, and consistent with the stubborn folly which prompted them to reject the Treaty of Livadia, an act which has given Russia an excellent excuse for increasing her demands. The rejection of the Japanese demand was certainly as impolitic as it was unreasonable, since its concession would have converted Japan from a suspicious neighbour into a friendly ally and well-wisher."

The scheme for the excavation of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama is apparently making steady progress. By the latest accounts from Paris we find the capital of the Company will be 300,000,000 francs, divided into 600,000 shares of 500 francs each, 10,000 shares being reserved by the statutes for the civil company of original concessionaires, for the concession contributed by that company. Five hundred and ninety thousand shares remain for public subscription. The issue will be made at par, 25 francs being paid at the subscription, 100 on the allotment, and the rest as required. The total cost is estimated at 600,000,000 francs. The sum necessary for completing the canal over and above the capital will be raised by the issue of obligations. Five per cent interest will be paid on the shares during the execution of the work. Of the net profit 80 per cent is allotted to shareholders by the terms of the concession. De Lesseps states that contractors have sent in their estimates, according to which the construction of the canal will not cost 500,000,000 francs. It is provided, by a memorandum signed July 7th, 1880, that a special American committee, sitting in New York, shall represent the interests of the company in the United States. All that relates to the observance of neutrality of the canal is settled by the law of concession of the Republic of Columbia.

In a late number of the *China Overland Trade Report* appears a very interesting review on the advance, and financial success attained by Local Companies during the years 1879-80. Our contemporary writes:—It is very gratifying to Hongkong and China investors to look back upon the past two years, and see what real progress the various local companies have made, and also to know that this progress is genuine, and not the result of speculation. Since the big gamble of 1878, almost all shares sold have passed into the hands of *bona fide* investors, and it appears impossible that the state of things we then had to chronicle can be repeated in our time. The heartburnings and disappointments of 1878 have given place to the satisfaction and content of 1880, and the improvement effected during the period under review can hardly be overestimated. A few words about the various companies may be interesting to our readers.

"Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—The wise

man truly said, "wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace." This may be applied to our principal local company with full effect. The Bank now occupies a most commanding position in the China trade, and appears to be content with minding its own legitimate business, and avoiding the sins of its youth. Half-year after half-year the directors come before the shareholders with satisfactory reports, and on every occasion during the past five years a substantial addition has been made to the reserve fund. We believe it is in contemplation to gradually augment the reserve until, like many of the first rate Banks at home, it equals half the amount of the paid-up capital. There cannot be any question about the entire wisdom of the policy pursued, and no other course would have placed the Bank in its present position.

"The Marine Insurance Companies have all done, and are doing, remarkably well. We have had very severe and unexpected losses of late, but they are all in the fair way of business, and if they did not happen from time to time the occupation of the Companies would be gone. The Marine Insurance Companies were the first to demonstrate that the China trade could, by adopting the mutual principle, retain the profits on sea risks in the trade, and for this they demand our gratitude. Many a wry face over tea and silk losses has been gladdened by the appearance of the grateful bonus from the Insurance Company. It would be interesting to estimate the profits to China shareholders, derived from the local Marine Companies, and perhaps some of our readers with more time and curiosity than we can boast of may make the calculation.

"The Fire Insurance Companies have triumphed over the prejudices that existed in the earlier days of the Chinese trade. We remember the great fire at Yokohama some ten years ago and subsequent panic among the directors and shareholders of the China Fire Company at Shanghai, and it may be recollected by some old residents how that unfortunate company was talked to death by its own shareholders and directors. The same enterprising managers of the Hongkong Fire Company seized the opportunity and reconstructed their company upon its present basis, with the result we all know. The China Fire Insurance Company was subsequently started in Hongkong and its career has been eminently satisfactory.

"The China Sugar Refining Company.—This industry promises to be a great source of wealth to Hongkong, and so it ought to be, considering the many advantages the island affords. Good water in abundance, cheap labour, cheap coal, a plentiful supply of the raw material at hand, and finally a large consuming market for the finished article. It will be remembered how unfortunate the first attempts at introducing the industry were, and even yet there are some sad recollections of the "Indo-China;" but from the first there could be no doubt about it, the Sugar industry in Hongkong ought to thrive. By none was this fact more thoroughly appreciated than by the East Point firm, and under their auspices the present Company promises to be one of the greatest successes ever achieved in China. It was a master stroke to solidify all the Sugar interests by purchasing concerns that otherwise might have been dangerous rivals, and all connected with the Refining Company are to be congratulated on the existing position of its affairs.

"The Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steam-boat Company.—This Company received a new lease of life when the friendly arrangement with the opposition came into effect. The directors of both Companies have shown their wisdom in not raising freights or fares unduly, and also in fully supplying the wants of the line, and thus leaving no room temptingly open for an opposition. The trade between Hongkong and Canton is a splendid one, and as things look at present the above Company has a brilliant future before it.

"The Dock Companies ought to follow the lead of the Steam-boat Company and come to terms with each other. It is simply ridiculous that a Dock Company should be other than a splendid success in a port like Hongkong, where so much work (which ought to be of a remunerative character) is to be done. Opposition may please a few, but it injures the many. We are far from advocating a high scale of charges, but if ten per cent. were added to the present scale Hongkong would still be one of the cheapest places in the world to get work done and the

shareholders would get what they are entitled to, a fair return for their money.

"We hope that when we next devote a column to the local companies we will be able to report upon them as favourably as we are enabled to on the present occasion. Hongkong may well be proud of the local companies, and we commend to one and all of them the trite adage, 'stick together and help one another.'"

The following is a translation from the *Shokio Shimpō*, taken from the columns of the *Hiogo News* :—

"COTTON YARN :—There have been few arrivals of Awaji cotton yarn, and stocks are accordingly light. No transactions of importance have taken place, and quotations remain steady.

"WAX :—Holders of raw are anxious to effect sales, but purchasers are keeping back for a fall in prices, which they expect the necessities of holders will compel them to grant towards the end of the year.

"RAW COTTON :—Owing to the scarcity of money large quantities are being forced upon the market, and prices are therefore going down. The farmers do not much like selling at present quotations, but the necessities of many leave no alternative, as the land-tax will shortly fall due. Dealers are not eager to buy, expecting a further decrease in price, and alterations in the market may be looked for.

"FABRICS :—Black Cotton Velvets are dear, in consequence of the small quantity in stock. Turkey red Cambrics are firm at former quotations, and are saleable, although heavy stocks are held. Mousselines de Line (Crapes) have a downward tendency. Mousselines de Line (Itajime) is held in small quantity and fetches full prices. Victoria Lawn is unsaleable, being unsuitable for winter wear. Grey Shirtings are largely held, but few sales are effected, owing to the high rate of exchange. The stock of Cotton Satins is light.

"In consequence of the land-tax being shortly payable, the farmers are beginning to send the rice of both the old and new crop to market. Purchasers are holding off and quotations are going down. Business in this cereal may be said to be at a standstill at present.

"IRON :—Native Iron has a downward tendency. Holders are not anxious to sell, and there are but few buyers. Transactions have therefore been inconsiderable. Foreign Iron is firm, but unsaleable at quotations. We anticipate a change shortly.

"KEROSENE OIL :—No change to report. Stocks in Kobe are heavy, and sales are taking place.

"MONEY MARKET :—Interest has fallen to seven mon, and the market may be considered restored. The improvement is said to be caused by the payment of the interest on the Government bonds, and the redemption of a number of these obligations. In addition to which the merchants are getting rid of their goods, and thus decreasing the sums on which they were paying interest.

"KOBE :—There has been no change worthy of mention in the export trade. Goods most saleable at present are crude camphor, tobacco, rags, awabi shells, and bamboo ware. The fall in the value of dollars has made foreigners disinclined to purchase at present; they appear to be waiting for a rise in specie. Camphor is quoted at 33 yen per picul, tobacco (Owari) 10.50 yen, rags 1.50 yen to 3.50, shells 3.00 yen to 12.00 per picul, refined wax 26 yen. Imported goods are selling in small quantities, and prices generally have a downward tendency. The foreign merchants are requiring purchasers to take delivery of goods already contracted for, as the end of the year is approaching. Money is scarce, but daily interest has fallen to six or seven mon."

In their commercial report, dated the 27th November, Messrs Behre & Co. thus remark on the Saigon rice market :—"The business done during the month has been a very small one, in the beginning on account of the scarcity of old grain already recorded in our last circular, and latterly consequent upon discouraging reports from all consuming markets, especially from Java. While the old crop may be considered exhausted, new rice has begun to come to market by small lots, daily increasing, and dealers under the circumstances have already considerably lowered their pretensions, especially for forward delivery. As

yet, however, prices do not admit of business, small shipments to Singapore excepted, and apparently we may look forward to a further decline. Quotations are:—Best average quality of the season, 10 to 15 per cent. paddy, for immediate delivery, \$1.69 per picul in gunnies, including duty=5/7½ per cwt. f.o.b. Best average quality of the season, 10 to 15 per cent. paddy, for delivery in a fortnight, \$1.62 per picul in gunnies, including duty=5/5 per cwt. f.o.b. Best average quality of the season, 15 per cent. paddy, for delivery in two months, \$1.53 per picul in gunnies, including duty=5/1 per cwt. f.o.b. Mill dressed white No. 1 round, \$2.55 per picul in gunnies, including duty=8/9 per cwt. f.o.b. Mill dressed white No. 2 round, \$2.22 per picul in gunnies, including duty=7/4½ per cwt. f.o.b."

The *Rooski Courier*, received from Moscow by the *London Globe* on the 29th October, contains the following news from Kuldja:—"The Chinese continue to arrive at the frontier camps from the interior, and the conscription among the Calmucks and Kirghiz proceeds without ceasing. The headquarters are established at Djinkho, not far from the Russian border. The Russian troops have been dispersed among the various towns of the province of Kuldja, hostilities not being considered imminent, in spite of the continuance of the Chinese war preparations. The troops do not like the idea of remaining inactive for a prolonged period in Kuldja. It seems probable that they will be kept in winter quarters in towns until the spring, when they will be removed to the frontier again to resist the Chinese invasion. The Chinese commander-in-chief is stated to have said at a review that he meant to march against Kuldja from Djinkho as soon as his plans were complete; once he crossed the border, he would enter Kuldja dead or alive. An alarmist spirit prevails in Russian military circles, but the report of the Russian consul Shismareff, at Kashgar, is understood to be reassuring. The Government has liberated the Chinese convoy seized the other day near Fort Bakhta for violating Russian territory."

Mr. Labouchere, writing in *Truth*, says:—"I see in the newspapers that an important Chinese functionary is about to visit several countries to arrange details respecting the advent of coolies. I would suggest to this Oriental to pay us a visit, and forthwith to take measures to send over to us a few thousands of his countrymen as domestic servants. As it is, it is almost impossible to procure good ones."

From the *Royal Geographical Society's Proceedings*, we republish the following:—"Some interesting information regarding Maucka Cove, on the west coast of this island, has been recently communicated to the Hydrographical Office by Mr. G. C. Anderson, commanding the steamship *Appin*. Maucka Cove (lat. 47° 3' N., long. 142° 6' E.) is the headquarters of a company which has acquired from the Russian Government the right to collect along the sea-coast, seaweed, bêche-de-mer, fish, &c., for a period of ten years. The Cove is about two cables in length east and west, by one cable in breadth, and is said to be the safest anchorage in this part of the island. The population consists of three Europeans, a small guard of seven Russian soldiers, and about 700 coolies, consisting of Ainos, Koreans, and Chinese. The Ainos are praised as excellent hunters and as a quiet, goodnatured, hard race. The climate is fine but cold, the summer temperature not exceeding 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and falling at times to 24 degrees below zero in winter. Fine weather prevails from May to the autumnal equinox, when it breaks up. In June and July dense fogs prevail, with occasional strong east and south-east winds, which bring rain from the hills; during these months there is often a clear belt along the coast, free from fogs, extending four or five miles off shore. There is an abundance of fine timber in the valleys—yellow pine, cedar, spruce, ash, oak, and spars of any size can be obtained. Coal crops out at out a mile inland from the Cove, and indications of iron have also been noticed. Bears, hares, grouse, and, in winter, sables and fine foxes are plentiful, and fish—herring, cod, salmon, trout, and flounders—is abundant. Communication with the east coast of the island is kept up by means of dog-sledges, which the Ainos are expert in driving. There are about a dozen trading-stations on

the west coasts, south of Maucka Cove, each of which has its mountain stream and settlement of Koreans and Ainos, who work for European traders."

The following were the current rates of freight for vessels on the berth at home on the departure of the last mail, October 29th:—Per Conference steamer.—To Hongkong, £1 10s. weight, and £2 measurement: to Shanghai £1 10s. weight, and £2 measurement: to Hankow or Nagasaki, £2 0s. weight, and £2 10s. measurement; and to Yokohama, £1 15s. weight, and £2 5s. measurement. For China and Japan Shippers' Association:—To China, £1 15s. weight or measurement; to Yokohama, £1 15s. weight, £1 17s. 6d. measurement; to Hiogo, £1 15s. weight, £1 17s. 6d. measurement. Per sailing vessels.—To Hongkong, £1 7s. 6d. weight, £1 5s. measurement; to Shanghai, £1 7s. 6d. weight, £1 measurement; and to Yokohama, £1 12s. 6d. weight and £1 5s. measurement. The current quotations for coal were as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel.—To Hongkong, £25; to Shanghai, £31; to Bangkok, £24; to Yokohama, £26. From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama, 27s.; to Shanghai, 28s.; to Hongkong, 24s. From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hongkong, 22s.; to Shanghai, 26s.

In an American paper we find the following account of a steamboat of novel construction which has just been finished at San Francisco. She is destined to ply between that city and the Eel River Valley. The requirement was that of a staunch sea-boat, which would yet be of light draught, so as to cross the river-bar. The vessel will register 260 tons, and when loaded with 300 tons she will draw only 7 feet of water. She is flat-bottomed, but has a tapering bow and stem, and graceful lines. The chief peculiarity consists in the arrangement of the two propellers. Instead of projecting from either quarter on either side of a single rudder there are two rudders, and each propeller is arranged with respect to its corresponding rudder, just as if there were only one propeller. There are, in reality, three keels, the centre one curving up at the stem, following the line of the vessel. Those on either side are 12 feet or 15 feet apart, and run right out beneath the stern, where there are two stern posts, and two rudders. The wide space between the propeller-keels gives free access to the water, so that each propeller will act as well as if alone. The pitch of the blades is set opposite. One may be backed while the other moves ahead, and the boat can thus be turned in her own length. The two keels under the stern will serve to protect the propeller if the boat grounds.

According to the *Economist*, "A congress is now sitting in Paris with the object of creating an international parcels Union. It is presided over by M. Cochery, the French Director of Posts and Telegraphs. The discussion in the congress opened on a proposal to charge a uniform rate for all parcels weighing not more than three pounds, which would be the maximum weight accepted, and the charge suggested was 50 centimes for each of the countries through which the parcel would pass in transit. Such a service would be a great convenience to trade, but it presents many practical difficulties. The French railway companies are bound to carry the mails free of charge, but they would not consent to add a gratuitous parcels service for the State in place of their own present service, and if the charge of 50 centimes were divided between the State and one or more railway companies, the share of each would be so small as to be scarcely remunerative. The French Government at present imposes a stamp of 36 centimes on the *recipissé* or carriage letter which accompanies each parcel, and in addition a statistical tax of 10 centimes at the frontier, which would necessarily have to be abandoned, or nothing would be left for the carriage, but the surplus in the revenue would permit that sacrifice even if extended to all inland parcels, on which the tax could not consistently be maintained after it was abolished for foreign parcels. The congress has provisionally adopted the proposed rate of 50 centimes, but has left open the question of permitting a delivery charge at destination. The maximum weight has been raised from six to ten pounds."

## ECCLESIASTIC AND MISSIONARY NOTES.

CONVENTION OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—Mr. Atkinson writing from Kobe, July 27, says:—

One fresh item of news is the fact that at the July communion eight adults were baptized and received into the church at Imabari, Shikoku. Mr. Ise was in Kobe recently, and said that his congregation now numbers a couple of hundred. He is very much encouraged.

Another item is concerning the second general convention of the native Protestant Christians of Japan. The first was held two years ago in Tokio. The second was to have been in Osaka last year, but was postponed because of cholera. It was decided at the meeting that the convention be held once in three years, rather than every year. The next meeting is appointed for Yokohama.

The Episcopalians were not officially represented in the convention. When the meeting was in Tokio, I am told, Dr. Williams, the American Episcopal Bishop, forbade the converts of his church to attend.

Most of the meetings were held in the girls' school building connected with our mission. The number of representatives from Tokio and elsewhere was not large, because of the expense. The meetings were, however, very pleasant and eminently profitable. The usual audience was about three hundred. The meetings were all conducted by the Japanese. Only one foreigner—myself—took any part in the addresses, and he did so because the one to speak on the particular subject had not come; hence, at a little later than the eleventh hour, he was asked to speak on the subject of Family Government.

The addresses had all been carefully prepared before the meeting, and hence were not wandering harangues. I cannot remember all the subjects discussed; but 'Evangelizing Work,' 'The Style of Language to be used in Preaching and in Writing,' 'Christian Fellowship and Unity,' 'Education of Girls,' 'Family Government,' were of the number. One of the speakers on evangelizing work laid considerable emphasis on the supposed fact that the conflict of Christianity in Japan is not to be with Shintoism, Buddhism, Confucianism, but with the atheistic evolutionism and infidelity of Europe and America, such as are now taking root in the minds of the educated in the land. Hence, while emphasizing thorough study of the Scriptures, he laid great weight on the importance of all preachers of the gospel being well up in scientific knowledge.

Half of one day was largely occupied in providing a committee to present a petition to government asking for liberty to bury the Christian dead with Christian rites, without let or hindrance from the Buddhist priests, who now have the monopoly of burying the dead. In the open ports there is no difficulty, but in the interior the priests are in many places less accommodating. They can perform all their rites over the Christian dead, if they choose to do so. Many are intimidated by the priests by the threat that they will leave them unburied if they adopt Christianity. The convention voted to petition government on the matter, and appointed a committee to prepare and present the petition. Nothing can be predicated concerning the result.—*Missionary Herald.*

THE FERMENT IN JAPAN.—The report of the Kobe station for the past year dwells upon the restless activity which characterizes the whole population at the present time.

The nation is living in a great ferment. Intellectual activity is yearly on the increase. Frequent change in almost every matter is the rule. As some say, 'there is nothing fixed in Japan but change.' The advocates of people's rights and popular representation in the councils of the nation are active and indefatigable in their endeavors to carry their point. Their missionaries are to be found in almost every city and town in the empire. A petition just presented by them to the throne has been rejected. This will but tend to increase their activity and energy. Few, if any, of the leaders care one iota for Christianity, though many of them possess Christian books, and know something of what Christianity is. They care but little about the people becoming right or righteous; they want 'rights,' powers, influence in the governing of the land. They do not intend to cease from their activity until they have accomplished their object. They raise money; they send out lecturers, publish newspapers and books; organize societies; hold general assemblies, and exercise all their ingenuity and strength in devising schemes for the furtherance and carrying out of their object.

As we contemplate their earnestness and activity, the conviction grows strong in our souls that we must not be one whit behind them in fertility of resource, in activity and energy, in carrying on our nobler and holier work. The Kobe station is ambitious to have at the earliest possible day a preacher, a colporteur-evangelist, and a Bible-woman, in every city and town in all the length and breadth of its field. The time to set these agencies to work is now. One of Tom Paine's infidel works has been translated into the language, and other infidel, materialistic, and atheistic works are finding their way into the land through books, newspapers, and travellers returning from America and Europe. Our warfare is to be against heathenism and American and European infidelity combined. We need to

occupy the ground at the earliest possible moment with forces adequate to the needs. Ten years of work now will be worth fifty by and by. This will take money, and more money than the Japanese Christians have in their possession; but we believe that our God has treasures laid up in America as well as in Japan; that He from ancient times has prepared for this need, even as he stored up the coal in the earth long ages ago for use at the present day.

Our prayer is that wisdom and grace and energy may be given to us, as a station, to do that which God and the American churches would have us to do.—*Idem.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is known throughout Great Britain and the East as a statesman who has had much to do with the government of India, having been recently Governor of the Bombay Presidency. He has, within a few months, made several addresses in various parts of England, on missions in the East. In one of these addresses, at Birmingham, June 22, before an auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society, he dwelt upon the substantial progress in the work of Christianizing India, upon the good character of the converts, and the fidelity and ability of the missionaries. After referring to the testimony of eminent officials who could speak for all parts of India, such men as Lord Lawrence, Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Napier, Sir Donald McLeod, and others who have spoken in the most emphatic terms of the good work done by the missionaries, he gave his own testimony concerning facts that had fallen under his personal observation. In addressing the constituents of the Church Missionary Society, he naturally mentioned those who were laboring in connection with that organization, but his evidence includes the missionaries of all Boards. We have room for only a portion of this valuable address:—

"I have so far been speaking of the evidence of others. I will now give you my own testimony. I will first tell you the extent of my personal knowledge. I have governed 105 millions of the inhabitants of India, and I have been concerned with 85 millions more in my official capacity. I do not say this as something to boast of, but merely state a fact,—an accident if you will,—for I went where I was ordered, and did what I was told. I have had official connection with 190 millions out of the 200 millions of British India. The odd ten millions belong to the provinces of Oude, with which I have had no official connection. I have thus had acquaintance with, or have been authentically informed regarding, nearly all the missionaries of all the societies laboring in India within the last thirty years, from the banks of the Irrawaddy in Burmah, to Peshawar on the Afghan frontier, and Kurrachee, near the mouth of the Indus, from Cashmere in the Himalayas to the southern peninsula near Cape Comorin; and among those missionaries I will mention the names of W. Smith and Leupolt, in the Northwest Provinces; Welland, Weitbrecht, and Stuart, in Bengal; Clark and P'ander in the Punjab, Squires in Bombay, Bishops Sargent and Caldwell in Tinnevely, Bishop Speechly in Travancore, and last, but by no means least, Bishop French of Lahore.

"And what is my testimony regarding these men? They are most efficient as pastors of their native flocks, and as evangelists in preaching in cities and villages, from one end of India to the other. In the work of converting the heathen to the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion, they show great learning in all that relates to the native religions and to the caste system. They often evince appreciative thought in dealing with educated natives. As schoolmasters in their numerous educational institutions they are most able and effective; and although the educational establishments of the state in India are highly organized, the missionaries are esteemed, on the whole, to be the best class of schoolmasters in India. Again, in Oriental literature they are distinguished as scholars and authors and lexicographers, and have done much to spread the fame of British culture among the nations of the East. In all cases of oppression—and despite the general excellence of our rule in India, such cases do sometimes arise—they are found to be the friends of the oppressed; whenever native rights are infringed or threatened, they always stand forth as vindicators of the injured ones, and as advocates of the voiceless millions; and so they exert a salutary influence on the servants of government. In my official capacity I always listened with deference to their representations on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the natives. They are, moreover, most useful by their writings, speeches, and preaching, in enlightening and forming public opinion in India. They are, too, the active and energetic friends of the native in all times of danger and emergency. When pestilence, the unseen enemy, is abroad,—when famine has smitten down millions,—they have been ever present as ministering angels. They have themselves helped the suffering, and have encouraged those who organized the administration of relief. The excellence and purity of their lives shed a blessed light on the neighborhood wherever they dwell. Their wives, daughters, and sisters are zealous in co-operation, are foremost in promoting all beneficent works, and are the fair harbinger of enlightenment and of civilization. Although, of the missionaries, many are men of great talent, which would have won them distinction in the walks of secular life, they are nevertheless found living on the barest

modicum of salary on which an educated man can subsist, without hope of honor or of further reward. They do this from loyalty to the Master whom they serve, and love for that society which you support. They have to bear all, and more than all, the ordinary trials incident to foreign service. They do not proceed to England on furlough, unless forced by sickness, and they have no pension to look forward to until they are placed on the list of the sick and disabled. Often there has been mortality among them, and no men have shown better to the heathen and to their English brethren how a Christian ought to die. And what is its result? It conduces to our national fame, and adds stability to the British rule in India. The natives are too apt to think of us as incited by national aggrandizement, by political extension, by diplomatic success, by military ambition. These adverse thoughts of theirs are no doubt mitigated by the justice of our laws, by our State education, by the spread of our medical science, by our sanitary arrangements, and, above all, by our efforts to mitigate or avert famine. But, beyond all these, I am bound to mention the effects of the example of the life and of the conduct of the Christian missionaries."—*Idem*.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

##### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

On Sunday last, according to a native contemporary, the three Prime Ministers gave an official banquet at the Enriokwan, to all the local governors who have recently arrived in Tokio.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that the 10th instant, being the 7th day after the death of the late Mr. Sameshima, Minister to France, his younger brother Mr. Takenosuke, now living at Shiba, invited the Privy Councillors, Senators and other Officials, and the Foreign Representatives to his residence. The usual religious ceremony was performed, followed by an entertainment.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* it was formerly rumoured that the Local Governors' assembly would be held in January next, but there is now no chance of this happening.

A theatrical performance is to be given at the Awoyama palace, about the 25th or 26th instant, in connection with the termination of the present year.

We notice in another paper that Mr. Ishie, Superintendent of the Board of Construction and Secretary for Home Affairs, left for the new agricultural farm of Inawashiro, in the Fukushima prefecture, Monday. He will also inspect the construction of the Nobiru harbour, and of the roads and bridges in the Yamagata prefecture on his way back, and afterwards will return to the capital.

"An official belonging to the United States Legation," says the *Mainichi Shinbun*, "visited the branch office of the Colonization Department, on the 10th instant desiring to have an interview with His Excellency General Kuroda, Chief of the Department, but as the latter was absent from his office at a meeting of Cabinet, the official visited the General's private residence at 4 p.m. where a long interview was held."

The new penal code is to be put in force, according to a native paper, between January and July next. Positions for the new courts are to be selected very early next year, for which purpose a committee is shortly to be appointed.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that His Majesty, acceding to the request of His Excellency Junior Prime Minister Iwakura, will visit the Fukiage Park next Sunday, on the occasion of some horse races, conducted by the nobility, being held.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa Takehito (the younger) accompanied by the young Princess to whom he was recently married, visited the palace at 10 a.m. on Monday last, when they were presented in audience with their Majesty the Emperor and the Empress, and were entertained at tiffin. Later on the Prince and the Princess went to the Awoyama palace, where they were received by Her Majesty the Empress Dowager.

We read in the *Mainichi Shinbun* that His Excellency Junior Prime Minister, Iwakura has excused himself from attending the meetings of the Cabinet, since Monday last, on the plea of ill-health.

His Excellency Yoshii, Assistant Minister of Public Works, left Osaka for Kioto on the 8th instant, and will return to Tokio overland.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress will shortly visit His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, at his own residence.

Her Majesty the Empress intends to visit the Female Normal school, in a few days.

The same authority says that it has been privately decided that the construction of the new Imperial Palace is to be commenced in the middle of February next. The carpenters are to be summoned from different cities and prefectures, and between five hundred and one thousand men are to be employed daily.

A native journal says that it is currently rumoured that His Excellency General Ida, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna is to be temporarily recalled early next year.

We notice in the same paper that Mr. Murota, the Japanese Vice Consul in San Francisco, is shortly to return home.

We learn from the *Hochi Shinbun* that the Chinese Minister intends to entertain the newly arrived French Minister, at the Seiyoken Hotel, in the Uyeno Park, on Saturday next.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* is responsible for the following:—"When His Excellency Junior Prime Minister Iwakura was passing along Akasaka in a carriage two or three days ago as usual, a man dressed in *haori* (a Japanese overcoat) and *hakama* (loose skirts) came running along and in spite of the driver's attempts to stop him succeeded in approaching the carriage, into which he threw a paper, and then made good his escape. We wonder what could have been the nature of the document."

The *Choya Shinbun* publishes a rumour that the number of officials who are to be dismissed from their offices, on account of the new economy in Government Departments, has been fixed at fifteen hundred, and they will be discharged next month.

The same paper says that when the Police Bureau hereafter undertake any new buildings which cost under a hundred yen, they are to employ the prisoners under sentence of penal servitude to do the work.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that the Governors of cities and prefectures who are now in Tokio, held a meeting in the Home Department, on Thursday last.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that His Excellency Nagaoka, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Japan, was presented in audience with His Majesty the King of Belgium on the afternoon of the 13th of October last, on which occasion he presented his credentials from the Japanese Emperor.

##### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

We notice in a local paper that Admiral Nakamura, the new Administrator of the Eastern Admiralty office, paid an official visit to the German corvette *Vinceta* on the 10th instant.

A native paper says that the Military Code will be issued about the 25th or 26th instant.

A Military inspection of the troops stationed at the different garrisons in the country is to be completed in course of the present month, after which the Commanding Officers of all the garrisons are to be summoned to the War Department.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that the three Military Inspectors, Generals Tani, Miyoshi, and Miura, who recently visited the various garrisons on tours of inspection, have returned and are shortly to be presented in audience with His Majesty the Emperor, in order to report to him the state of the different garrisons.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the Pilot Bureau of the Naval Department is about to take soundings and make a survey of the sea round Hakodate.

Another paper states that the construction of the new forts at Kaonsaki, in the province of Sagami, is shortly to be commenced, and a detachment of artillery is consequently to be stationed in the Kamoi village.

We notice in the *Mainichi Shinbun* that His Majesty leaving the Palace at 9.30 A.M. the day before yesterday, visited the Fukiage park and witnessed some field manoeuvres of troops belonging to the Imperial Guard.

His Majesty will visit the Military Academy at Ichigaya on the 24th instant, to attend the ceremonial distribution of diplomas to those cadets who have passed their final examination.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"As we have mentioned before, the Italian carton merchants all left for home by the mail steamer of the 8th instant. The steamer took 180,495 cards, and when this number is added to that already exported (which amounts to 284,914 cards) the total will be 465,409. Moreover, a number of cards were exported direct by the Japanese, although they make a trifling amount when compared with the rest.

The same paper writes:—"Since the Northern Shipping Company has been established, the harbour town of Fushiki, in the province of Echizen, is gradually becoming more and more prosperous, and many of the Kanazawa merchants intend removing to the said place before winter. Kanazawa was once a prosperous castle-town, the seat of residence of Prince Maida, who had an annual revenue of one million koku, at the time of the feudal system. It was so well to do that it attracted the wealth of all the three provinces of Kaga, Noto, and Etchimo; now, however, Fushiki has become the commercial centre of these three provinces, and it is therefore probably wise for the experienced traders of Kanazawa to remove thereto."

Another native paper states that the Storrum Company of Kobe have exported direct 13,000 hand punkahs, 38,000 fans, and 8,000 umbrellas to New York.

In the Okinawa prefecture (Loochoo), an Industrial Company is to be established at Naffa, according to a native paper, and two members of the committee for industrial purposes are to be stationed on each of the thirty seven islands composing the said prefecture. A great meeting is to be held twice a year at the head office of the said company, for the purpose encouraging industries, to conduct commercial transactions with Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Bakuwan (Shimonoseki), Hakata, Kagoshima, &c."

The *Kobe Shimpō* states as follows:—"In consequence of the scarcity of paper money in Osaka, all the bankers in that city entered into an agreement, on the 4th instant, not to lend paper money even on the security of specie. Consequently the holders of specie were put to great difficulties, and have sent their specie to the Specie Bank in Kobe, from which they borrow paper money in return."

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—"The works at the Kamaishi iron mine are gradually being put in working order, and refined iron of four different kinds, has been sent to the Agricultural Bureau. On being remelted its quality was found to be as good as that of imported iron, and very suitable for making machinery and tools. 25,000 kwanme of this article has been just ordered. Heretofore, almost all the Iron Works used to import iron from England, but it is a matter of much congratulation that they can in future depend upon native produce."

The *Akebono Shinbun* says that owing to the dry weather in the province of Yamato the rice harvest is very bad, and is greatly below that of past years. In most successful places, two koku and five to of rice can scarcely be raised per tan, and in worse places barely one koku per tan can be obtained.

The *Choya Shinbun* is responsible for the following:—"The Asakawa copper mine, in the prefecture of Akita, which was in the possession of the Ono Company in the year 1874, and was handed over to the Public Works Department by the Finance Department since the bankruptcy of the said Company, was afterwards sold to Sagawa Yasugori, a resident, who contrived to carry on the work with only three hundred men, with the greatest success. Good seams have been discovered and the mine has become so flourishing that more than 2,600 men are now engaged at work, and it is now considered to be one of the best mines in the whole country."

Writing on the carton trade, the *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—"As our merchants have been directing their most careful attention toward the carton trade, it has been unexpectedly prosperous this year. At first, a large number of cards were

exported, at the rate between \$2.00 and \$1.80 or \$1.90 per card. Later it declined slightly to about \$1.00 and \$1.25, after which a further fall occurred, rates being about \$1.00 and \$0.80 per card. The stock at present unsold is said to be about one-sixth of the cards brought into Yokohama. The price does not however fall much, notwithstanding the close of the carton trade; this is owing to the diligent labour of our merchants. On the other hand, the foreign merchants intend to export by the last ship of the season and are buying cards at prices between 30 and 40 cents. At any rate, our merchants have succeeded on the whole this year, and it is a matter of great congratulation that of our wholesale dealers not a single one has had to close or discontinue business, or to run away as has frequently happened before. The following is an accurate return of the export of cartons for the last seventeen years, commencing from 1864.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1864.....	450,000 cards.	1873.....	1,450,000 cards.
1865.....	3,000,000 "	1874.....	1,300,000 "
1866.....	1,500,000 "	1875.....	1,750,000 "
1867.....	950,000 "	1876.....	1,060,000 "
1868.....	2,400,000 "	1877.....	1,160,000 "
1869.....	1,400,000 "	1878.....	920,000 "
1870.....	1,300,000 "	1879.....	810,000 "
1871.....	1,350,000 "	1880 <sup>a</sup> .....	520,000 "
1872.....	1,250,000 "	<sup>a</sup> Up to the 15th of December."	

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that a new political lecturing association has been formed in Yokohama, under the name of the Kenyu-sha. Over one hundred members have been enrolled, and on the 8th instant, its organization received official recognition from the police authorities. The society held its first meeting on Monday, last at the Sagamiya Restaurant, in Hagoromo-cho.

The *Hochi Shinbun* informs us that the Sydney Government recently sent gold, silver, and copper medals to the Japanese Government, for distribution among the successful competitors from Japan who took part in the exhibition.

A native journal states that a fire broke out at Kushincho, Osaka, on the night of the 9th instant, and destroyed over 150 houses. The fire was extinguished after burning about four hours.

One of the native journals informs its readers that a very large wrestling match will take place at Riogoku; the contest commences on the 2nd proximo.

The same paper announces that the Shintomiza Theatre will be re-opened on the 7th of next month.

We see that, according to the *Hochi Shinbun*, the medals to be awarded to successful competitors at the next National Exhibition, to be held in 1881, will be made of silver and gold. Those awarded at the time of the Exhibition of 1877, were only copper.

Mr. Nakamura, the editor of the *Kiochiu Shimpō*, has been imprisoned for seven months and fined one hundred yen for having written libellously against the Cabinet.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—"A lecture was held recently by the Senyusha society at Tounomachi, in the town of Karatsu in the Nagasaki prefecture, and attended by about two or three thousand people. When one of the lecturers, in the course of his remarks said "Privy Councillor Okubo" the policemen in attendance rose and said "the speech of this lecturer, being injurious to the peace of the country must be stopped at once." A warm discussion was commenced between the lecturer and the police. The latter being unable to give specific reasons retired from the meeting without taking farther steps, but shortly returned with six or seven constables, and shouted loudly from outside, "stop the lecture at once!" Many of the audience came out from the place in great confusion and seized the policemen, and took away their lanterns and knocked down the officers, abusing them roundly. The police made good their retreat, and those who had assaulted them called out "If the police return we will drive them off again: we will mount guard now, so continue the lecture at once: if it is in violation of the Public Meeting Regulations, we will take our punishment." Great excitement prevailed for some time, but the meeting eventually dispersed quietly.

The streets between the Yorozyo-bashi (Megane-bashi) and Hirokoji, Ueno, Tokio, are, as we notice in a native paper, to be lighted with gas on and after the 31st instant.

Mr. Ikeda, the editor of the *Shichi-shichi Zappo* (a weekly periodical published in Kobe under the auspices of a Christian society) has been imprisoned for two months and fined 20 yen for having libelled both the policy and the laws of the Government. Mr. Fukui, the proprietor and publisher of the above mentioned periodical, received the same sentence.

A competitive exhibition of timber from all parts of the country is to be held in the office of the Board of the Forests and Woods Department next year.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following paragraph: "A stout looking man, dressed like a *shizoku*, was found concealing himself in a dark place on the premises of His Excellency Privy Councillor Okuma sometime after 12 o'clock on Tuesday night; he was at once arrested, and handed over to the police, who took him to the Third Section of the Police Department, where he is now awaiting trial. Judging from his general appearance and apparel he could not have been a robber. If he was an applicant for the establishment of a National Assembly, there was no necessity to act in such a secret manner. Is it likely that he wished to assassinate one of the servants?"

The same paper states that the port of Niigata was visited by a severe whirlwind at about 6 p.m. on the 5th instant, which lasted for two hours, commencing from the N. W. Many residents in the town have suffered damage, amongst whom, Kojima Jiroshichi, of Inarimachi, had his dwelling house and warehouse blown down, but fortunately, with the exception of a little child being injured, no one was hurt.

The "Land and Sea Transportation Company" at Tsuruga in Echizen, having subscribed the sum of ten thousand yen towards the expenses for the construction of a road leading from Tsuruga harbour to Shiotsu-hama mura, in O-omi, were rewarded on the 7th instant with three silver cups, by the authorities.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 12th December, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,361.19
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,342.30

Total..... Yen 9,703.49

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,454.04
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,317.35

Total..... Yen 8,771.39

Miles open 18.

##### KOBE AND OOTZU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 5th December, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 14,323.01
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 3,429.97

Total ..... Yen 17,752.98

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 10,794.82
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,282.92

Total ..... Yen 13,077.74

Miles open 47.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 12th December, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 12,913.89
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,964.77

Total..... Yen 15,878.66

Miles open 53.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 10,821.67
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,577.54

Total..... Yen 13,399.21

Miles open 47

#### AUTUMN LEAVES.

(From the Japanese of Satomi.)

O Spring-time sweet with breath of balm,  
And bright with skies of golden calm,  
Thou'rt wondrous fair, and yet in grace,  
The summer holds an equal place,  
With flowers uplifting everywhere  
Their full-blown beauty to the air,  
With thick'ning leafage glossy-green,  
Flecked with the sunbeam's vivid sheen,—

But in the summer's pathway soon,  
Behold the clear-orbed Autumn moon  
With glorious over-flow of light—  
Then soft the winter's drifted white  
Comes when the rustling groves are sear,  
To round the beauty of the year.  
Each season brings its garnered sweets  
To ev'ry human heart that beats.

But rising 'mid these changeeful scenes,  
Before my vision intervenes  
Great hills on greater hills upreared,  
Round which the crystal heavens are sphered.  
They spread their folds of rich brocade,  
In autumn sun to bleach and fade,  
While mingled colors flame beneath  
And vie in splendor o'er the heath,—  
Each glowing tint doth seem to cry—  
"Lean down and look at me, O sky!"

The slender sapling, giant tall,  
Each hath its beauty great or small;  
And if from light of amethyst,  
A sudden cloud distil its mist  
Fretted with sunbeam's sudden light,  
And sift thro' meshes dark and bright,  
Of boughs that twine and intertwine,  
Then all alike, transfigured, shine;  
And all the fairer seem to me,  
The rainy fringes on each tree.

In vain endeavor to be seen,  
The changeless Pine its needles green,  
Thrusts mid the wealth of Maple leaves,  
Buried in brightness, it receives.  
Where cedars stand in stately grace,  
The emerald dusk is changed apace,  
And, 'twixt the skyward climbing stems,  
Glitters like many-tinted gems;  
While yonder leafage leaning low,  
Has dyed the river's rippling flow,—

And thus its curving edges seem—  
With rim of scarlet lights a-gleam,  
And where its darkling eddies gleam,  
It whirls in rings of ruddy foam;  
And lo! down-leaping thro' the day,  
The cataract turns its wreath of spray  
From snowy pearls to jewels red,  
Lit by the flaming leaves o'erhead.  
Yea, all the scene o'er hill and lee  
And tinted waters winding free,  
Seems fairest of the scenes that be!

F. B. H.

Tokio, 13th December, 1880.

#### PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, October 23rd, 1880.

The Government is plucking up heart of grace: it is resolved to show no quarter either to Communists or Pornographers. Felix Pyat was one of the bright particular, but shooting, stars of the Commune, who acted upon two dodges, to set dopes to rebel, and to flee himself for safety when the fighting became dangerously near. Amnestied, but hardened in political iniquity.

ty, the first act Pyat indulged in on entering Paris as a white-washed citizen, was to found a journal, the *Commune*, and to bespatter all those who struggled to secure the amnesty. Gambetta was his Turk's head. But he had a quarrel of nearly seventy years standing with kings, popes, and kaisers, so he ruled, it was lawful to pot at these, whenever any self-imagined Brutus, Harmodius, or Aristogiton had the chance. To rid the world of monarchs, or even republican chiefs who took too much upon themselves, was not only equivalent to the twelve labors of Hercules, but merited a niche in the Pantheon by a grateful country. It is thus that Pyat organised a half-penny subscription to present the convict Berezowski with a double-barrelled pistol of honor, for missing those men of mark—Napoleon III. and the present Czar. The Court has condemned Pyat to two years imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 fr. for his atrocious doctrine of "killing, no murder." The offence is more important in this respect, that it will re-act on the press-bill, in process of being manufactured into law. Pyat addressed a meeting of his friends on his martyrdom: his hair and beard are long and white: his eyes, restless and avoiding a steady exchange of looks; his expression, is that of melancholy and disappointment: his delivery is slow and cadaverous. About 1,500 persons, including women and children applauded his minute gun sentences, but no one displayed the slightest desire to prevent his going to prison. Over his head was the red flag, and suspended from a lustre, the chain worn by a communist in New Caledonia, and decorated with laurel leaves. Another orator, Gauthier, asserted France was only an annexe of Prussia and Russia; that a man once in possession of a musket, was guaranteed bread and liberty: that French youths were enrolled simply to be converted into barrack manure, and that kings deserved nothing more than the hospitality of a coffin. "Restore the commune," he exclaimed, "and in ten years there will not be a king in Europe"; indeed he might add, nor anything else. Children were then presented to shake hands with Pyat, before his disappearance for two years. *Requiescat in pace.*

The dispute between the State and the Church is no longer narrowed to the application of the Decrees, and the dispersion of the unauthorized religious orders. France, not the Republic, finds itself at grips with the spiritual powers, who resolutely refuse to obey the law. Instead of demanding permission to continue to exist, and that would not have been refused, save for the staff, the Jesuits—a militia at once political and aggressive,—the orders banded themselves to resist the authorities, to oppose the law, and so enter into antagonism with the constitution. No where does the nation display sympathy with such an attitude; on the contrary the population looks on with indifference, and approves the conduct of the government. There are episcopal appeals against the execution of the law, but not a pastoral, recommending the unauthorized corporations to bow to the Majesty of the Code. Bishops have shown the lamentable spectacle of excommunicating officials for doing their duty: they make common cause with the monks in open resistance, and the Capuchin and other orders are building up the entrance doors to their monasteries, after laying in provisions for a siege against the summons to disperse. There is something significant in the silence and the abstention of the masses of opinion in the quarrel, though no mistake, but that opinion is for the supremacy of the civil power. Another sign of the times is, that the first act of the Chamber of Deputies on reassembling, will be to decide whether the representatives for a department shall be elected *en bloc*, as hitherto, and known as the *system scrutin de liste*, or continue as at present, to divide a department into several districts, allocating one or more deputies to each, and so giving minorities and local bigwigs a chance. This point decided, the dissolution of the Chamber will follow in the course of five months, and it is at the ballot box, that the question of separation of Church and State must and will be settled. If a majority be returned, pledged not to vote the annual budget, 52 fr. millions, for the clergy, such will be done.

There are only two systems of government possible, that based on the sovereignty of the people, and next, the right divine of kings to govern wrong. The Bonapartists claim the mongrel, illogical system of combining both, hence why they

are a miserable wreck, holding public meetings to abuse, cudgel and bite each other, to call upon Prince Napoleon to abdicate his rights in favor of his sons, and who repays the impertinence with contempt and a snub. The radicals pursue their campaign for France abdicating her diplomatic standing in Europe, to retire under a tent, and surround the latter with a Chinese wall.

The first act of the great de Cissey scandal closed by that general and ex-war minister being deprived of his command of a Corps d'armée and placed on the retired list by the Minister of War, for a violation of discipline

The general has been roundly accused of conniving at these grave offences, and though invited to take an action to exculpate himself declines to do so. Not so the "Baroness:" she has arrived in Paris, and has instituted proceedings against her husband, for slander; against de Cissey, for throwing her overboard; and against certain journals, for defamation; she does not deny the soft impeachment of being a mistress, but to be in the pay of Germany—she, a native of Bavaria, though French by her marriage, is too much. She will come into court, and seeking justice, must have all her own past exhumed: she will have to explain, how, very poor before having the run of the documents of the War office, she became so suddenly rich, as to keep up a palatial residence, and to invest out of her "savings," a sum of 300,000 francs to purchase landed property; she will produce de Cissey's letters and notes from persons in high latitudes, and compel Marshal MacMahon to explain, why he called upon de Cissey to resign as Minister of War in 1876. The woman does not care how deeply she covers herself with mud—for those that are down need fear no fall, and she aims to bespatter right and left. She may count upon a full success. A court martial sitting with closed doors, is impossible now; the "Baroness" sets fire to the four corners of the terrible scandal: all that will burn will be burnt—for she so desires. She is renowned for her beautiful set of teeth—she is about demonstrating that she cannot be surpassed in their use. Her great wealth is invested in English stocks and American securities; as she has fallen out with Prussian and Russian diplomatists, she may administer to these during the trial, the pat of a tigress.

The aristocracy do not appear to be fortunate before the Criminal Courts: thus the Comte de Civry, who claims to be the illegitimate grandson of Geneva-Diamonds-Brunswick, has not succeeded on appeal, to be cleared of the charge of swindling his landlady. He has been sentenced to two months imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine—a reduction merely of his punishment. The "Duchess of Hamilton," has also had her condemnation reduced from 5 to 2 years imprisonment, and a fine of 50 francs—not a great deal, but much for an empty purse. Her real name is Mary Horsefall: she is the daughter of a Boulogne school-master and was married to a cobbler: she assumed the name of Hamilton, and forging a cheque in the duke's name was sentenced to seven years imprisonment at Maidstone; regaining her liberty, she set up in Paris as a Duchess, gave, in several first class hotels, superb dinner parties, defrauded tradesmen right and left, and whacked her servants when they demanded not their wages, but the cash loaned her. And all this on the strength of a return third-class ticket to London. Debtors must remember for their consolation, that where there is nothing, the King loses his rights.

Gloves have a strange eventful history; in the third century, a glutton named Pithyllus, never dined without gloves; this enabled him to seize before his fellow guests the hot meats with rapidity, and to prevent his tongue from being burned, he had it encased in a leather sheath. The origin of gloves is uncertain; however, in the eleventh century the nobles wore gloves highly ornamented with cameos, rubies, pearls and emeralds: the dignitaries of the Venetian republic wore gloves heavily embroidered with gold and pearls. Charlemagne was as famous for his splendid gloves as for his walnut wine; later, Italy and Spain introduced the fashion of wearing gloves, with subjects painted thereon like fans; in the 16th and following century, sovereigns accepted presents of gloves, which was more pacific, than picking one up when thrown down; Anne of Austria, whose lily white hand was celebrated, and caused Buckingham to fall madly in love with it, had a special messenger to go to Spain

and have her gloves specially manufactured. During the reign of Elizabeth, English gloves, woven in rose leaf patterns, were celebrated: they were manufactured in Rome by Frangipane, who, with another maker, Maddalena, exported them, perfumed.

Yachtsmen will have a great treat at the International regatta at Algiers; besides balls, races, dinners, etc., the officers are organising an extensive hunting excursion of lions; three tribes of Arabs are already employed driving in the kings and queens of the forests. Sportsmen have only to make their wills, and invoke the protection of H. Hubert.

Dennery, the first of contemporary dramatists, the successful author of the *Tro Orphans*, and his latest, now in course of representation—*Diana*, had, when to fame unknown, a play returned to him by a manager, to effect some changes. He returned the corrected sheets dedicated, "to M. X—, the expurger of wit," and had the original accepted, and brought out triumphantly, elsewhere.

M. Grévy has now a famous victory: he has beaten M. Bethmont at Chess: he is superior to Prince Gortschakoff at billiards, and can knock over more rabbits than Meissonier.

A drowned man has been picked out of the Seine; round his neck was a bottle of rum; attached to his feet a travelling bag, and from his coat breast button a purse, to "pay his funeral in this, and his way in the other world. "Crime or suicide?"

#### ITEMS FROM THE NATIVE PAPERS.

A return recently furnished to the Government shews that there are 45,830 temples belonging to the same sect of the Buddhist religion as the East and West Honganji at Kioto.

Mr. Tatenō, governor of Osaka Fu, leaves Yokohama for Osaka on the 13th instant.

According to a recent return, the population of the city of Osaka and the seven districts comprised in the Fu, numbers 620,471.

There has been a great increase lately in the number of cases tried at the Osaka Joto Saibansho. An average of twenty fresh suits are entered daily.

The naval officers entrusted with the survey of the coast of Corea have returned to Japan.

In a certain prefecture lying to the south of Osaka (query, Sakai?) the District Assembly was held recently. At 6 p.m., on the 30th ultimo, the district officer ordered the members to attend at his office at once. They obeyed, and he then informed them, in a peremptory manner, that it was not proper for the decisions of the Assembly to be delayed by long discussions, and therefore they must settle the matters submitted to them that evening, and in that office. The president replied it was not legal to discuss measures in the office, but that they would deal with them as quickly as possible. The district officer insisted that the members must make up their minds at once. The president then inquired if resolutions passed hurriedly and without due consideration would be legal. The officer replied in the affirmative, and his instructions were then complied with. This is indeed a strange kind of Assembly.

Agents for the sale of postage stamps have hitherto received a remuneration of one yen for every ten yen's worth of stamps disposed of. After the end of the current year they will only be allowed the same sum on the sale of stamps valued at eleven yen.

It is rumoured that the Osaka Fucho will forbid the opening of any more establishments for practice of the *moza* treatment.

The following report has been received respecting the rice market at Dojima. There are large stocks of old rice and, although the farmers were not anxious to sell, some transactions took place between the merchants themselves. This brought down quotations and great quantities of the grain came to market. On the 7th instant, prices fell to 10.80 yen per koku, but there were few purchasers. It appears as if quotations must decline, which is joyful news for all poor people.

When the Public Meeting Regulations were issued, the Aikokusha Society applied for permission to continue its operations under the new laws, but was refused by the Osaka Fucho. On making inquiry as to the cause, the members were informed that some of them belonged to

other societies, and persons were not permitted to join several associations.

No snow has yet been seen at Osaka: young bamboo sprouts are for sale in the market at Temma.

The fine grove of pine trees on the bank of the Kidosu-gawa, which is quite as picturesque as that of Miwo, has been much injured by fastening vessels to the trees. Many of the pines have died and the Fucho has prohibited the practice in future.

His Majesty the Emperor has inspected the site of the new Imperial Place, and ordered the work to be proceeded with. In consequence, some officers of the Public Works Department have visited Kioto to examine the old palace, in order to be able to prepare plans for the building in Kioto.

The estimated cost of the Osaka police force for next year is 83,332 yen. It is anticipated that 2,000 yen will be required for gratuities to those constables whose terms of service expire during 1881.

It has been determined to rebuild the Tachiuribori bridge at Osaka. As the neighborhood is very busy during the new year festival, the people have petitioned that the work be postponed, because, if the bridge is closed at that time, they will suffer great loss.

Information has reached us that business in foreign goods is at a standstill in Yokohama. This is accounted for by the high rates of exchange ruling, and foreign merchants' godowns are full of imported goods which they are unable to dispose of.

A friendly society has been formed by the Japanese compositors employed on the foreign journals published in Yokohama. The ostensible object is to provide a fund for the relief of members who may fall into ill-health, or be out of work (?). The first meeting, held on the 7th instant, elected a president, secretary, and other necessary officials. About forty-two members were enrolled on the occasion, and a committee—representing all offices—was appointed to prepare draft regulations, which will be submitted to a full meeting on the 16th instant. It is proposed to make the fees payable by the members proportioned to their wages, and to deposit the fund in the Post-Office Savings Bank. Applications for assistance must contain full particulars of the applicant's circumstances, and be sent in to the president or vice president; they will then be dealt with by the members at an ordinary meeting when the amount to be paid will be decided. General meetings will be held in April and November, when new officers will be elected, and any proposed alterations in the rules considered.—*Hiogo News* Translation.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

##### THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL LESSOFKY.

(Translated from the *Sei Dan*). \*

EVERYONE is aware that the Russian Admiral Lessofsky is daily expected to arrive at Yokohama, and it is believed that the object of his visit is to ascertain what policy Japan will adopt in the event of war breaking out between Russia and China. Diplomatic affairs, however, are always kept secret, so who can say whether this report be true or not? We do not know ourselves, but will nevertheless offer a few remarks on the subject.

We consider that the rumour cannot be altogether unfounded, because, in the event of war breaking out, the attitude assumed by Japan would greatly affect both Russia and China. It is only natural therefore that Russia should be desirous to ascertain as early as possible what our policy would be and although the Admiral's visit may not really be in connection with this point, yet it is a question that must crop up, and we do not think we are wrong in commenting upon it on the present occasion.

When it is asked what would be the policy of Japan in the event we have suggested as likely to occur, the answer is that it would be one of neutralization. In the course of time, and according to the magnitude of the struggle between the two countries, we might ally ourselves with Russian and attack China, or *vice versa*; at present, however,

\* This article is written in reply to one in the *Choya Shinbun*, which we published last week.

such a step would not suit our policy, and we must observe neutrality. But as there are different kinds of neutrality, each of which has its special advantages or disadvantages, the question now arises, which neutrality is Japan to observe? This is the subject we wish to discuss in the present article.

Strict neutrality means that when two countries go to war, a third country shall assist neither of them in any way; liberal neutrality, however, allows the third country to supply either of them, impartially, with provisions or arms. It seems probable that our country, whichever neutrality she resolves upon, will first of all make treaties with the two countries, stating her intentions, before the war breaks out. The explanations of neutrality which we have just given are merely sketches, and we do not wish them to be accepted as hard and fast definitions; if, however, we argue which of the two would be most fitting to our present circumstances, we shall then be able to see what kind of treaties Japan should make with Russia and China.

A country observing strict neutrality has to remain completely aloof from the seat of war, and must not supply either belligerent with provisions, or allow their men-of-war to anchor in her harbours: there is consequently greater risk of such neutrality involving the country in war than is likely if liberal neutrality be observed, as the former tends to make both the countries at war her own enemy. If Japan declares strict neutrality, she will have to make preparations for preventing the sale of provisions and the anchoring of men-of-war belonging either to Russia or China in her ports. In order to do this effectually we shall have to purchase a number of men-of-war, but as the finances of the Government are at present in great difficulties, how could we maintain such a state of affairs for any length of time? Having been unable to purchase enough men-of-war to defend ourselves adequately, we were unable to punish the German ship *Hesperia*, when some time ago she violated the quarantine regulations; how then can we hope to be able to enforce the requirements of strict neutrality? It is a truism that "an unarmed man cannot remain independent for long." Moreover, we should have to prohibit the export of our coal, timber and similar material, if for sale to either Russia or China; what a sad loss would not this be to our commerce.

On the other hand, if we observe liberal neutrality and allow these two countries to purchase provisions and stores from us, our commerce would, in the first place, receive great benefit: secondly, the neutrality we suggest is more easy and advantageous in many respects, as we do not forbid the sale of provisions or the anchorage of ships belonging to the belligerents, as we should have to do under strict neutrality. It may be urged, however, that liberal neutrality may give grounds some day for a breach of pacific relations with ourselves, as if we do not make war against Russia, we are certain to incur the illwill of China. To this we reply, that if the relative power of the two countries be compared, the advantage is decidedly on the side of Russia. If Japan declares a policy of liberal neutrality, allowing each country to obtain provisions and stores, Russia will be the greater gainer, as in Vladivostok and Saghalien the climate is too cold to grow grain and it is consequently far more advantageous for Russia to obtain it from Japan. This being the case, she would undoubtedly like to see us declare a liberal neutrality, and would afterwards never attack us, while China, even though she felt displeased, is not likely to do so either, being fully occupied with her intention to attack Russia, so that we may dismiss as frivolous the statement that a policy of liberal neutrality is fraught with danger to the country.

In short, when the anticipated rupture takes place, Japan will declare a liberal neutrality, because strict neutrality is a matter that we can only talk about and not enforce, and any efforts to do so would do no good. Liberal neutrality, however, can be carried out with great ease, and will also prove decidedly advantageous.

#### LAW REPORTS.

##### IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before MARTIN DOHMEN, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

Saturday, December 11th, 1880.

KOGA GENJIRO and eighteen others vs. A. H. BLACKWELL.

The plaintiffs each sued for their wages for last month,

having been employed at the *Japan Mail* office, of which defendant is manager, as compositors, pressmen, paper coolies, and office boys.

Defendant did not dispute the claims. He stated that he had been prepared to pay the amounts claimed since the 2nd instant, but none of the plaintiffs had made application to obtain the sums sued for. The only way he could have avoided payment would have been by bringing a cross action against the plaintiffs, in the Saibansho, for breach of contract; but he had neither the time or the inclination to undertake such an onerous task. However, he was prepared to swear that application for payment had not been made even in one instance.

Koga Genjiro, cautioned:—I was a compositor in the *Japan Mail*. I claim 19 yen for wages from the 1st to the 30th ult. I made no application for my money because I was afraid to do so.

Cross-examined by defendant:—I have not seen or had any conversation with you since I was ejected from the boy's room on the morning of December 2nd. I did not apply for a summons through the Saibansho. I applied directly to the British Consulate. I had no difficulty whatever in obtaining the summons. It was granted by Mr. Ensley. Before the summons was issued I was not asked whether I had first applied to you for the amount claimed.

Defendant again said he admitted that the money was due, but application for payment had not been made by the plaintiff. As he had received 19 summons—which were \$3 each—the costs were a serious consideration, and by law no person could recover costs in a civil suit for money unless he had first made application for payment of his claim before taking out a summons. As for plaintiff's plea of being "afraid," it was absurd. It was unreasonable to suppose for a moment that a man who had threatened to do all sorts of desperate things in general, and to prevent the issue of the *Japan Mail* in particular, should be "afraid" to apply for his monthly wages.

His Honour gave judgment for plaintiff without costs, but told him that he had no business to take out a summons before applying for payment, and that his plea that he was afraid to apply to defendant for his wages was all nonsense.

The other plaintiffs were then called in and examined, and all declared that they had made no application for payment of their wages before summoning defendant.

His Honour gave judgment for the various sums claimed, without costs, and severely reprimanded plaintiffs for wasting the time of the Court, as there had been no occasion whatever to summon the defendant. If ever plaintiffs acted in a similar way to the Court again, they would have to pay costs.

##### IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Monday, the 13th day of December, 1880.

In re W. H. TALBOT; in re J. R. ANGLIN.

His Honour to-day delivered the following:—

#### JUDGEMENT.

Since the defendants were last brought before me, I have carefully considered the points raised by the objection of their counsel to the jurisdiction of this Court. Their contention is that neither the Supreme Court for China and Japan, nor this Court, have any power of punishment for contempts of Court, save and except those specially conferred upon them by section 155 of the Order in Council, 1865, and their argument is that those powers being analogous to those vested in County Courts by section 113 of the statutes creating those Courts; the case of the Queen vs. Lefroy, L. R. VIII. 2 B. 134, is exactly in point, and must govern my decision in the present instance. In the Queen vs. Lefroy it was held that the Judge of a County Court in England had no power of punishment for contempt other than that vested in him specially by section 113 of the County Courts Acts. I have read the judgments in the case attentively, and find that while there are many passages in them which, if taken alone, would seem to apply directly to the jurisdiction of this Court, there are many others which render it more than doubtful to my mind whether the eminent judges who sat in that case intended their observations to apply to the jurisdiction of such Courts of Record as the Supreme Court for China and Japan and this Court. The Lord Chief Justice speaks of "County

Courts and *similar* inferior Courts," and both the other judges seem to allude only to inferior Courts of Record. The Lord Chief Justice says, "No case can be found in which such a power, i.e., a power of punishing for contempts committed out of Court, has ever been exercised by an inferior Court of Record." But it is clear that his Lordship did not mean to include in the category of inferior Courts of Record the Supreme Courts of Colonies, for many cases were cited in the argument before him, in which the authority of colonial Courts to punish contempt committed out of Court, both by fine and imprisonment, had been duly upheld. Indeed in one of these cases,—*McDermott vs. Beaumont*,—L. R. 2 P. C. 341, Lord Chelmsford, in delivering the judgment of the Privy Council, said, "Not a single case is to be found where there has been a committal by one of the Colonial Courts for contempt when it appeared clearly upon the face of the order that the party had committed a contempt, that he had been duly summoned, and that the punishment awarded for the contempt was an appropriate one in which the committee (of the Privy Council) has ever entertained appeal of this description."

It appears to me therefore, as I pointed out to defendants' counsel at the last sitting, to be necessary for them to show that this Court and the Supreme Court for China and Japan are inferior Courts of Record, before they can successfully contend that the case of the *Queen vs. Lefroy* governs the present one.

I fail to see that they have done so. They brought no authorities, and very little argument to bear on the point, and seeing that these two Courts (the Provincial Courts are on a different footing), are duly constituted under Orders in Council, are vested with most ample jurisdiction over the persons and property of British subjects in China and Japan—are empowered to try capital cases and to sit in appellate Courts, I certainly am most strongly inclined to hold, in the absence of any authority to the contrary, that they are superior Courts of Record, having inherent to them, as such, equal powers of punishing for contempt to those which the superior Courts of colonies (most of which are also constituted under Orders in Council) duly exercise. Defendants' counsel, however, argue further on the authority of the *Queen vs. Lefroy* that even if these courts be superior Courts of Record—having inherent to them the power of punishment for contempt—the fact of their being vested by section 155 of the Order in Council with special and limited powers for the punishment of certain classes of contempt would impliedly limit their jurisdiction in all cases of contempt. In answer to that argument we have the opinion of Mr. Justice Quain in the same case, who says, "I should doubt whether, if such a power did exist, it could be taken away except by express words," and it appears to me that the dicta of the Lord Chief Justice, upon which Mr. Lowder laid stress, must be taken as having application to inferior courts (not having such powers inherent to them) only.

On the whole then I am clearly of opinion that I should be wrong in holding that the objection to the jurisdiction had been sustained, but

Considering that the point raised affects the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of China and Japan equally with that of this court, that it is doubtful to my mind whether if I assume jurisdiction in this matter my decision could be reviewed by the Supreme Court (in all ordinary matters the first Court of appeal from my judgments) and that the question would be more properly decided in the first instance by the Supreme Court itself;

Considering also that the power of punishing for contempt out of Court is one which should only be exercised in cases of urgent necessity; that no such urgent necessity appears to me to exist in the present instance, and that there are other and efficient means of proceeding against persons who may libel the judges or officers of this Court I shall discharge the Rule.

In doing so I consider it my duty to say that I have read the publication in respect of which these proceedings have been initiated, that I consider the comments upon the conduct and character of the Acting Assistant Judge of this Court made by the anonymous writer signing himself "British Subject" to be of a most improper and offensive description, that some of the statements made by him are, as I have every reason to believe, wholly untrue, whilst others betray the writer's utter ignorance of

English Law and the rules and procedure of this Court. I think the Acting Assistant Judge might well have afforded to despise such utterances, but I must express my surprise and regret that the publishers of a respectable British Journal should have allowed such an effusion to appear in its columns. The Rule is discharged.

The Court then adjourned.

## THE CRACK SHOT.

*Adapted from the Russian of Pouchkine.*

### I.

#### IN COUNTRY QUARTERS.

The mir of Piodorskow, in the Government of Suwalki, is a dull hole. We lay there. A monotonous life of it we led, about as full of emotion as that of a tortoise in a state of hybernation. This was the daily routine: morning, drill and the riding school; midday, dinner at the commandant's or the Jewish restaurant; evening, punch and card playing. There was not a house in the place worth visiting, nor a girl worth falling in love with. We passed our abundant leisure in going from Paul to Peter, and back again—the same perpetual round and in criticising the buttons on each other's uniforms.

Nevertheless, there was just one in our little society who was not a military man. He might be about five-and-thirty years old, consequently we "young fellows" looked upon him with something akin to veneration. His experience gave him an ascendancy over us; and his taciturnity, his haughty bearing, and the sarcastic manner in which he spoke, added to the impression and strengthened the superiority of age. It was often a puzzle to me what mysterious destiny overshadowed him. He appeared to be Russian, but he had a foreign name. He had formerly served in a Hussar regiment and had even built himself up some reputation in it; but he handed in his papers abruptly one morning, nobody could tell why, and he established himself in this miserable village, where he lived very roughly, but managed all the same to spend a great deal of money. He took his airings on foot, wrapped in a seedy black paletot; and, for all that, he kept open house for every officer in our regiment. To tell the truth, his dinners were not luxurious, nor was the cook a *cordon bleu*. We usually had two or three plain dishes served up by a discharged soldier. But his champagne was of a first-rate brand, and was sent round in bucketfuls. I have no pity for the man who cannot wash down a bad meal with good wine. Nobody knew what was his fortune, or whether he was married or single, and nobody cared to ask him. He looked too stern to stand interrogatory of that type. He had a tolerably large library, particularly strong in military books and in romances, which he freely lent and never asked back. On the other hand, he never thought of returning a book once lent to him. His absorbing occupation—it was more than pastime—was pistol-practice. The walls of his dining-room, riddled with bullet-holes, looked like a honey-comb. A splendid collection of pistols, of every age and make, was the one vanity of the wretched creature he called his mansion. The dexterity he had acquired by his practice was something incredible; if he laid a bet that he would knock the tail off a foraging-cap with a shot, I do not think there was a fellow in the regiment who would have hesitated to put that foraging cap on his head. Sometimes among us the conversation turned upon duelling. Silvio (with your permission, that is how I mean to call him) never took part in it. If he were asked had he ever been out, he dryly answered "Yes," but entered into no details, and it was easy to perceive that the question did not gratify him. We came to the conclusion that some victim of his terrible skill had left a burden on his conscience. None of us for a moment had the slightest suspicion that there was any element of feebleness in his composition. There are men whose exterior is enough to scout suppositions of the kind. He was one of them. Notwithstanding, an event which unexpectedly turned up, singularly astonished all of us.

One day a dozen of us, officers, dined at Silvio's. We drank as it was the custom, that is to say, too much. As soon as dinner was over, we asked the master of the house to make a bank at faro. After refusing for a long time, for he very seldom played, he called for the cards, placed fifty ducats before him on the table, and sat down to cut. We made a ring around him, and the play began. When he played, it was Silvio's habit to preserve an absolute silence; he never made any objections and never gave any explanations. If a punter won or lost, he paid him exactly what was coming to him, or marked down to his own credit what he had gained. We all knew his peculiarity, and we let him arrange the matter after his own fashion; but there was with us on that occasion an officer newly joined, who, in a moment of distraction, made a false double. Silvio took up the chalk and made his mark in his usual manner. The officer, persuaded that there was a mistake, expostulated. Silvio, never breaking silence continued to cut. The officer, losing patience, took the brush and rubbed out what he thought to be the wrong mark. Silvio quietly took the chalk and made the mark again. Upon this, the officer, heated by the wine, the play, and the laughter of his comrades took serious offence, and seizing a copper chandelier in his fury, hurled it at the head of Silvio, who, by a rapid duck just contrived to avoid being struck. There was a fearful row. Silvio started up pale with anger, and, with fire in his eyes, he said:

"My good sir, have the kindness to leave the room; and thank your God that this has passed under my roof."

Not one of us had the slightest doubt as to what would be the sequel of the affair. We already looked upon our new comrade as a dead

man. The officer left, saying he was ready to give satisfaction to the banker as soon as it suited his convenience. The gambling continued for a few minutes more, but as we saw that the master of the house paid no further interest to the play, we left one by one, and as we strolled back to our quarters we chatted on the vacancy we were about to have in the regiment.

The following day, in the riding-school, we were asking if the Lieutenant were dead or merely wounded, when who should walk in but himself. We plied him with questions. He simply answered that he had not heard from Silvio. We were astonished. We went to visit Silvio; we came upon him in his court-yard sending bullets into an ace of hearts nailed to a door. He received us in his usual way, and never said a word about the transaction of the night before. Three days passed, and the lieutenant still lived. No message had come. We began to ask one another in amazement. "Is it possible that Silvio won't fight?" Silvio did not fight. He was satisfied with a very lame explanation, and all was over.

This magnanimity did him a lot of harm among us young fellows. Want of hardihood is the fault that youth pardons the least. Courage is the greatest of all merits, the excuse for every blemish. Nevertheless, by little and little all was forgotten, and Silvio resumed his former influence in our circle.

I alone found it hard to reconcile myself to him. Thanks to a romantic imagination, I had grown more attached than any of my friends to this man, whose life was such an enigma. I had made of him the hero of a mysterious drama. He had a preference for me—at least, I was the only one with whom he abandoned his harshness of tone and cynicism of language, and conversed on different subjects with ease and sometimes with a very happy grace. Since that unfortunate evening the thought that his honor was soiled—that there was a blot on his escutcheon—and that, of his own free will, he had declined to wipe it out, tormented me without ceasing, and drove away my self-possession when I was in his society. I was no longer on the same terms with him. I made it a matter of conscience to watch his every movement. Silvio had too much penetration not to perceive what I was doing, and to guess the motive of my conduct. He appeared more hurt than vexed at it. Twice I thought I could detect a desire on his part to come to an explanation with me, but I avoided him and Silvio did not press the matter. From that time I only saw him in company with my comrades. Our cosy intimate chats were dropped.

The lucky dwellers in the capital, tossed about by distracting pleasures, are ignorant of many sensations familiar to those who live in remote villages or small towns; for example the waiting for the mail-day. On Tuesdays and Fridays the Post Office of our regiment was full of officers. One expected money, another letters, a third newspapers. Ordinarily, the packets were unsealed upon the spot; news was passed from mouth to mouth, and the scene in the office was of the most animated description. Silvio's letters were addressed to him at our quarters, and he came to look for them with the rest of us. One day he was handed a letter, he broke the seal with great eagerness. As he ran over its contents his eyes positively burned with a strange fire.

"Gentlemen," exclaimed Silvio, "urgent affairs compel me to leave immediately. As I shall be on the road to-night I hope you won't refuse to dine with me for the last time. I count upon you," he added turning to me. "I wish you particularly to come."

Thereupon he retired hastily, and after we had all agreed to make a rendezvous at his place, we separated each his own way.

I got to Silvio's at the appointed hour and found every officer off duty there. His luggage was already packed up. Nothing was to be seen on the naked walls but the net-work of bullet-marks. We sat down. Our host was in the best of humors, and his high spirits soon spread to the company. Corks popped brisk as skirmishing fire; the beady froth mounted in the glasses which were filled and emptied without interruption. We grew tender-hearted—maudlin, if you like—and wished godspeed, safe journey, joy, and all kinds of prosperity to our departing host.

It was late when we quitted the festive board. When we were looking for our caps, Silvio bade each of us adieu: but he caught me by the hand and held me as I was on the point of going out.

"Stay," he said, in an undertone. "I want to have a few words with you."

I stopped behind.

## II.

### SILVIO'S EXPLANATION.

The others had departed, and we were left alone, seated face to face, smoking our pipes in silence. Silvio had a careworn air. There was not the slightest trace on his features of his convulsive gaiety. His sinister pallor, his blazing eyes, the long curls of smoke which he puffed from his mouth gave him the aspect of a veritable demon. At the end of a few minutes he broke the silence.

"It is possible," he said to me, "that we may never see each other again. Before separating, I wish to have a few words with you. You may have remarked that I care a little for you, and I feel that it would cost me a pang to leave you with an unfavorable opinion of me."

He paused to knock the ashes off the top of his pipe. I said nothing, but turned my gaze to the floor and waited.

"It must have appeared singular to you," he continued, "that I did not exact fuller satisfaction from that drunken fool of a Lieutenant. You will agree that, having the choice of weapons, the idiot's life was in my power, and that I ran no very great risk. I might speak of my moderation as generosity; but I do not wish to lie. If I could have administered a correction to the fellow, without hazarding my life, mark me, without hazarding it in the least—he would not have got out of my clutches so easily."

I looked at Silvio with surprise. An avowal like this mystified and pained me. He resumed:

"Unfortunately, I have not the right to expose myself to death.

Six years ago I got a box on the ear, and my enemy is still living."

My curiosity was vividly stirred.

"And you did not fight him?" I demanded: "Assuredly, some extraordinary circumstances must have prevented the affair from coming off."

"I did fight him," said Silvio quietly, "and here is a souvenir of our meeting."

He rose and drew from a box a cap of red cloth with a gold stripe and band—a cap of the make of those worn in cavalry undress, such as the French call *bonnet de police*. He put it on his head. It was penetrated by a bullet about an inch above the temple.

"You know," said Silvio, "That I served in the Hussars. You can see the sort of man I am, a trifle overbearing. I have the habit of command; to dominate is an instinct of my nature. In my earlier days it was a passion with me. I was the greatest roysterer and rowdy in the army. All bragged then about getting drunk. I put under the table the famous B mentioned in the song by D D, that used to be sung at the mess of the Preobrajenski Guards. Every day there were duels in our corps; every day I played my part as second or principle. My comrades venerated me; the superior officers, who changed every month, regarded me as a scourge that they could not get rid of. For my own part, I pursued my career of glory tranquilly or rather tumultuously, until they sent to the regiment a rich young fellow who belonged to a distinguished family. I shall not tell you his name. Never did I meet a luckier dog; his luck was almost insolent. Picture to yourself youth, wit, a fine figure, sprightly spirits, bravery, reckless of danger, an honored name, as much money as he wished, and more than he could ever possibly spend, and now try and bring before your mind the effect that his arrival produced among us. I was nowhere. My sceptre was broken. At the outset, dazzled by my reputation, he sought to make me his friend. But I received his advances coldly, and he paid me off in my own coin. Without appearing in the least mortified he left me to my self. I conceived a mortal grudge against him. His success in the regiment and among the petticoats drove me to desperation. I swore I'd pick a quarrel with him. To my epigrams he retorted with epigrams that always struck me as more piquant and original than mine, and which, I must admit, in my case, were much more lively. He jested; I hated; that made the difference. At last, one day, at a ball at a Polish landed proprietor's, seeing that he was the object of attention from several ladies, especially from the mistresses of the house, with whom I had been a pet, I went over to him and whispered some gross and stupid impertinence. He burst into a passion and gave me a box on the ear. We flew to our sabres, the ladies fainted, the guests parted us, and, on the spot, we quitted the chateau to make our preparations for mortal combat."

"Day was breaking. I was at the trysting-ground with my three witnesses, waiting my adversary with a mad impatience. The Summer's sun rose, and the heat already began to grill us. I saw him in the distance. He was on foot, in his shirt sleeves, carrying his jacket over his sabre hilt, and accompanied by a single second. We set out to meet them. As he came nearer to me, I could perceive that in one hand he held his cap, which was full of cherries. Our seconds placed us at twelve paces apart. It was my privilege to fire first, but passion and hatred got so much the better of me that I was afraid I should not be able to keep my wrist steady. In order to gain time to cool down I conceded first fire to him. He refused it. We then determined to settle it by drawing lots. He won, this eternally spoiled child of fortune. He pulled trigger and pierced my *bonnet de police*. It was my turn now. At last I had his life in my grasp. I scrutinized him with a fierce avidity, trying to catch, in the expression of his features, at the least a shade of emotion. No! There he was, under cover of my pistol, and not a twitch in brows or lips, not the symptom of a change of color in his cheeks. He was quietly picking the ripest cherries out of his cap and blowing the stones from his mouth, like a schoolboy, until they almost fell at my feet. This cold-blooded composure made me feel like a devil."

"What is to be gained," said I to myself "by taking this man's life, seeing that he sets such small store by it?"

"An atrocious idea shot across my brain. I let down the hammer of my pistol."

"It seems," said I, "that you're hardly in a mood to die at present. You prefer to breakfast. Take it easy; I have no wish to disturb you."

"Don't mix yourself up in my concerns," he answered, "but take the trouble of firing, pray. For the matter of that, do as you please. You have always that pistol-shot to your credit; and I shall be at your service whenever you wish to discharge it." I left with my friends, to whom I said that I did not intend to effect the exchange of shots for the moment. And thus the affair terminated.

"I sent in my resignation, and withdrew to this village. Not a day has passed since then that I have not dreamed of revenge. Now the hour has come!"

Silvio drew from his pocket the letter he had received in the morning and gave it to me to read. Somebody—his lawyer presumably—wrote to him from Moscow that the "person in question" was on the eve of marrying a young and beautiful lady.

"You divine," said Silvio, "who is the 'person in question.' I am starting for Moscow. We'll see if he'll face death in the middle of a wedding with the same composure that he did in front of a pound of cherries!"

At these words he rose, threw his cap on the floor, and began striding to and fro like a tiger in a cage. I had listened to him, outwardly impassive, but racked by a thousand sentiments.

A servant, entering, announced that the horses had arrived. Silvio shook me warmly by the hand, and we embraced. He jumped into a calèche, in which there were two boxes, the one containing his collection of pistols, the other his luggage. We said adieu once more, and the horses went off at a canter.

## III.

## THE PERSON IN QUESTION.

Several years passed, when family affairs obliged me to exile myself in a wretched petty hamlet on the Volos'a Soljaritzki. Busy though I was with my property I could not help sighing when I thought of the noisy life, gay and careless, I had led up to that period. In Podjaritzki one did not exist even: one vegetated. The greatest trouble I had was to accustom myself to pass the evenings of Spring and Winter in complete solitude. Until dinner-hour I succeeded in killing time more or less effectually by talking to the starosta, superintending my workmen, inspecting new buildings, and overlooking improvements. But as soon as dusk came on I was at a perfect loss to know what to do with myself. I could almost repeat by rote the few books I had unearthed in the drawers and in the cockloft. I made my house-keeper, Kililovna, tell me, over and over again, all the old country tales she recollected. The songs of the peasant girls made me melancholy. I took to drinking, but that gave me the headache. Yes, I will own it; for an instant I was afraid I should become a drunkard though pure spite, the worst of all drunkards, as my own district afforded me only too many proofs. As near neighbors there were but two or three of these distinguished toppers, whose conversation consisted principally of yawns and hiccoughs. Solitude was a lesser evil than their companionship. At last I made up my mind to get to bed as early as possible and to dine as late as possible; so that I solved the problem of shortening the evenings and prolonged the days, and I found the plan the best of any.

Four versts from my place was a very fine domain belonging to the Countess B—; but there was nobody there save her steward. The Countess had resided in her chateau but once—the first year of her wedded life; and then she would not remain beyond a month. One day, during the second Spring on my hermit's existence, I was told that the Countess meant to pass the Summer with her husband in the chateau. The report was correct. They took up their quarters there in the beginning of June.

The arrival of a rich neighbor is an event in rural life. The landed proprietor and their people speak of it for two months beforehand, and three years afterward. As for myself, I candidly avow that the announcement of the coming of a young and handsome lady neighbor threw me into considerable agitation. I was dying of impatience to see her; and the first Sunday after their arrival I set out after dinner for the chateau, to present my homage to Madame Comtesse in the character of her nearest neighbor and very humble servant.

A lackey ushered me into the Count's study and went to acquaint his master with my visit. This study was spacious and furnished in a very rich style. Along the walls were ranged massive presses full of books, and on the top of each a bust in bronze. Over the marble chimney-piece there was an immense mirror. The floor was hidden by a green cloth, upon which were spread Persian carpets. I had been divorced from comfort so long in my den, that I was overcome at the spectacle; all this sumptuousness was positively realized with timidity, and waited for the Count very much in the frame of a petitioner from the provinces who has obtained audience of some powerful Minister, and sits in an antechamber. The door opened and gave admission to a young man about 30, of a charming countenance. He received me in the frankest and most amiable manner. I made an effort to recover my calmness, and was commencing my compliments as a neighbor, when he anticipated me by gracefully telling me that I should be always welcome to his house while he was there. We seated ourselves. The conversation, full of naturalness and affability, soon soothed my savage timidity, and I began to feel in my ordinary groove, when suddenly the Countess appeared and threw me into an embarrassment greater than before. She was truly a beauty. The Count presented me. I endeavored to assume a free and easy manner, but the more I tried the more awkward I became. My hosts, in order to give me an opportunity to collect myself and get accustomed to my new acquaintances, began chatting to one another, as if to show me they treated me without ceremony as an estimable neighbor. Meantime, I walked about the study, looking at the books and pictures. I am not much of a connoisseur as far as pictures go, but there was one which rivetted my attention. It was a sketch of a valley in Switzerland; but it was not the merit of the landscape which struck me most. I remarked that the canvas was pierced by two bullets, one evidently aimed at the other.

"Ha! that was something like a shot," I cried, turning toward the Count.

"Yes," he said; rather a singular shot. Are you a good hand at the pistol?" he continued.

"Well, yes—so-so," I answered, delighted at the chance of speaking on a subject I was not wholly ignorant of. "At thirty paces I warrant myself never to miss a card, always provided I know the pistols."

"Really!" said the Countess, with an air of profound interest. Then, addressing her husband, she added: "And you, dearest—do you think you could hit a card at 30 paces?"

"We shall see," replied the Count. "I used not to be a bad shot in my day, but it is four years since I had my pistol in my hand."

"In that case, Count, I don't mind, betting that, even at 20 paces, you're not able to hit the spot. The pistol insists on constant practice. I know by experience. In my regiment I passed for one of the best marksmen. It happened once that I was a month without taking up a pistol; mine was at the armorer's. We went out for target practice. What do you think came to pass, Count? I missed a bottle at five and twenty paces four consecutive times. We had a squadron-leader in ours—a jolly fellow, but a terrible joker. 'Phew! comrade,' he said, 'you're altogether too sober. You have too much respect for the bottles.' Believe me, Count, if you don't practice you must rust. The best shot I ever met kept

his hand in by firing his pistol every day, if it was only three shots before dinner. He would as soon fail to have his three shots as to take his nip of brandy before soup."

The Count and Countess seemed to take pleasure in hearing me rattle on thus.

"And what sort of shots used he to make?" demanded the Count. "What sort? Wait till you hear. Suppose he saw a fly creeping on the wall. You laugh, Countess? I swear to you it's true. 'Eh, Kouska, a pistol,' Kouska brought him a loaded pistol. Ping! There was the fly flattened upon the wall."

"What skill?" exclaimed the Count. "What was your man's name?"

"Silvio, Count."

"Silvio!" exclaimed the Count, springing to his feet. "You knew Silvio!"

"Did I know him? We were the best of friends. He used to mix with our corps as if he were one of ourselves. But it is a good five years since I heard any tidings of him. So, as it appears, he had the honor to be known to you, Count."

"Yes, known, very well known."

"I wonder did he ever tell you a curious story of an adventure that occurred to him once? A story of about a box in the ear he got one evening from an animal."

"Did he not tell you the name of the animal?"

"No he never mentioned it. Pardon, Count," I cried, suspecting the fact, "I was not aware. Am I right in thinking it was you?"

"I am the person in question," answered the Count, confused in his turn; "and the hole in that picture is a souvenir of our last interview."

"For the love of God, dear, don't speak of it," cried the Countess. "It makes me shudder still."

"No," said the Count. "I must tell the story to this gentleman. He knows I had the misfortune to offend his friend. It is only right he should learn how his friend avenged himself."

The Count motioned me to an arm-chair, and I listened with the liveliest curiosity to the following recital:

## IV.

## THE COUNT'S STORY.

"Five years ago I got married. I spent the honeymoon here, in this chateau. To this old building are attached recollections of the happiest hours of my life, and likewise of one of the most fearful and afflicting."

"One evening we went out riding. My wife's horse began to shy and rear; she was somewhat alarmed, and dismounted asking me to lead him home by the bridle, while she regained the chateau on foot. At the gate I found a post-calcèche. I was informed there was a strange gentleman in my study, who had refused to give his name, but said he wanted to see me on very serious private business. I came into this very room, and in the twilight I could distinguish a man, dust-covered and with a long beard, standing before the chimney. I went up to him, vainly jogging my memory as to where I had seen the face before:

"You do not recognize me, Count?" he said, in a tremulous voice.

"Silvio!" I cried; and I confess I could almost believe I felt my hairs standing erect on my head.

"Precisely," he added, "and it is my turn to fire. I have come to discharge my debt. Are you ready?"

"I could see a pistol peeping from his side-pocket. I stepped twelve paces, and I stood there, in that corner praying him to make haste, and fire before my wife came back. He was in no hurry, he said; and he asked for lights. They brought him some wax-candles."

"I shut the door, ordered the servants to let nobody enter and again I called on him to fire. He raised his pistol and took aim at me. . . . I counted the seconds. . . . I thought of her. . . . This lasted one awful minute. Silvio lowered his weapon."

"I am very much annoyed," he said, "that my pistol is not charged with—cherry-stones. . . . A bullet is hard. But I have another idea. This business is more like a murder than a duel. I am not accustomed to pull trigger on an unarmed man. Let us begin it all over again, and draw lots for the first fire."

"My head turned. At first I imagine I refused, but finally we loaded another pistol. We rolled two scraps of paper and he put them into the very cap he had worn when I sent a bullet whizzing through it. I dipped into the cap, and I drew the paper marked number one."

"You have the devil's luck, Count!" he said, with a grin I shall never forget.

"I cannot understand what power took possession of me, or how he succeeded in constraining me; but I did fire, and my bullet lodged in that picture."

The Count pointed with his finger to the canvas traversed by the pistol-shot. His face was red as hot iron. The Countess was whiter than her lace handkerchief. As for me, I could hardly suppress a cry.

"I had fired my shot, therefore," pursued the Count, "and thanks be to God, I had missed. . . . Then Silvio—how demoniac a visage he had at that moment!—deliberately adjusted his weapon, and levelled the deadly barrel straight between my eyes. Suddenly the door flew open. Macha burst into the room and clasped herself around my neck. Her presence restored me to firmness."

"My dear," I said, "can you not see that we are joking? What a tremor you are in! Go, go, drink a glass of water and return, and I will introduce you to an old friend and comrade."

Macha mistrusted me.

"Tell me, is this that my husband says true?" she implored of the terrible Silvio. "Is it true that you are joking?"

"He is always joking, Countess," replied Silvio. "Once, out of pure jest he gave me a box on the ear; out of pure jest he planted a bullet in my cap; out of pure jest a while ago he missed me with his pistol. Now it is my turn to have a little laugh."

"At these words he covered me anew under the eyes of my wife. Macha fell at his feet.

"Rise, Macha! Are you not ashamed of yourself?" I shouted with rage. "And you, sir, do you wish to drive an unfortunate woman delirious? Will you fire? yes or not?"

"I do not care to, now, thank you. I am satisfied. I have enjoyed your suffering and your weakness. I have compelled you to fire upon me. You will recollect. I leave you to your conscience!"

"He made a step toward the door, and, halting at the threshold, he threw a quick glance at the perforated picture, and, almost without troubling to take aim he fired, doubled my bullet, and walked out. My wife swooned. My domestic did not dare to bar his passage, but retreated before him, appalled. He reached the entrance-steps, called his postillion, and before I had time to recover my presence of mind, he had disappeared."

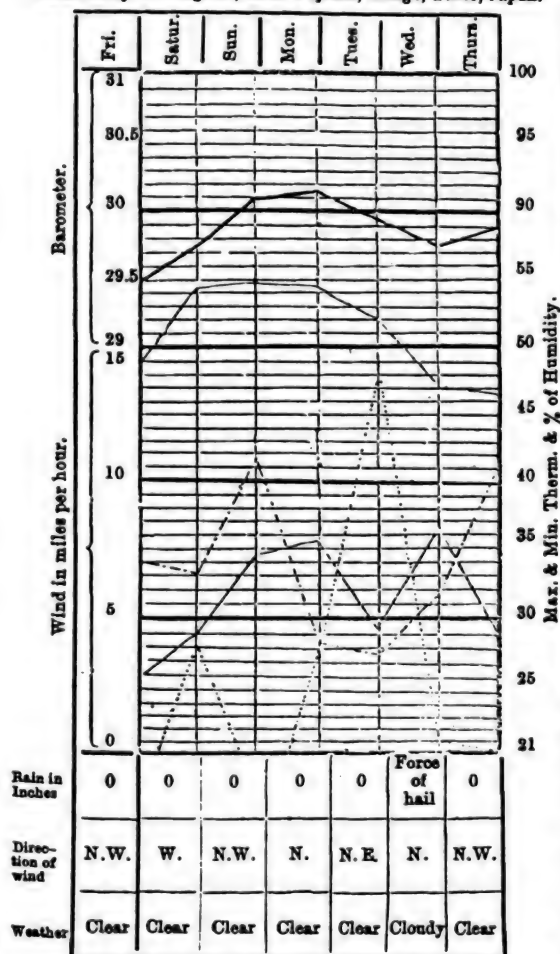
The count had told his story.

Thus I learned the end of an episode, the opening of which had puzzled me. I never saw the hero of it again. They say that Silvio joined the insurrection of Alexandre Ypsilanti, and was slain at the head of a band of partisans at the disaster of Skouliani.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 43.8 miles per hour on Thursday at 2 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

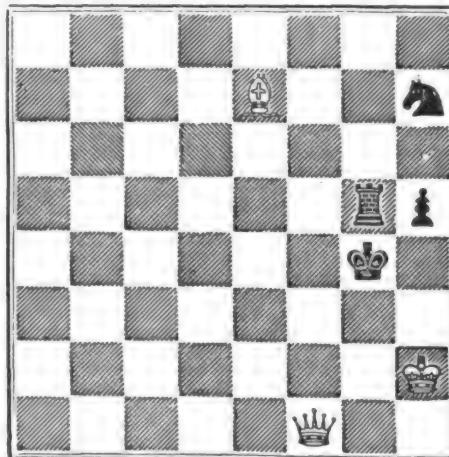
The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.223 inches on Monday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.476 inches on Friday at 2 p.m. The highest temperature during the week was 54°.7 on Sunday and the lowest was 26°.3 on Friday, the maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year being 58°.3 and 34°.5 respectively. The temperature has ranged considerably lower during the winter thus far than during the corresponding weeks of last year. Up to this time in 1879, the temperature had reached the freezing point only once, and then barely touching it. An unusually low per cent age of humidity will be noticed during most of the past week. No rain fell, but a trace of snow was observed on Wednesday. The rain for the corresponding week of last year was .920 inches.

### CHESS PROBLEM,

By S. Lord.

For American Chess-nuts.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF DEC. 11TH, FROM THE AMERICAN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

White:

- 1.—Kt. to R. 6.
- 2.—Kt. to Q. 5.
- 3.—Q. or Kt. mates.

- 2.—Q. to Kt. 4, ch.
- 3.—Kt. or Q. mates.
- 2.—Kt. to B. 7.
- 3.—Q. mates.

- 2.—Q. to Kt. 4.
- 3.—Q. mates.

Black:

- 1.—P. takes Kt. at R. 6.
- 2.—K. or P. moves.

- 1.—P. takes Kt. at Kt. 6.
- 2.—K. moves or takes Kt.

- 1.—K. to R. 4.
- 2.—P. advances or takes Kt.

- 1.—K. takes Kt.
- 2.—P. takes Kt.

Correct solution received from Q.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### INWARDS.

- Dec. 12, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,709, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 Dec. 13, American schooner *Otome*, Hardy, 72, from the Kurile islands, seal pelts, to H. Snow.  
 Dec. 14, British steamer *Harter*, Grandin, 1,196, from London via Hongkong, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.  
 Dec. 14, British sloop *Abatross*, Captain Errington, 894 tons, 4 guns, from Chefoo.  
 Dec. 15, Russian cruiser *Africa*, Captain Aleksoff, from Nagasaki.  
 Dec. 15, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 15, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 15, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 16, British steamer *Ulysses*, Thompson, 1,369, from London via Hongkong, General, to Butterfield & Swire.  
 Dec. 16, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 Dec. 17, British barque *Zoila*, Peregrine, 953, from New York, May 23rd, Kerosene and General, to J. D. Carroll & Co.  
 Dec. 17, British barque *Boston Vale*, Buckingham, 411, from Liverpool, General, to Hudson & Co.  
 Dec. 18, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

#### PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—Miss Caspare, Rev. C. F. Warren, Mr. B. H. Pratt: one European and 15 Japanese.  
 Per French steamer *Menzeleh*, for Hongkong:—Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Lockyer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cattenburch, two children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vickhai, two children and two servants, Messrs. A. Vickhai, Biffi, Mazzocchi, Savio, Mourer, H. Riccke, F. Kerner, Cheynet, Sietet, Magliardi, F. Di Mare, Domerque, Moretti, Amati, Saccone, Fernandez and seven Japanese in cabin.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai, and ports: Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Le Chevalier de Elenenada, Dr. H. M. Perkins, Rev. L. Gulick, Messrs. Pritchard, J. Johnson, R. N. G. Martin, A. D. Kleinwoort, and 30 Japanese in the cabin; 2 Europeans, 7 Chinese, and 313 Japanese in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Ulysses*, from London, via Hongkong:—Mrs. Masfen, 2 children and nurse.  
 Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Bull, Mr. Luccini Cléophas, one Chinese and three Japanese in the steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* from Kobe:—Messrs. Strauss and Peire (both I. R. N.) in cabin; and 61 Japanese in the steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

Dec. 12, French steamer *Mexaleh*, Homery, 1,273, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Dec. 13, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 13, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 14, German brig *Maid Maria*, Brinckmeier, 298, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by P. Bohm.  
 Dec. 14, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Frahm, 908, for Fushiki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 14, British steamer *Devonshire*, MacGachen, 1,513, for Amoy, General, despatched by Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
 Dec. 14, Japanese barque *Sumanoura Maru*, Speigethal, 924, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 15, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 18, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 5,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports: Mr. and Mrs. Stout and two children, Rev. G. L. Mason, wife and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Mrs. Deeb Unqua and child, Miss L. Vincent, Miss A. Kirby, Miss Jones, Mrs. Yamada, Rev. C. W. Mateer and wife, Rev. C. L. Warren, Messrs. A. Bertrand, J. G. Walsh, Fukusawa, Taki, A. Cheyne, H. R. Hill, Kamigawa, Ohida, Kagima, Tawara, Mori, Ofai, Muramatsu, Sang Kee, Crabbe, E. C. Kirby, Koohiba, Tatawa, C. W. Reyniers, Kanda, Kuramatsu, Orita, Lt. Mahan, and Chaplain Crawford.  
 Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Rev. and Mrs. Piper, three children and servant, and Lieut. G. Drury in cabin: 18 Chinese in the steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Mexaleh* for Hongkong:—  
 Silk, for France ... .. 1,075 bales.  
 " " London ... .. 45 " "  
 Total ... .. 1,120 bales.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—  
 Treasure ... .. \$16,000  
 Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—  
 Treasure ... .. \$ 40,097.54  
 Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—  
 Silk for London ... .. 141 bales.  
 Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—  
 General from London ... .. 2,135 packages.  
 " " Marseille ... .. 758 "  
 " " Hongkong ... .. 521 "

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Harter* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 7th December at 4 p.m., had strong monsoon and heavy sea on the China coast, thence fresh N.-westerly winds and fine weather to port; arrived at 7 p.m., 14th Dec.  
 The Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* reports:—Left Shanghai on December 8th. Fresh N. W. winds increasing to a hard gale from N.W. with high beam sea. Ship labouring and straining very much, taking a great deal of water on deck. Blowing very hard with heavy hail and snow squalls; during the gale had our guards and paddle boxes broken up, and were hove to for seven hours. Arrived at Nagasaki on the 11th at 2 a.m. Left Nagasaki on the 12th at midnight. Arrived at Shimonoseki at 3 p.m. on the 12th. Left Shimonoseki at 4.45 p.m. on the 12th, and at 5.20 p.m. sighted a ship on fire: steamed up to her and got within a short distance of the burning ship; at 6.10 lowered a boat and went to the burning vessel; found her to be the Japanese steam ship *Tsuyokuni Maru*, 87 tons, from Osaka to Nakatsu, with 60 passengers and 22 of a crew. We took 12 of the crew and 4 passengers out of a fishing boat lying close by the burning steamer, and two men refused to leave the fishing boat; then we brought the Captain of the steamer on board of the *Tokio Maru* in our own boat at 7.10 p.m., when our boat was close to the burning steamer her fore and main masts went overboard. The survivors were properly attended to on board of the *Tokio Maru*. They say the fire originated in the coal bunkers. Out of 82 lives, 16 were saved on board S.S. *Tokio Maru*, 2 men refused to leave the fishing boat; 64 lives lost, of which there were 10 women. Arrived at Kobe, at 4 p.m., 14th December. Fresh N. W. breeze and clear weather. Arrived at Yokohama 16th December, 3 a.m.  
 The British steamer *Ulysses* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 8th instant. Experienced strong N.E. monsoon first three days afterwards to 15th variable winds and fine weather. Thence to port strong westerly winds with fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama on the 16th at 8.10 a.m.  
 The Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* reports:—Left Kobe at 6.30 p.m. on the 16th, fine N. W. winds and weather all the way; arrived at 4.30 this morning.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 18th December, 1880.)

		Discount on Yen Sati.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.								
Monday .....	Dec. 13	67½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuesday .....	" 14	68	66½	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesday ...	" 15	66	65	—	—	—	—	—
Thursday .....	" 16	66	67½	—	—	—	—	—
Friday .....	" 17	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saturday .....	" 18	66½	—	—	—	—	—	—

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	Dec. 27th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Jan. 10th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	Dec. 30th
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 24th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	Dec. 20th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	Dec. 22nd
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 22nd
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Dec. 23rd

1.—Left San Francisco, December 4th, *City of Tokio*.  
 2.—Left Hongkong, December 15th, *Sunda*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	Dec. 24th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 26th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 18th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	Dec. 25th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	Jan. 12th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	Dec. 29th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Dec. 22nd
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	Dec. 22nd
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Dec. 22nd

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## S A I L E D.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 15	Athelstan	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
Aug. 14	Mikado	"	" "
Sept. 14	Remonstrant	"	" "
June 26	Goodell	"	" "
Oct. 30	Radnorshire (s.s.)	"	" "
July 23	Furness Abbey	"	Hiogo
Aug. 3	Grandee	"	Yokohama
June 26	Clan Mc. Leod	ANTWERP	"
Sept. 26	Anna Seiben	" & ANT"	"
Aug. 12	George Bewley	" & ANT"	"
" 25	Eller Bank	MID SBOROUGH	"
July 17	Sto. Lucie	PHILADELPHIA	"
" 11	Auguste	SWANSEA	Nagasaki
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	Yokohama
" 22	Caroline	"	"
Sept. 2	Hoikow (s.s.)	GLASGOW	Hiogo

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Harter	Grandin	British steamer	1,196	London via Hongkong	Dec. 14	Smith, Baker & Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Dec. 1	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai & ports	Dec. 5	M. B. Co.
Ulyases	Thompson	British steamer	1,369	London via Hongkong	Dec. 16	Butterfield & Swire
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Dec. 16	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Alexander	Carson	Americanschooner	52	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	J. E. Collyer
Boston Vale	Buckingham	British barque	411	Liverpool	Dec. 17	Hudson & Co.
Carl	Thomson	German brig	225	Newchwang	Nov. 22	Chinese
Cilurnum	Beadle	British ship	1,850	Hongkong	Nov. 8	Edward Fischer & Co.
Eidenhope	W. T. Flett	British ship	1,498	Penarth	Dec. 10	Order
Fontenaye	F. Tribe	British ship	564	Antwerp	Dec. 9	A. Reimers & Co.
Guy C. Goss	Reynold	American ship	1,372	Philadelphia	Nov. 26	Order
Helena	Ewalt	German schooner	60	Kurile Islands	Oct. 31	Captain
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Islands	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Mary C. Bohm	Petersen	German schooner	55	Kurile Islands	Oct. 24	P. Bohm
North Star	Johnson	Russian schooner	42	Kurile Islands	Nov. 16	H. W. Hohnholz & Co.
Otago	Isaacson	Russian schooner	46	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	H. Cook
Otome	Hardy	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	Dec. 13	H. Snow
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Polynesian	Collins	British ship	1,293	Shields	Nov. 28	Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	750	Put in dismasted	Oct. 10	Malcolm & Co.
S. F. Hersey	Waterhouse	American ship	920	Newport	Nov. 26	Order
Stella	Werner	Americanschooner	30	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain
Victoria Cross	Tweddie	British barque	668	Antwerp	Dec. 3	Boyes & Co.
Zola	Peregrine	British barque	953	New York	Dec. 17	J. D. Carroll & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Swatara	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Albatross	4	894	—	Sloop	Chefoo	Captain Errington
FRENCH—Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Michand
GERMAN—Veneta	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Zirzow
ITALIAN—Vettor Pisani	12	1,800	—	Corvette	Kobe	Cap. H.R.H. D. of Genoa
RUSSIAN—Knias Pjarsky	12	4,291	—	Ironclad	Nagasaki	Captain Tirtoff
" Craysee	—	1,500	—	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Nazimoff
" Africa	14	1,400	—	Cruiser	Nagasaki	Captain Alecoff

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About Dec. 24th
Shanghai and way-ports	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 22nd, at 4 P.M.
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 25th, at daylight

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—There has been a fair business during the week. *Yarn.*—About 6,000 piculs sold at quotations. *Shirtings.*—Sales reach 70,000 pieces, chiefly 9lbs., previous rates are unchanged. Other Cottons.—Some transactions on basis of last week's rates. Generally holders are current, and there seems a fair legitimate demand for most classes.

**COTTON YARNS :—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.50 to 31.50
" " Good to Best ...	"	\$32.00 to 33.00
Bombay, No. 20 do. ...	"	\$29.50 to 31.50
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " Good to Best ...	"	\$36.00 to 37.00
" 38 to 42 ...	"	\$40.00 to 41.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS :—**

Grey Shirtings :—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloths :—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.65
Drills, English :—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings :— ... 12 " 44 in.	\$1.50 to 1.60
Prints :—Assorted ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.09½ to 0.15½
Turkey Reds : 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 1.90

**COTTON PIECE GOODS :—Continued.**

Velvets :—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.68 to 0.70
Taffelclasse :— ... 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS :—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	4.50 to 6.00
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.22 to 0.31
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.75
Mousselines de Laines :—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.16½ to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy ... 48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.60 to 0.65
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.39 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—A few thousand piculs have found buyers. Stock 50,000 piculs.

**SAIGON RICE.**—No sales. Stock 28,000 piculs.

**KEROSENE.**—Six thousand cases have been sold at quotations, and holders are weaker. Stock 472,000 cases including the cargo of the *Zoila* just in.

Sugar :—Takao in bag ... per picul	\$4.40	Japan Rice ... per picul	\$3.00 to 3.35
Taiwanfoo in bag ...	\$4.35	Japan Wheat ...	\$2.20
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	\$7.50 to \$8.50	Saigon Rice [cargo] ...	\$1.85
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah ...	\$6.00 to \$8.00	Kerosene Oil ... case	\$2.01

## EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—The calmness in our silk market reported in our last has continued during the whole of the week. Prices are unchanged, but the tendency is downward.

Sales amount to about 200 shipping bales and Stock to about 6,300 bales. Total shipments to date 9,589 bales against 11,606 bales last season.

	Exchange 3/8½	Exchange 4/76
Hanks.—No. 1 & 2 ...	\$540 to \$550 = 17/8 to 18/1 = fcs. 48.90 to fcs. 49.70	
" " 2 ...	\$525 to \$530 = 17/2 to 17/4 = " 47.40 to " 48.30	
" " 2½ ...	\$500 to \$510 = 16/6 to 16/10 = " 45.70 to " 46.50	
" " 3 & infra. ...	\$475 to \$490 = 15/8 to 16/2 = " 43.60 to " 44.80	
Filatures.—Extra ...	\$640 to \$650 = 20/11 to 21/3 = " 57.90 to " 58.70	
" " 1 ...	\$610 to \$620 = 19/11 to 20/3 = " 55.30 to " 56.10	
" " 2 ...	\$570 to \$590 = 18/8 to 19/4 = " 51.80 to " 53.60	
" " 3 ...	\$540 to \$550 = 17/9 to 18/1 = " 49.10 to " 50.00	
Kakodas.—Best ...	\$590 to \$600 = 19/4 to 19/8 = " 53.50 to " 54.40	
" Medium & Good ...	\$550 to \$570 = 18/1 to 18/8 = " 50.00 to " 51.80	
Re-Reels Medium to Best ...	\$535 to \$590 = 17/7 to 19/1 = " 48.90 to " 52.70	

**TEA.**—The business noticed in our last report has continued, the week's settlements reaching 1,650 piculs, comprising all grades.

In the absence of any special demand the feeling is easier, and we again reduce our quotations. Stock 7,000 piculs.

Common ...	\$10 to \$13	Fine ...	\$22 to \$24
Good Common ...	\$15 to \$17	Finest ...	\$25 to \$27
Medium ...	\$18 to \$19	Choice ...	\$28 to \$29
Good Medium ...		Choicest ...	\$32 to \$34

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight ...	3/8½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight ...	72½
" Bank Bills on demand ...	3/8½	" Private 10 days' sight ...	72½
" Private 4 months' sight ...	3/8½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand ...	89½
" " 6 " " ...	3/9	" Private 30 days' sight ...	90½
ON PARIS—Bank sight ...	4.66	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand ...	89½
" Private 6 months' sight ...	4.76	" Private 30 days' sight ...	90½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight ...	par.	KINSAZE ...	66½ dis.
" Private 10 days' sight ...	½ % disc.	GOLD YEN ...	380 nom.

## SHIPPING.

**SHIPPING.**—The s.s. *Harter* and *Ulysses* have arrived and are loading, respectively, for New York and London. The s.s. *Radnorshire* is also advertised for the latter destination. The *Zoila* and *Buxton Vale* are in from long voyages, and with the *L. F. Hersey*, *Fontenay* and *Polynesian* represent our disengaged tonnage.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 127.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## BREAKER POINT LIGHT-HOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Light on Breaker Point was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 8th December, 1880.

The illuminating apparatus is a First Order Dioptric Occulting Light alternately showing for *eight seconds* and suddenly disappearing for *two seconds*. It shows *white* from S. 55° W. round by W. to N. 53° E., and *red* in shore of both these bearings as far as the land. The bearings are magnetic and taken from seawards.

The light is elevated 152½ feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible at a distance of 19 nautical miles.

The tower is round, of iron, 91 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 120 feet.

The tower is painted in black and white horizontal bands, and the dwellings and boundary wall white.

Approximate position—Latitude.....N. 22° 56' 30".

Longitude....E. 116° 28' 10".

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,

Engineer's Office,

Shanghai, 9th December, 1880.

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT FOR  
CONSUMPTION, WASTING, &  
PANCREATIC EMULSION.

RESTORES DIGESTIVE POWER, STRENGTH, WEIGHT, &c.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,  
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## FOR SALE.

## ZOE DONE.

HOLME & Co.

Yokohama, December 17th, 1880.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakery that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pear, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1873.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

## OAKEYS

## WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

## OAKEYS

## INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKES'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

## OAKEYS

## SILVERSMITHS SOAP.

[NON-MERCURIAL].  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

## OAKEYS

## WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 15. BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
EMERY CLOTH BLACK LEAD CABINET GLASS PAPER &c.  
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.  
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.

*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,**

CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following

**EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876 VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevoli, Magnolia, Jasmin,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy  
action and promotes the growth of the hair.**ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
Cream,And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers,

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

**CAUTION.**—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed  
in seven colours.

**ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK -

**CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.**  
Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,  
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY,  
Manufacture all kinds of

**IRON WORK,**  
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch  
Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some  
thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS

*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.*

**ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.**

*See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.)  
with 1,300 designs.*

Railings. Balcony Panels.

Gates. Street Posts.

Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.

Balusters. Newels.

Crestings. Terminals.

Columns. Column Capitals.

Brackets. Gratings.

Windows. Casements.

Fountains. Drinking Fountains.

Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

**SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES**

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*Catalogue (D) free on Application.*

**Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,**  
**LONDON.**

26 ins.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Gold.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Medal.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Paris.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** 1878.

April, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SAVORY PANCREATIC EMULSION MEDICINAL FOOD**  
**MOORE'S**

**SAVORY & BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS**  
**MOORE'S**

**Datura Tatula Inhalations**  
**MOORE'S**

**ASTHMA**

**ROYAL NURSERIES.**

**IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES**

**IMPROVES THE APPETITE**

**Increases Strength and Weight.**

**THE MOST DIGESTIBLE,**

**THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF**

**NOURISHMENT in the**

**MOST CONVENIENT FORM.**

**Is This 1s., 2s., 4s., 6s., and 10s.**

**143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.**

**Ashma & Difficult Breathing**  
promptly relieved and paroxysms  
avoided by

**Datura Tatula Inhalations**  
Testimonials accompanying each  
box of Ointment, Olgars and  
Painkiller. This is the economical  
form of the medicine, and is  
for burning, from 6d. to 1s.

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE MARK.



**ELLWOOD'S**

PATENT AIR CHAMBER

**HATS AND HELMETS**

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION  
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters  
and Wholesale only of

**J. ELLWOOD & SONS,**  
**LONDON.**

Beware of Useless Imitations.

**DINNEFORD'S**

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



**DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists**  
**London,**

**N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout  
the World.

**FLUID**  
**MAGNESIA.**

THE SAFEST MILD  
APERIENT FOR DELICATE  
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,  
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,  
AND FOR REGULAR USE  
IN WARM CLIMATES.

April 10, 1880.

1y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Guildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P & W. BALDWIN,  
WILDEN WORKS.**

STOURPORT ENGLAND.

**SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
"ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,  
and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.  
April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

**GIBBEYS CHAMPAGNE,**  
**SPARKLING SAUMUR,**  
" **SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,**  
" &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... .. \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppins, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank,  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.,  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI:

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Higo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "  
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c., &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
" Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund  
Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 52.]

Yokohama, December 24, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

Patent Laws.....	1,649
A Recreation Club .....	1,650
Editorial Notes.....	1,651
My Residence in London .....	1,653
Reuter's Telegrams.....	1,655
Notes of the Week .....	1,655
Asiatic Society of Japan .....	1,657
Japanese News.....	1,659
The Japanese Press .....	1,661
Inquiry .....	1,661
Law Reports .....	1,661
Occult Phenomena, o. Tomfoolery in Simla .....	1,663
Miss Bird's Japan .....	1,665
What shall we think of the Kurds?.....	1,665
Shipping Intelligenc .....	1,666
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,668
Advertisements .....	1,669

## PATENT LAWS.

WE have before called attention to the importance of providing for some recognition of the rights of foreign inventors, whenever the long delayed revision of treaties takes place. It is scarcely necessary to do more than call attention to the fact, which is apparent to the most casual observation, that at present the whole patent-granting world is laid under involuntary contribution by the imitative and skillful workmen of Japan, for any apparatus, process, or material, for which a demand seems likely to arise, or which comes within the scope of their ability to construct or compound; irrespective of the fact that the imitated article is in many cases protected in half a dozen countries by as many patents or brevets. It is no doubt too much to expect that private workmen or manufacturers should respect the rights of the foreign inventor so long as these rest upon purely moral grounds, the more as the Government itself, which should stand as the guardian of those rights, from the magnitude of its operations, and from the controlling interest which it holds directly or indirectly in all extensive manufacturing corporations, is the greatest offender against them. The necessity and value of patent laws of an international force have long been recognized in Europe and America, and such restrictions are in full operation in all western countries of importance. The operation of these laws has been found to be easy, beneficial to all concerned, and in the highest degree stimulative to original invention and improvement. The injustice to foreign inventors and manufacturers, inflicted by the wholesale imitation carried on in Japan, is a grave one, and indirectly operates not only to the serious detriment of the business of the foreign mercantile community but to the injury of the native consumer as well, for good and reliable foreign manufactures are in many cases excluded from the market by shabby and inferior copies, resembling the original only in appearance

and lacking all the qualities which give value to the foreign article.

Any Japanese who may originate an invention instead of resting satisfied with the too ready imitation of the ideas of others always characteristic of this people, and more especially so during the past decade of progression, can obtain protection for his invention from any important state of Europe or America, equal in every respect to that granted to their own people under similar circumstances, and with the same facility. The ordinary courtesy of nations should dictate reciprocation, while policy demands that a nation seeking to stand upon an equal footing with the most enlightened should not perpetuate such a system of piratical appropriation of the brain work of others as now exists in Japan. Whenever the treaties are revised, Japan, which from all indications will have much to ask for, must be prepared to grant something in return, and we believe that the protection of the foreign inventor, including of course that of trade marks and copyrights, should, and will, be one of the points most strenuously insisted upon by the foreign representatives on behalf of their respective nationalities.

But there is another aspect of the question which may perhaps have more weight with the Government than any consideration of the injustice inflicted upon the citizens of foreign countries, or the injury received by its own people from base and worthless imitations of valuable foreign articles. We allude to the undoubted influence of a properly organized system of patents in fostering and developing domestic invention and industry. The value of this influence is so great, and so much exceeds in importance any possible benefit likely to accrue to foreign inventors, that, if properly appreciated, this consideration alone should lead the statesmen of Japan to act at once in the matter without waiting for the revision of treaties.

England and the United States may be taken as affording an example of the highest development of human ingenuity and as the best exemplifications of the working of a system of protection to original ideas. The very differences, existing in the systems in force in these two countries and in the results of their action, will serve to point the force of an argument in favor of the fullest and readiest protection of invention. The following statistics of patents, granted in Great Britain and the United States during the year 1879, are of interest in this connection:—

	British Islands.	United States.
Receipts.....	\$947,270	\$703,980
Expenditure .....	\$226,120	\$529,640
Profits .....	\$721,150	\$174,295
Stamp Duties on one Patent ...	\$875	\$85
Duration of Patent.....	14 years	17 years
Number of Patents applied for*	5,398	19,381
Number of Patents granted* ...	8,461	12,348
Percentage of Applications granted .....	65	64

\* Not including re-issues and design patents.

Number of Applications refused or abandoned .....	1,877	7,043
Percentage of grants paid \$250 duty .....	80	...
Percentage of grants paid \$500 duty .....	11	...
Population .....	84,500,000	50,900,000
Number of persons to one Patent granted .....	9,968	4,124
Ratio of amount of duties on one patent .....	25	1
Ratio of number of patents granted .....	1	2.42
Average cost to inventor for one patent, including patent agent's charges .....	\$950	\$95
Technical examination of application .....	None	Careful
Inventions invalidly reported .....	Frequently	Rarely

It will be observed that the total number of patents granted in the United States during the year was considerably more than three times that of similar issues in Great Britain, and out of all proportion to the difference of population of the two countries. This is no doubt due to some extent to that superior ingenuity which has become proverbial as characteristic of the typical Yankee, but chiefly to the vastly greater ease with which patents are obtainable in the United States. The comparative cost of patents is correctly given above as in the ratio of 10 for Great Britain to 1 for the United States, but even this great difference in expense does not entirely represent the essential variation in the systems in force. In the United States not merely the letter of the law, but the spirit in which it is executed encourages and invites application for protection. In Great Britain, on the contrary, though the intention of the law is the same, its execution is so hampered by the useless and injurious obstructions satirized by Dickens as the work of a supposititious Circumlocution Office, that should the inventor be able to sustain the heavy expenses involved, he but too often abandons his perhaps invaluable idea, disgusted and worn out by official delay and discouragement.

We believe that the ease with which patents may be obtained in the United States has been an important factor in the development of that ingenuity to which we have already referred as forming part of the typical American character, though other causes stimulating invention have no doubt sprung from the demands arising in the course of the settlement and improvement of a new country.

In Japan, old as is its civilization, the progress of events requires that new industries shall be fostered, to enable its people to take and maintain a place among the advancing nations. The immense tracts of unused land in the interior and in the north must be reclaimed and utilized, new exports must be found, and the resources of the country should be called upon to supply much that is now imported. Surely here is a sufficient field for native invention and it is difficult to believe that a people so exquisitely skilled in art and industry, and which has already in time past originated many most valuable appliances and methods, appropriate to the circumstances of its life, will be found wanting in ingenuity and original design when once the laws shall protect and reward the inventor, and the Government not only discourage slavish and dishonest imitation of foreign products, but cease to interfere with, and throttle, the efforts of private enterprise.

The patent system of the United States is that which should form the model for Japan, not only because, as we

have just stated, the circumstances are somewhat similar, but because the profit to the Government arises from the general development of the industry of the people and is consequently, though perhaps insusceptible of being reduced to figures, immensely greater than the sum, large as it appears, derived in Great Britain from a direct tax upon invention, which but too often proves prohibitive.

#### A RECREATION CLUB.

THE time of Merry Christmas, which brings to all its joyous family and friendly gatherings, recollections of old times in the old country, and memories of the days that have fled, brings to Eastern residents other thoughts, reminders of duties, regrets for the past and hopes for the future. Our friends here, at least the younger members of the community, find in the dead season of Athletic Sports, time to make arrangements for the renewal of "friendly rivalry" among themselves, and while conning over the successes of past seasons, to think out in what way mistakes, which will inevitably occur, may be remedied in the future, and their successes be rendered in every way more complete. It is now therefore a convenient time to give a few words of encouragement to those to whom we have to look for the continuance of those sports and pastimes to which we owe many pleasant days during the greater part of the year, and which are in themselves so necessary, in our opinion—and we believe in the opinion of all cheerful minds—for the health of all of us; the ready means by which *Mens Sana* is perpetuated in *corpore sano*; and at the same time, a word of advice to those who are entrusted with the management of those sports.

We are encouraged to choose the present time for repeating the advice we have again and again given, the cry for reform in the constitution of the management of those sports that we have frequently advocated,—*amalgamation*—by the announcement that the Amateur Athletic Association is dissolved. We regret to have to sing the requiem of this departed entity, for in its time it has done good work: but if by its dissolution the way is paved for the foundation of a recreation club on a broader and surer basis, then shall we have reason to rejoice; to be proud of our old Athletic Club which has in the course of a very prosperous career been the means of bringing out some excellent runners, many of whom had never set shoe on a cinder path before they joined its ranks: in after years to be thankful that from its sacrifice we have gained the advantage of an United Recreation Club. Founded in the Spring of 1872, for the laudable purpose of encouraging athletic sports,—a purpose which even then might have been well undertaken by the Cricket Club,—the Association has had a prosperous, almost a brilliant career. The defeat of our athletes, in 9 events against 6, by the members of the Kobe crew who came to Yokohama in 1871, to row against crews of the Yokokama Rowing Club, and of the Nippon Rowing Club, determined a few gentlemen to form an athletic association, that they might have a better chance of turning the tables on their conquerors at the first opportunity: and this they eventually succeeded in doing: but by one of the strange fatalities that often attend human efforts, the year 1876, in which the Yokohama men succeeded in beating the "flyers" of Kobe, and Mr. A. H. Dare made the *best mile time in eastern record*—4m. 45s.—was the "Julian age" in its career; thence the interest in competitions and the numbers of the competitors have, unhappily steadily declined, until this year has witnessed its collapse. Peace to its ashes!

It is not our purpose now to record all its glories or to much bewail its fate, but rather, to show how good may be drawn out of evil.

The balance of the funds, and whatever property the late club possessed, are to be offered to the Cricket Club and we sincerely trust that club will avail itself of this opportunity to make an attempt to draw into itself the members of other clubs who take their pastime on land, and become the parent to them all. The old difficulty of want of ground is not now felt; with increasing members and funds, a larger field could be obtained without difficulty from the Japanese Government, so that Cricket, Base-Ball, Lawn Tennis, Quoits, Rifle shooting and the varied exercises pertaining to athletics could proceed simultaneously during the spring and summer months. In the winter there could be no difficulty, as Football alone is continued. It will perhaps be objected to the scheme we advocate that the funds at the command of the Cricket Club would be insufficient to provide these amusements: for of course it would be part of our scheme that the entrance fee and subscription to the Cricket Club should not be materially increased; but we do not think any apprehension need be felt on that score: it is one of the evils of the present division of work that subscriptions press heavily upon the members, the consequence is that some men who would like to compete refrain, while others pay their money, grumble, and do nothing else. We are not disposed to hold up Kobe to be revered in everything; but the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club manages to do well on an entrance fee of \$15 with a subscription of \$10 per annum, and for this the members are provided with Rowing, Cricket, Football, etc.; why should not we do the same? It is true that there would be a great difficulty in amalgamating the Rowing Club with the others, but our community is more numerous, and individually and collectively wealthier than that of the sister port, and we could well sustain two clubs. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and try! Inaugurate a "Yokohama Cricket and Recreation Club:" it will succeed if we make up our minds to deserve success. With our club on land, the Dramatic department itself would be a source of constant revenue, if enthusiastically sustained; Look at the Dramatic Association now! Is there one of the gentlemen who appear on its boards who is not also a member of at least one of the other clubs? And does anybody suppose that less enthusiasm would be felt by the actor, less interest taken by the public, in the deserving efforts of these gentlemen to amuse us, if it was known that any surplus that remained after defraying expenses would go to swell the general recreation fund? But this is a sordid consideration. What is required is a "longer, stronger pull, and a pull altogether, as they say at sea," to draw the scheme to a successful issue. There is no need to fear want of funds; many a man now pays yearly in subscriptions to the numerous clubs more than would ever be required of him, even if an unusually bad year under the proposed scheme should render a donation necessary. But this is not all, what was written in this journal after the defeat by Kobe to which we have alluded, and on the eve of the foundation of the Athletic Association in 1871, is in some respects true now. "Money for any well deserving object can always be found, . . . But this is not all that is required. Is the community willing to have Kobe believe that the comparatively scanty proportions of our rowing clubs contain all our rowing men, or that our pedestrians worthy the name can be counted on the fingers of one hand? And yet we made a poor show on Wednesday, and the best Kobe men did not compete. One man

says 'it is too much trouble,' another lays the onus of refusal on the doctor. A third has not time; a fourth does not think he can run, and so on throughout the settlement; each is ready with an excuse, and while thinking that his neighbour should make an effort to sustain the reputation of the place, refuses to help himself!"

Since that was written one step has been taken. The Rowing Clubs have been, practically, amalgamated; with what success let any pay a visit to the French Hatoba and see. Let the land clubs take a lesson from the same book, and in a very few years time, if the Committee of the Recreation Club be asked for a record of their success, they too will be able to say "Circumspice!"

AFFAIRS in China are evidently fast approaching a crisis, and the European population of Shanghai are beginning to intertain some fears for their personal safety should war commence with Russia. The *North China Herald*, reviewing the position, and the results likely to follow in the wake of an outbreak of hostilities, makes the following remarks as to the steps that should be taken by the foreign population of Shanghai for their own protection:—

"The news given us by Reuter's Company on Monday last, that the Kuldja negotiations had failed, only confirmed what has been the general impression in the Settlement during the past few weeks. No one has professed to know anything definitely as to the probability of war between China and Russia; in fact, it is doubtful if anyone in China does know or has any means of knowing whether peace will be preserved or not. But the constant massing of Chinese troops near the eastern end of the Great Wall, the tidings of large ironclads being built at home for the Chinese Government, the steady increase to the Russian fleet in these waters, and stories as to the intention of the Russians to survey immediately the coast of Corea; all these things make in favour of war, but we know nothing certain, because in no case would operations be commenced before the spring. There is a chance still, therefore, of the two would-be belligerents coming to terms; and we might almost wish that further difficulties in Europe would restrain the Russian desire for a campaign that would cause us so much loss and leave Russia so little glory.

"What the effect of a war will be on the Empire politically, it is impossible to forecast. Colonel Gordon has endeavoured to show to the Chinese the danger they run by having their Government at Peking, so near to the coast, exposed to the chance of an invasion which would probably result in the capture of the Forbidden City itself, and the flight of its inhabitants, as in the last war, to Tartary. There is great fear that this would be followed by general anarchy; the country is permeated through and through with secret societies; the present dynasty is not a popular one; in fact, a regency never is popular, for the personality of a ruler is always a great assistance to his stability. It is doubtful if the Taiping spirit is altogether dead, and the Empresses must not expect Russia to be sustaining their authority in one part of China while destroying it in another, as the allies did twenty years ago. There are doubtless ambitious officials in many provinces who would be ready to seize the opportunity which the capture or flight of the Court would give them. We might even hear the cry of "China for the Chinese!" and see a general movement made to expel the Manchus and restore or create a national dynasty. Whatever form revolt took if the authority of the Central Government were weakened, we must remember how readily a mob is raised and excited in China, and what temptation to robbery the treaty ports, and this one especially, offer. We have hinted at worse consequences of the commencement of a war than we expect, but we do it in order to draw public attention to the necessity of looking to our means of defence. Volunteers have never been behind-hand here when there was any chance of their being required, and we have, even during the present peaceful times, the nucleus of very respectable force. The new uniforms which the Council have provided, and the regulations under which they are acquired by the Volunteers, have had an excellent effects in attracting men to drill, but if their services are required at all, they will be required in

much larger number than ordinarily turn out to parade. Considering the numerous distractions and recreations which Shanghai offers, it is a creditable thing that so many should turn out to the comparatively monotonous marches which parades here necessarily become; and it is a very happy thing that the Corps should have so excellent a staff of officers, with the material at hand with which that staff may be trebled or quadrupled as soon as the men come forward. Without being alarmists, we think it only prudent to advise those who own their readiness to volunteer to join the ranks at once; for with every willingness to learn, the recruit cannot be considered more than half as valuable as the trained man. In these latitudes, thunder-storms get up in a wonderfully short time; and if a mob collects here, there will be little notice given, and little time to drill the recruits who are sure to flock to the Corps. We repeat that no one knows that war is imminent, or even that it will commence in the spring; but high officials who have reached this from Peking lately are little confident of the maintenance of peace. Men best informed, and most conversant with Chinese politics, fear that a war with Russia will entail a state of anarchy through all the sea-coast provinces of China, and it is on these grounds that we consider the situation grave enough to deserve this warning. As we have seen before, the men-of-war on which we rely for protection may be called away to other ports by some unexpected necessity, and we are always liable to be thrown on our own resources; and the more we show our readiness to defend ourselves, the less likely, such is the contrariety in human affairs, are we to have to depend on our unaided efforts. It is unfortunately the nature of the English people to be unready; let us hope that the mixture of more fiery blood in our Settlement will counteract the English dilatoriness. We know by Liu's diary, as by a thousand other warnings, that a large portion of the population, and especially the literary class, which have so great an influence over the people, hates us, and would gladly see us driven to our ships: let us therefore be prepared. Heaven helps those who help themselves, and it is when the strong man armed keepeth his house, that his goods are in peace. Twenty years ago it would have been a small matter, in the event of a riot, to put all the women and children on a man-of-war at short notice, for a gunboat would have taken them all: it would be a much longer business now. The necessity for such a step is not likely to arise: but he who wishes for peace prepares for war."

IT has been lately ascertained that fast steaming merchant vessels, armed, and manned with a crew of men well instructed in the use of artillery, will play an important part in the next war in which any foreign country may be involved. At the present moment we have in the harbour of Yokohama a vessel of this description, belonging to the Russian Government. That their utility, under certain conditions, has been well recognized in England is beyond question, and we now read in the *World* that "The Surveyor of Shipping, Captain Brownlow, O.B., who has been inspecting some of the finest steamships at Liverpool, in connection with the proposal, emanating jointly from the War Office and the Admiralty, to temporarily arm merchantmen in the event of hostilities ever breaking out between England and any other country, is now engaged in making arrangements to continue the inspections at the northern ports."

ACCORDING to latest advices the present condition of affairs in Ireland has assumed a very serious complexion. The home papers abound with accounts of cold-blooded murders; of brutal cruelty to poor helpless dumb animals who, unfortunately for their comfort, happen to be owned by landlords who are foolish enough to ask for their just dues; of threats against tenants honest enough to pay their rents, and of land agents who are forced to secure an armed guard before daring to leave their homes. It seems certain that before order can be restored the misguided peasantry, led by ambitious and unscrupulous leaders, are

likely to come into open and serious collision with the military, although it is to be sincerely hoped that this may yet be averted. From our latest exchanges, however, there appears to be but small chance of such a consummation; the 'Shan van Vogt' and other seditious songs, alluding to the prosecution of the leaders of the Land League, are being sung throughout the disaffected provinces. The following extracts from the *World* will conclusively prove that Ireland is anything but a comfortable residing place for a number of our fellow creatures:—

"Lord Cloncurry, who has received warning from the police authorities that his life is in danger, is one of the most improving landlords in Ireland. On his fine property in Kildare he has introduced high farming, employs a large amount of labour, keeps an immense herd of stock, which he feeds high (his bill for food last year amounted to between 2000*l.* and 4000*l.*), and yet he is considered as a worthy victim by the followers of the Land League.

"The Marquis of Waterford, who spends the greater part of the year on his Irish estates, was told not long ago that if he attended a certain agricultural show he would not leave it alive. He went there, and happily the foul threat turned out to be merely a cowardly device to intimidate; and Lord Waterford regularly hunts his pack of hounds, as he has done for years, with this difference, that instead of carrying a flask and sandwich-case, the pouches of his saddle are given up to six-chamber revolvers, one being carried on either side.

"Perhaps the most extraordinary outrage of the kind was the threat to assassinate Lord Lismore, with the intimation that if he were not obliging enough to go over to Ireland to meet his doom, the sentence would be carried out in the streets of London. Lord Lismore has been for twenty years in possession of the estates attached to Shanbally Castle, and during the whole of that period has spent the greater part of his time in Ireland, and the greater part of his income in attempts to improve the well-being of his tenants. Lord Lismore is well known as one of the kindest and most generous of landlords, and one of the most fearless among men. He, moreover, voted in favour of the second reading of the Irish Disturbance Bill in the House of Lords, and yet he is to be shot down!"

Again, the editor of *Vanity Fair*, commenting on the same subject, writes—"the West of Ireland land question may be put in the form of a 'Hard Case,' such as those with which readers of *Vanity Fair* are familiar.

"Lord A has, we will say, 100 acres of poor land. For this a large farmer with capital would willingly give him, say, ten shillings an acre—for sheep grazing—and make a fair profit. He therefore justly enough expects to get £50 a year for the land. But it has unfortunately been let to ten small tenants, who have made potato-gardens, on the produce of which they manage to exist, but who have the greatest difficulty in scraping together the seven shillings per acre which they have agreed to pay as rent. Lord A has been therefore receiving £35 a year instead of £50; is looked upon and denounced as a land shark and a tyrant for exacting this lesser rent; and when a pinch of hard times comes, has to forego his rent altogether, and even then stands a fair chance of being shot. What should he do? The large farmer, notwithstanding the hard times, is still willing to take the land, but the small tenants cling to their starvation and their potato gardens, while the bulk of the land is absolutely producing nothing. Put aside sentiment and surely this is the answer: Let the small tenants give up their holdings, receiving (either from the in-coming tenant, who can take it out of his yearly rent, or from the landlord) fair value for their mud cabins and so-called improvements in the shape of potato-gardens; let the landlord borrow a sufficient sum from the Board of Works in Dublin (at 5 per cent. if paid off in 30, and 6 if paid in 20 years), to build a sufficient number of labourers' cottages for the needs of the then 100-acre farm; and then—it may seem hard, but starvation at home is hard too—let those who it has been shown cannot exist on the farm seek their fortunes elsewhere. By a proper system of State-aided emigration, such as that advocated by Lord Dunraven, there really need be little or no hardship in this. At any rate, so long as the system of small holdings on bad soil is perpetuated, so long shall we have periodical famines and nearly constant discontent or veiled rebellion."

"Sentiment is a very pretty thing, but it loses its beauty when allied to starvation; and it is not quite as strong in the Irish peasant's heart as the agitators would have us believe."

"I have spoken to many Irishmen in America, and I have never met one who regretted his emigration, though most of them still cherish the theory that they ought to have been rooted in the soil, and permitted to live on potatoes if they had so chosen."

#### MY RESIDENCE IN LONDON.

By M. S. NAGASAKI.

(Continued.)

IN, December of 1878 I went down to the palace in Gloucester by invitation of His Lordship the Bishop and Mrs. Ellicott to pass the new year there. The palace is a large building, and located near to Gloucester Cathedral. The Bishop and Mrs. Ellicott had several visitors, among them the Messrs. Hamphry, the daughters of the Rev. Mr. Hamphry of London, Mr. James A. Hervey, a son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and many others, all excellent as well as pleasing people. The Bishop and Mrs. Ellicott entertained their guests with all possible attention and courtesy. The Bishop is a man of great erudition and wide culture. I have experienced striking proofs and have been charmed with the extent of his knowledge. His views are always based on the general principle of broadness and comprehensiveness and additionally with his intellectual excellence, he possesses a true christian character and a general disposition, which lent to his society, so attractive and endearing a grace. Scarcely any lady can equal Mrs. Ellicott in natural liveliness and sympathetic nature, she is very good hearted and extremely musical, and also possesses the rare gift of pleasing society. Her daughter, Miss Rose Ellicott is a highly accomplished and excellent young lady, she has now devoted herself entirely to singing; in fact she deserves great merit and praise, being so unselfish and good and always ready to render a pleasure to the whole company by the display of that delightful accomplishment. Mrs. Ellicott is a lady of society, she has a large circle of friends in Gloucester and in London; while I was at the palace, she had several dinner parties and evening receptions; One evening I went with the family party, to the Gloucester ball which was held in the Bell Hotel, the room was splendid for dancing and well decorated with evergreens and flowers. Being a party in ourselves we had no difficulty, as often occurs in large balls, in arranging our partners; moreover I was fortunate enough to meet several of my friends and acquaintances there, which I did not expect, and that added to my pleasure on that delightful evening. The palace is overflowing with the atmosphere of christian hospitality and kindness and any one who has once experienced their agreeable society cannot but remember it with delight in all future times. During my numerous visits to country houses, I have learned much of English country life and perceive there is a *greatness*, in that life itself, I mean that well regulated home life. Every morning behold a heap of newspapers, piled on the table, and everybody reading news of the world and thus becoming as informed on all the questions of the day, as if they were in the centre of the metropolis and thus being in nowise backward in civilization; this convenience being afforded by the facilities of transport, which indispensably adds a true and real comfort. After breakfast everybody separates and pursues his own avocation, reading, letter writing or something else suitable to his or her taste, at the reunion of lunch, we usually exchange our news and talk over a plan of recreation for the afternoon, either driving, walking, or some sort of outdoor amusement. The re-assembly at dinner is quite social, the topics of conversation being general and suitable to the occasion, and as a rule we have conversational and musical evenings and sometimes dancing; of course the forms of entertainment depend on those who are invited in the evening. But whatever the form may be, it tends alike to the growth and development of healthy morals and intellects. This grandeur of country life is peculiar to the English nation and is a beautiful trait in the character of its life. I was frequently invited by Monsieur and Madame de Bunsen, who are descendants of the great Baron von Bunsen, at one time a distinguished Prussian minister at the court of St. James's, and whose life was so

much connected with the present reign of the Queen of England. Through their family connections and well established house, they have a centre of re-union and are intimate with the social and political world. Their house is not exactly on the English social model, but pervaded with the continental atmosphere: however, they are adorned with the reserved English dignity and grace, they have much continental promptness and instinctive sympathy, so much so indeed that their society is truly easy and charming. Monsieur de Bunsen is Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Germany. He is a man of culture and of broad, religious, and scientific principles, and he often impressed me with his unwearied activity and exhaustless flow of conversation, he is so well informed on all the questions of the day. Madame de Bunsen too, impressed me strongly by her ardour and by her christian and philanthropic disposition, and she has the rare gift of appearing interested in every one and every thing. She was a great friend of Madame Wooyeno, they exchanged visits frequently, and though this medium, I had the opportunity of very often seeing her, and her daughter Mademoiselle de Bunsen, who is so natural and unaffected, and whose manners, bland and easy, stamp her with a mark of rank; she is a great favourite in general society. Madame de Bunsen entertains a great deal, and her society combines the aristocracy, the political, and literary classes. I have also seen German Royalty, on several occasions, at her house, when they visited in London. The social atmosphere there, truly charms the soul as well as refreshes the mind, there is a great deal to amuse and also to interest, which makes society truly pleasurable. One evening I had the honour of being included in the list of guests at his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's dinner party. His Royal Highness being the Commander in Chief, the party naturally consisted of several generals, amongst them Sir Doyle Percy C. B. (who was the minister to the Mexican Republic, which post he resigned on account of losing his sight) and many others. At that time the British public was much excited over the dismissal, by the Khedive of Egypt, of the representatives of France and Great Britain, M. de Blignières and Charles Rivers Wilson C. B., who had been appointed to superintend the administration of Egypt. In his proclamation the Khedive announced that he had formed a ministry composed entirely of the Egyptian element, which act France and England considered a great insult and humiliation. The respective Governments adopted a strong course, demanding the Khedive to sign his abdication. After a long deliberation this resulted in the dethronement of Ismail I, in favour of his son Mahomed Tewfik, who was at once proclaimed Khedive of Egypt. The table talk naturally led to the question of the day. Between his Royal Highness and one of the generals, the question was discussed, with much animation and spirit, on the part of the general, but it seemed to me that he was only affected with the fever of the day and his arguments were not well grounded, whereas, his Royal Highness was so impartial and all his remarks were just and reasonable and impressed the hearers with his clear ideas and firm convictions: it makes me think how deeply interested and well informed the English Royalty are on all national questions. When the conversation turned to general topics His Royal Highness, and Sir Doyle Percy, took leading parts and amused the company with their overflowing wit; Sir Doyle Percy is as brilliant a talker as can be found in the London world of today, in spite of this I noticed His Royal Highness; the Duke was equally brilliant in his conversational powers. Mr. J. Reed M. P., C. B. has visited Japan and is so well known to the Japanese community I will refrain from dilating on his genius and attainments, but I cannot help speaking of Mrs. Reed, whose sympathetic disposition and kindness always impressed me during my numerous visits to her house. She is now staying in her country house in Kent, about 17 miles from London, for the sake of her health, being somewhat of an invalid. The house faces a beautiful avenue with a row of tall trees on each side: at the back there is a pretty garden, the green grass exquisitely trimmed, the side of the borders adorned with various flowers and the air genial and fostering. It is a place well chosen for Mrs. Reed, as she requires a quiet, airy and healthy location. Nothing else attracts so much the attention of foreigners, when they visit a house, as when the hostess displays sympathetic feelings and hospitality and where the tone of society is highly polished and agreeable, like Mrs. Reed's house. She is invariably

courteous and attentive, whenever she has visitors and her conversation is so pathetic and kind, as to truly render her society easy and agreeable, and she creates, in visitors the feeling of being perfectly at home. Her daughters, the Misses Reed, are exceedingly charming and agreeable, being highly cultivated and accomplished ladies. The eldest daughter, Miss Rose A. Reed, is a great reader: she composes poems, music, and plays the piano with consummate skill, in fact she is a beautiful player for an amateur if she cannot be called an excellent artiste, being a lady of rank. The second daughter, Miss Louisa Reed, is quite a devotee to singing and literary pursuits. They both are beautiful dancers: without this accomplishment, in the present days a lady can scarcely enter into the society of European capitals, at all events it is seldom agreeable for her to become a wall-flower. Besides, dancing is an indispensable social attainment, for it trains manners, and imparts movements of perfect grace and ease, which are as highly important in life as any kind of culture and accomplishment. To sum up, the Misses Reed invariably attract much admiration in society. Before I quitted London they had a dancing party, to which many ladies and gentlemen from London were invited; moreover, as many as twenty-five persons were staying at their house, including myself, and several others came for the evening from the neighbourhood. The room is admirably suited for dancing, as the floor is parquet. The gathering was charming and everything excellently arranged. I enjoyed it very much and in future years, the scene itself being long over, many happy and pleasing memories will linger around me of that most delightful occasion. The Baron and Baroness de Reuter entertain a great deal, during the season, at their town residence in Kensington Palace Gardens, one of those wide, airy streets which are found in the best parts of Kensington. Their drawing and reception-rooms are magnificently decorated, the drawing-rooms on one side opening into a large conservatory, where rare plants and flowers abound in profusion. Baroness Reuter is a lady of society and has numerous friends and acquaintances in the social and political world. Her house is a place for meeting foreign representatives, English politicians and general society. When she has afternoon parties the rooms are crowded, sometimes ladies and gentlemen promenade in the conservatory, about which a fragrant and delightful air lingers. I noticed on several occasions many men of note, sitting or standing together in that enchanting place, exchanging views, opinions and arguments amongst themselves on political topics: no doubt these arguments result in a satisfactory solution, as nothing irritating could possibly exist in that delightful place, where the nervous system is calmed down and the mind is set on a proper and sound state. Between business and society my time was much occupied in London, but during the leisure from my duties I frequently paid visits to Dr. and Mrs. Vincent Ambler, who stay at home on Sunday afternoons to receive their friends. Dr. Vincent Ambler was on the medical staff of the English army in Russia and Turkey during the Crimean war in 1854-1855-1856, where he became acquainted with many Turkish notabilities and esteemed them and loved them, in fact he had a strong Turkish bias in every way, from his close friendship with the oriental race; he sincerely sympathized with the Eastern Nations, and appreciates them in no ordinary degree. In his house I always found men of mark, from the Western and Eastern continental countries. This shows that he is cosmopolitan to a degree and loves his fellow creatures regardless of race or religion. My friend Mirza Michal Khan, a brother of the Persian minister in London and Premier secretary to the Persian Legation, one day, said "Dr. Vincent Ambler's house is an International Hotel." This remark rightly expresses the exact condition of the doctor's house. Dr. and Mrs. Ambler being extremely sociable and hospitable to their circle, I experienced every courtesy and kindness from them, and with them I have passed many pleasant and happy hours. When I was seriously attacked with liver complaint, Dr. Vincent Ambler attended me day and night and shewed me all possible attention, not only as a friend; and I have duly appreciated the friendship he manifested towards me, during my stay in London. It is this rare quality of heart he has, which has drawn me so closely to him and moves me even to this day, for I retain the full impression of it. On Sunday afternoon's I sometimes finished my round of visits by calling at Mrs. Cornnell's house in upper Phillimore Gardens. She is also at home on Sunday's and receives her old friends and intellectual acquaintances;

and it was always most delightful to me to find her and her two charming daughters, the Misses Cornnell at home, and to become a member of their circle. The Misses Cornnell have a continental education, speaking French and German like their mother tongue; besides they are highly accomplished, graceful and pleasant in every way, having additionally, ingeniousness, sincerity and sweetness of disposition, which crown their other good qualities. The drawing-rooms display much continental taste, and habits having more ease, variety and complaisant sympathy than is displayed in the greater part of the English circle. A lively moment of social ravishment and animation induced me to throw off my political thoughts and enjoy a short but delightful recreation from their preoccupation.

The Misses Cornnell were presented to Her Majesty the Queen, at the first drawing-room this year by Mrs. Dalrymple Bruce, and they attracted much admiration at court: indeed they are objects of special attention in society. To a young lady, a drawing-room is an event of the greatest importance, for until she has been presented, she is not held "to be out," nor strictly speaking to be capable of being invited to any social entertainment of greater importance than children's parties; but when the ordeal is over, and she has been presented to the sovereign, she at once takes her place in the great social sisterhood, in which she is henceforth entitled to play a part. The Corps Diplomatique in London are well received and welcomed everywhere, in the classes of English society. The English accord the foreign representatives all due respect in the manner in which they receive them at their hospitable houses, and feel great pride and pleasure in extending every attention and courtesy towards foreigners, for the honour and reputation of their country. Whenever I entered the salons of the *élite* London society I have always experienced extreme kindness and courtesy from many whose friendship I will ever be glad to retain in my memory. Judging from my observations on English life, I find quite the contrary to what I have always read and been informed as to their cold disposition and repulsive manners. Instead of these I have not only met with persons of lofty sentiment and polished ideas, but with many capable of that profound sympathy which renders social relationship easy and agreeable. In the general state of English society, moral laws are observed, and manners have of late become softened. One rarely meets with any violent excesses, and this applies not only to the high or middle circle, but also extends to the masses. Great social progress has manifested itself, and domestic and regular life is extending its empire. The people have learned to seek after and enjoy more honest and more delicate recreation than the brutal quarrelling and drunkenness which at one time existed in great towns like London, Glasgow and other places. In the nineteenth century, England has accomplished vast strides. Civilization is elevating the moral sentiments, while softening the tone of society which it adorns with its grace. I now turn my observation upon the Orientals in London Society; what a contrast they present to the refinement and brilliancy of European Society. They receive the same welcome and courtesy which the English accord to the Western nations, but there are difficulties in the way for them to avail themselves of the opportunities offered to them, owing to the differences of education, habits and manners of society in the East, and besides they are not accustomed to the great social and political usages of European Society. Occasionally they commit unpardonable offences against good taste and decorum and they cannot give the same impression and pleasure to general society as Europeans. Such being the state of affairs, they can seldom establish any personal importance in society, or acquire steady friendship in influential circles: however, I have observed that many Eastern nationalities are now rising from their traditional seclusion and successfully overcoming the difficulties I have mentioned and thus, acquiring the benefits of social and political intercourse, they cultivate the taste and manners of society, which cultivation enables them to adapt themselves to the circumstances and customs of the country where they reside. By pursuing this course they will ensure success, esteem, and sustain their social position, and uphold the honour of their respective countries and make them advantageously known in the West. It is a fact that awkwardness of attitude does one the same ill service as awkwardness of speech, while on the contrary good manners impress as they indicate real power and have due weight in society. Some may consider these matters minor and trifling, but in this world trifles in the aggregate

are the key to great social force, and influence the minds of the people. The present Persian minister, Prince Nazem Michel Khan, always commands due respect from society, as his personal appearance is prepossessing and marked by ease and dignity. His sobriquet is "The oriental urbanity." On the whole the representatives of Eastern nations, and also individual orientals in London, are advancing in the course I have described, and thus elevating the character of their monarch in the eyes of the European peoples. No doubt the true interests of a country can only increase by acquiring new ideas and further knowledge of the world, and the true prosperity and happiness of a nation can only be secured by improving the facilities of commerce. In every way the oriental representatives are making continuous development having, with a steady tendency, a determined end in view; and this gradual extension of power is a real revolution in the minds of the Eastern nations. The remark which I have made about the Orientals in London are in reference to their general character and the tone of manners which they shew in society, and relative to their social development. I have received much kindness and experienced warm friendship from a large circle of friends, and in this minute summary, it is impossible for me to mention the names of all persons to whom I owe a sense of gratitude, but I am equally sensitive of the kindness and courtesy which they shewed me when I was in London. The nearly five years residence in London from which these reminiscences are taken, have been years of great political movement, but I have abstained from reference to them owing to my position, which is one precluding me from freedom of action; as may be seen, so I have limited myself to observations on social life and conditions, avoiding anything which verges directly on political topics; my motive being, when penning this sketch, to shew my countrymen how foreign representatives are received in London and also to fulfil my promise, given to English families, and to shew to the world, as far as lies in my power, their magnanimity, their generosity, their splendour and their state.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 20th December, 1880.

£10,000 has been subscribed for the defence of Paruelli. Greece has declined to negotiate with Turkey.

LONDON, 23rd December, 1880.

The Transvaal Boers are establishing a Republican Government.

A strong body of London police are ordered to Ireland.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

LONDON, December 8th.

The Chinese Government has ordered a formidable iron-clad.

The Times publishes a telegram to the effect that the Greek Government is intriguing with Turkey.

Five Russian war vessels have left the Pacific for Japan.

A serious riot has occurred at Brookeborough, Fermanagh; the rioters were dispersed by the military.

### The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE JOURNA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 12TH MONTH, 24TH DAY, KIN-YO-DI.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The English mail came to hand on Tuesday last. American despatches, for San Francisco and beyond, went forward this morning in the O. & O. steamer *Gasic*, and the

M. M. steamer *Tanais*, is advertised to leave for Hongkong, at 9 a.m. on Sunday morning next.

We have been informed that the P. & O. steamer *Sunda* left Nagasaki, for Yokohama, last Wednesday at noon.

We are informed that a telegram has been received stating that the s.s. *Flintshire*, left London for Yokohama, on the 8th instant.

A severe and prolonged shock of earthquake was felt last Monday, a few minutes after noon, both in the Settlement and on the Bluff. Another of less violence was experienced in the earlier part of the morning, and it has been suggested to us that the disastrous fire in Honmura Road may have originated in the shock having upset some lamp which may have been burning.

There was another very strong shock last night, at 10.57, and the vibrations were particularly distinct. The duration of the movement was just one minute and a half, as taken by a stopwatch, and the direction was from N. W. to S. E.

The fire season appears to have set in this year with terrible earnestness. A large fire, which destroyed nearly the whole of Fujisawa, opened the ball, so to speak, and though of course a long way from Yokohama, still the place is so well known to most residents that the disaster attracted much attention. Not many weeks after, the fire at No. 66 broke out, which was considered at the time as one of the most serious which had happened for years. The excitement consequent on this had barely subsided, when another conflagration occurred in the native town, by which many of the leading curio stores were completely destroyed. Two other fires occurred in the neighbourhood of Matsukagicho, and it was only by a fortunate accident that a fire, which originated in one of the rooms in the Custom House, was nipped in the bud. To crown the list, however, we have now to chronicle what was undoubtedly the worst fire ever witnessed in Yokohama, with the exception of "the great fire." Just before four o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, the settlement was awakened by the clang of the fire-bells. The locality was soon found out to be Honmura Road, where a fire had broken out in No. 123, the well known Golden Gate Livery Stables, kept by Mr. A. Jaffray. How the fire originated is at present a mystery, as Mr. Jaffray was away on a shooting excursion and the house was untenanted. The alarm had not been given many minutes when the house was completely gutted; the bettoes had the greatest difficulty to save the horses, carriages and harness, as some of the ponies were mad with fright and would not leave their stalls on any consideration. Eventually, however, they were all removed. The flames leaped across the road to Lots Nos. 106 and 107, occupied by a host of Chinese and Japanese storekeepers, carpenters and painters, shops &c., &c., whose contents and material greatly tended to feed the flame. The fire now spread by way of Mr. Jaffray's stables to the Star Tavern, which speedily succumbed, and the houses next each fell in their turn. The flames were arrested in this direction by the bakery brick building but only to seize upon the Hotel de Univers, which, as the steam engines were busily engaged elsewhere and the hand engines proved ineffectual also, was the next to go. Fortunately for Main Street, the fire did not catch the British Queen, as with the wind blowing as it was at the time it would have been impossible to tell where the conflagration would have stopped. We have frequently had occasion to comment upon the utter confusion and want of management which characterizes a Yokohama fire, but that of Monday last was the worst we have ever seen. Imagine a densely populated quarter, teeming with Chinese and Japanese, foreign and coloured merchant seamen, inmates of houses of ill-repute, &c., &c., all herded together like rabbits in a warren; flimsy wooden tenements, many of them filled with paints, turpentine, oils, wines, and spirits: add to this the panic caused by a fire breaking out at such a time, the manner in which natives lose their heads and run aimlessly anywhere: half maddened horses galloping through the streets; the Babel of languages, the numerous sailors, men-of-war's men, and even Japanese police, who had helped themselves to liquor from the burning grog shops, and were rolling about in a state of beastly intoxication: all this, with the crowd, confu-

sion and utter want of any attempt at organization, formed a scene which we can but feebly suggest. The engines worked their best and at last got the conflagration within limits, but not before a godown on Lot 104, occupied by the China and Japan Trading Company, caught fire. It was eventually destroyed. We cannot help thinking that had a salvage corps such as we recently advocated been in existence, most, if not all, of the valuable contents of the godown might have been saved. The prompt action of pulling down some sheds prevented the fire from spreading to the coal stock of Mr. P. Bolm, or the fire might have extended far in that direction. At about 7.30 a.m. the fire was mastered, and it was possible to make a survey of the damage done. Every house on Lots 102, 103, 106, 123 (where the fire originated) 124, 135, 136 is destroyed, and the godown and other buildings on Lot 104. The actual amount of insurance is not accurately known, but considering the nature of most of the buildings it will not be so heavy as might be anticipated from the magnitude of the area destroyed. There was at one time a strong N. W. breeze which carried large flakes of blazing shingle &c. up in the direction of the Bluff. Much anxiety was felt in consequence, but fortunately no damage was done. An American man-of-war's man was seriously hurt, and several Japanese firemen received injuries of more or less grave character: fortunately, as has been the case with our other great fires this winter, there are no deaths to report. The recurrence of these fires, with the well-known facilities they afford for plunder, seems almost to suggest that they are the work of incendiaries belonging to the lower classes, rendered desperate by hard times.

We hear that there is to be a public pigeon-shooting match at the White Horse Tavern, Totsuka, on Christmas Day. The proprietor has secured a sufficient number of strong young pigeons and proper traps. Competition will commence after tiffin, and an enjoyable afternoon should be spent.

We have been requested to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that, at half-past eleven o'clock to-night there will be a solemn service at the Catholic Church, in Main-street. As many musical amateurs have promised to assist, a mass by Mercadente, will be performed. At the close of the service, a collection is to be made for the poor of Yokohama.

The charities performed by the Catholic Church in Yokohama are too well known to need particularizing, and, at the approaching festal season, we would remind our readers, irrespective of sects, that "he that giveth unto the poor lendeth unto the Lord."

An inquiry into the manner in which Olai Olsen, seaman on board the British barque *Buston Vale* met his death during her outward passage, was held on Wednesday last, at the British Consulate. Evidence went to prove, on the whole, that the man who was ill, was neglected by the captain, and the following was the

#### FINDING.

"I find that Olai Olsen, a native of Bergen, Norway, died at sea on the 15th December, 1880, in latitude 32 N. and longitude 134° 46' E. on board the British barque *Buston Vale*, of London, official No. 47,765, from natural causes: that the conduct of the master, George Buckingham, during the illness of the deceased, and more particularly on the 5th November, betrays an absence of feeling for the sufferings of a fellow-being, which I consider to be highly reprehensible.

"(signed) GEO. J. L. HODGES,  
"British Pro-Consul."

The *Hiogo News* of December 21st contains the following paragraph:—"Following Mr. Trescott, his colleague, Mr. Swift, joint American Commissioner to the court of Peking, is passing through Hiogo on his way to San Francisco. He is accompanied by his wife and niece; and, we believe, returns to the United States with the happy consciousness that the object of his mission is fully accomplished, and that his treaties only require the ratification of his government. Mr. Cole, who accompanied the delegation as special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, returns with Mr. Swift and his party." They arrived in Yokohama yesterday by the *Takago Maru*, and the Commissioner and his lady left for San Francisco in the *Gaelic*, this morning.

From the columns of the *Shanghai Courier* we take the following items respecting the Russo-Chinese difficulty:—"We have it on good authority that the Chinese Government intend, in the event of war, immediately to lay down torpedoes at the entrances to all the Treaty Ports, and to stop all ships from coming in or going out, whether war vessels or traders. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this news to all engaged in trade in China.

"In connection with the present state of politics in China, the whereabouts and probable movements of 'Tao are matters of the greatest possible interest. We have made careful enquiries and the following information is from the best source. 'Tao has left Haini, and gone to Lan Chow-fu, where, it is said, he intends to spend the winter, proceeding to Peking in the 2nd Chinese moon. In the letter giving this information, it is not clear whether he intends to reach Peking, or to start from Lan Chow-fu in the 2nd moon, but we think it probable that it is meant that he will reach Peking. The distance is about 9,720 li, we believe. If he travels by chair he could cover about 60 li per day, and reach the capital in 62 days.

"There is an idea prevalent amongst the Chinese that with the declaration of war, the Russian tactics would be immediately to endeavour to seize the Chusan group of islands, and that if successful they would be permanently annexed. This move would give the Russians the complete command of the seaboard of this part of China. To meet this danger, the Chinese Government are now engaged in making vigorous efforts for the defence of the Chusan group and Ningpo. It will be remembered that the Taiping rebels strove hard for the possession of the Chusan islands, which are regarded as the key to the position in this part of China, as commanding both Ningpo and Shanghai, and the entrance to the Yangtze river.

"Liu Shen Shan, former commander-in-chief in Chibli, at present in retirement, had an audience with the Empress on the 2nd of this month, and was asked to give his advice on the situation. He is said to have replied that "the best course is war, the middle course is peace." The word "middle" is used as being more polite than the word "war."

"In well-to-do Chinese circles it is reported that the Russian Government has within the last fortnight doubled its demands on China as the price of peace. Rather than pay the money, it is said, China will go to war."

Appearances indicate that a severe winter will be experienced this year. A Shanghai contemporary writes on the 9th instant, that "the thermometer was ten degrees below freezing point last night. We heard the mournful cry of the Turkey to-day brooding over its anticipated fate at Christmas, but if the present severe weather lasts, the cold will kill them before that festive season arrives."

When the history of our present time comes to be written, the name of Sir Frederick Roberts will appear prominently among those whom we already know as pillars of our Eastern Empire. It is well understood that "nothing succeeds like success," and this dashing officer is a standing proof of the truth of the saying. We notice in the *World* that "Sir Frederick Roberts will be in London this month (November), accompanied by Major-General John Ross, C.B., who is decorated for the Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, the Central Indian, North-West frontier, and Perak campaigns, and commanded the Indian expeditionary force sent to the Mediterranean in 1878; and by two of his staff-officers—Major Pretymann, Royal Artillery (who was Sir Frederick's aide-de-camp, and was with him in the Koorum Valley at the battle of Peiwar-Kotal, and also at Cabul and Candahar), and Major Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, who has served both in the 18th Hussars and the Royal Dragoons, was wounded in the Bhootan campaign, was Lord Napier of Magdala's aide-de-camp in Abyssinia, and was deputy-assistant Quartermaster-general in the late Afghan war. The hero of Afghanistan will be invested at Windsor by her Majesty with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and will also be presented with the freedom of the City and a sword of honour. Feasted, and the observed of all observers, Sir Frederick will not, if I am not mistaken in my estimate of his character, forget the regiments which served under him; and when any

of them reach Portsmouth, he will, I am convinced, be one of the first to welcome them back to the old country."

It seems strange that in these days of railways, telegraphs, and other improvements to read of continual brigandage in Europe. Such a state of affairs seems more suited to the habits of fifty years ago. However, we notice in a home paper that "brigandage, though seldom active, is always latent in Greece. During the last Turkish War a retired brigand, Karalambos Lelondas by name, known as "The Terror of Asia Minor," who was living as a butcher in Athens, judged the opportunity to be a good one for resuming his old profession. He quickly recruited a band of twenty men, chartered a barque at the Piræus under the very noses of the authorities, provided himself with plenty of arms, ammunition, and medical stores, and set sail to 'plunder and to ravish.'

"He had however some quarrel with two or three of his comrades before starting, and they, being left behind, laid information against him. The telegraph was set to work, and one of the three gunboats comprising the Greek Navy went in pursuit, and discovered the piratical craft becalmed in a small bay. On boarding her only a few innocent-looking fishermen were found on deck, but the whole of the crew were discovered in the hold, and "The Terror of Asia Minor" was found buried in the sand-ballast with only the tip of his nose exposed for the purpose of breathing.

"The entire band was escorted to Athens and lodged in the prison, where they had liberty to walk about the courtyard among some 150 others, many of whom had been there for several years, and eight of whom were under sentence of death. This liberty is given on account of the unhealthy state of the overcrowded cells. Lelondas boasted that he should start again as soon as 'circumstances brought about his release.'

Writing on the subject of the different styles of dining which prevail among various nations, and their dissimilarity, "The Chiel" in *Vanity Fair* says:—"It is curious to note the various peculiarities of different European nations in the manner of taking their meals, and the way in which they borrow customs from one another and mix them up without rhyme or reason.

"The Russian and the Swede begin, as is well known, with the 'zakouska' or 'smörgost,' generally served in an ante-room and composed of all kinds of appetising snacks. Raw herring, caviare, smoked salmon, anchovies, oysters, and many similar dishes belong to the 'zakouska,' and cheese is tasted then instead of after dinner. A glass of vodka or spirits of some kind, or more frequently two or three, accompany this ceremony, 'to open the appetite.' Excuses are never wanting for repeating the dose. 'One cannot walk upon one leg,' says the Swede. 'The Trinity is sacred,' says the Russian for his third glass; and 'Every room has four corners,' for his fourth. Probably the origin of the 'zakouska' may be found in the fact that hungry guests, arriving some little time before the dinner-hour, would be offered a snack in the meanwhile and a glass of vodka after their journey in the cold. Where things are done on a large scale, the 'zakouska' reaches colossal proportions. I have seen as many as thirty-seven plates on the table. Both Russians and Swedes attack the board with voracious energy. Foreigners have before now mistaken this for the actual dinner, and, though surprised at the kind of repast and at its being eaten standing, have made a very good meal before discovering their error. The Swedish word 'smörgost' I believe to be derived from 'smör-or-gost' (butter and cheese). The same custom obtains in France in a modified form, in the shape of *hors d'œuvres*—generally radishes, butter, sardines, &c., but without the glass of brandy, which is replaced in England by sherry and bitters. The French custom of eating melon after the soup is, I believe, derived from Spain. Then as to the order of serving the courses. Every country has some different arrangement, and there is no universal rule for any particular viand or beverage to make its appearance at any special stage of the repast. The French and ourselves eat macaroni as a third course. The Italians, to whom the dish belongs, treat it as soup, calling it and its kindred condiments 'dry soups.'

"Now supposing we give a dinner to foreigners of different

nationality, and wish to suit each one as to the order of the courses, according to the custom of his country; either many dishes must appear twice at different times during the meal, or we shall be quite at a loss when to serve them. The Northerners commence with brandy and cheese, whilst we take cheese before dessert, and brandy after dinner with the coffee. The Italian considers macaroni as a soup, the Spaniard and the Frenchman eat melon before the fish; and lastly, the, to me, outrageous fashion of taking an ice in the middle of dinner has been introduced, under the plea of reviving appetite.

"Another branch of the subject presents equal difficulties. When shall salt or sugar be used? When shall fruit or jellies accompany the meat? With what things is mustard to be eaten? The Germans serve stewed fruit with many meat dishes. We take currant-jelly with mutton, hare, and venison, and apple-sauce with goose and pork. The Italians put grated cheese into almost every kind of soup or stew; they never eat mustard with macaroni. Some take pepper with melons, others sugar. Some make fish into soup, others make minced-meat into pies. Where shall we choose?"

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Sho-bei-kuwan, Seido, Tokiyo, on Tuesday, December 14th, Dr. Divers, President, in the chair.

It was announced that Prof. H. M. Paul and Mr. Naibu Kanda had been elected members.

A paper was read by Professor J. A. Ewing, entitled "Notes on some recent Earthquakes." The earthquakes noticed were those which occurred during the month of November; they were of the usual slight kind, but had acquired some interest from the fact that they afforded the earliest tests of a new seismograph of the author's design. The instrument had proved successful in giving complete records of the horizontal motion, in conjunction with the time, throughout the whole of each disturbance. Mr. Ewing gave only a short description of the new seismograph, but stated that it would soon be more fully described elsewhere. It consisted, he said, of two horizontal levers at right angles to each other whose short ends were kept steady by their own inertia during the shock, while their long ends traced on a revolving glass plate a magnified record of the movement. The moving parts of the levers were proportioned so as to be supported at their centres of percussion, so that when they were displaced by a motion of the earth they had no tendency either to return to their original position or to continue moving. The instrument had been at work for some time in the Engineering Laboratory of the Tokio University.

The first earthquake described was that of November 3rd (5h. 45 m. a.m.). Here the disturbance lasted for a minute and a half and consisted of more than one hundred and fifty complete waves, or motions backwards and forwards. The greatest extent of the motion was however very small, less than one-third of a millimetre. During the earthquake the extent of the motion varied much, sometimes increasing and sometimes diminishing, but it never fell to zero until the whole disturbance was over. The earthquake began gradually—so much so that one could not say to which side the first deviation took place. The motion reached its maximum at the third or fourth wave from the beginning of the shock.

A record of the earthquake was also given by the long pendulum seismograph which was described before the Seismological Society some months ago. It was found that the pendulum had been set swinging by the shock through an arc about one millimetre long; but superposed upon this slow motion the much quicker vibration of the earthquake could be distinguished. The results showed how little reliance could be placed on the indications of pendulums when no provision was made for recording their indications in conjunction with the time. In this instance, the swing of the pendulum, although more than three times as great as the actual motion of the surface of the earth, was absolutely so small that it might very readily have been confused with the latter had not the continuous revolution of the glass plates on which the record was traced afforded a means of distinguishing them.

The next earthquake mentioned was that of Nov. 10th (1 h. 9 m. a.m.). This gave the impression of being of much greater violence than the one already described. The records showed that in it the motion was actually less; but the period, or time occupied by each complete oscillation was much less:—the result being that this earthquake was more "intense" than the first, in the ratio of six to one. The undulations were of a very irregular character, varying much both in frequency and in extent.

The other earthquakes noted were similar to these with generally a still smaller amplitude of motion. After describing them the author concluded as follows:—

"It would be hazardous to draw general conclusions from these examples which are neither numerous nor individually important. The most striking features appear to be, (1) the very gradual beginning and ending of the disturbance. In none of these observations did the maximum motion occur until several complete oscillations had taken place. (2) The irregularity of the motion. The successive undulations are widely different both in extent and in periodic time. (3) The large number of undulations in a single earthquake, and the continuous character of the shock. (4) The extreme minuteness of the motion of the earth surface."

The President congratulated Professor Ewing on having obtained what were, he believed, the first complete trustworthy records of the horizontal motion during an earthquake. The accuracy of the results would of course depend on whether the part of the apparatus which was intended to remain stationary during a shock did really remain stationary. If it did not then the records would contain an element of error due to the proper motion of that part.

Professor Ewing replied that the possibility of instrumental error, to which the President had alluded, had been carefully considered by him, and he had made experiments in order to find whether it existed and to what extent. The question was whether the bob or mass of metal at the short end of each lever did or did not remain steady during an earthquake. To test this he placed the apparatus on a table, by the shaking of which artificial earthquakes could be produced. The two levers were placed side by side. The bob of one of them was held absolutely fixed by means of a bracket from a neighboring wall, while that of the other was left free, as it is in the actual use of the instrument. The table was then shaken and two records of its motions were given side by side on the revolving plate, one by the free lever, the other by the lever whose bob was held fixed. The two records were found to agree with remarkable closeness. This proved that the bob of the free lever did actually remain very nearly at rest during the experiment. The motions of the table were made to resemble as closely as possible those of an earthquake. Professor Ewing added that he expected to exhibit the new seismograph at the next meeting of the Seismological Society, when he hoped, by repeating this experiment, to be able to satisfy the members that the instrumental error was insignificantly small.

Professor J. Milne then read a paper entitled "Evidences of the Glacial Period in Japan." The general conclusion which Mr. Milne arrived at, was, that in Japan there are evidences to shew that in recent geological times the climate has been colder than it is at present and that this period of coldness was probably synchronous with the period known as the glacial period in Europe and America. Previous to this period the climate was warmer than it is at present, and it is not unlikely that Japan, Yezo and Sagalien were then united. The line of argument which Mr. Milne followed was briefly as follows:—

First, because we find so many evidences of ancient glaciation in countries lying in the same latitude as, and to the south of, Japan, it would, on the assumption that any of the present accepted theories which are given as an explanation for the glacial period are true ones, be contrary to reason that Japan altogether escaped the effects of the glacial period. Next it is shewn that Japan is admirably well situated to experience a change in climate by a slight variation in the direction or strength of the ocean currents which wash its shores, or by an alteration in the winds which sweep across its mountains. The districts in Japan where small glaciers still exist were

next spoken about and the districts where we should be most likely to find traces of glacial action were pointed out. After this the terrace formations of northern Japan were spoken of as evidences of a change of climate. If terraces were formed by the drawing off of waters to the poles, the height of the terraces which lie in northern latitudes ought to be greater than those farther to the south, and this is shewn to be the case for Japan. Also the average height of sea-terraces on the two sides of an open sea at places in the same latitude ought to be of the same height. If certain peculiarities in the distribution of fauna and flora in Europe can be explained on the supposition of a glacial period, similar peculiarities as observed in Japan, may possibly be taken as an indication of somewhat similar conditions in Japan. After this these peculiarities were pointed out and it was shewn to be probable, that previous to a time at which we can suppose a glacial period to have taken place, Tsugar Straits, and those of La Pérouse had not been formed, and also it was shewn that from fossil remains the climate of Japan was tropical. These being the conditions, the main island of Japan received a tropical fauna and flora, coming from the north. As the climate became colder the territory of these first emigrants was invaded by others coming from the north, and all excepting the more hardy of the first comers gradually died out. Conditions like these explained the curious mixture of semi-tropical and palæartic species which are now found in Japan. As evidences of the extinction of tropical forms and also of a climate colder than the present, certain fossils of the alluvial deposits were referred to. The most important evidences of cold conditions are markings on Gassan, a mountain in north Japan, which seem to shew that its present snow fields once extended further down its sides, but instead of being in the form of snow, were in the form of glaciers.

The President having invited discussion,

Dr. Brauns said the paper fell rather short of giving evidence of a glacial period in Japan. It would have involved such a lowering of temperature that a sheet of inland ice must have existed, which the author had found not to be the case. All the instances of animals and plants which had been mentioned to prove the presence of a state of low temperature might be matched by others which would equally prove the contrary. In fact arguments from flora and fauna were always rather hypothetical. He considered that the evidence brought forward in Mr. Milne's valuable paper tended rather to shew that there had been no glacial period in Japan.

Professor Milne replied that he quite agreed with Dr. Brauns. His own conclusion was, that although there were evidences that the temperature had once been lower than it is now, there were no conclusive evidence of a glacial period, properly speaking.

Dr. Faulds said that Professor Milne seemed to have expressed himself cautiously. The evidence derived from the vertical distribution of the mountain flora was often very dubious. Even within the same area of distribution varieties of moths and butterflies of the same species might be notably limited to the narrowest patches of a particular soil, the subtle colour or food relations of which had perhaps helped to develop the variety. Even more readily might plants have their areas of occupancy determined by degrees of temperature &c. on the simple basis of natural selection without the vast machinery of a glacial age. The speaker had not yet seen any veritable glacial scratchings even on hard rocks in the ranges near Tokiyo—where, however, appearances were to be observed not very unlike those sometimes attributed to glacial action in Scotland.

No doubt the distribution of the fauna of Japan had not yet been very minutely studied, but known facts were as yet perhaps capable of being explained without the agency of ice. Species had been known to die out of a district utterly in a short time, through such changes in cultivation or population of a country, as would involve diminution of special food or increase of special enemies. A curious and suggestive fact had been communicated to him by Japanese friends interested in natural history viz, that the fox is quite unknown in the island of Shikoku. The author had done well to call attention to the subject, and had contrived to give us an interesting and suggestive paper.

A paper by Dr. Geerts "On the mineral springs of Ashi-no-yu in the Hakone mountains" was taken as read. The President

said that in it the author gave a number of analyses of the waters and pointed out their hygienic value, which the author said was so great that he advised the erection of a well arranged sanitarium and bathing establishment with a specially trained native doctor attached to it.

This was all the business.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that His Ex. Prime Minister Sanjo, after leaving his office on the 16th instant, invited Their Excellencies Privy Councillors Ito, Inouye, and General Yamada to his country-seat at Imado, where he had a conference with them, and afterwards entertained them at a banquet.

On the same day His Excellency Privy Councillor Okuma invited a number of the officials of the Foreign Department, with whom he had a secret conference.

Reduction of expenses continues to be the order of the day. We now hear from a native source, that the number of subordinate officials belonging to the Japanese Legations at the different Courts abroad is, after the 1st of January next, to be considerably diminished.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that alterations are contemplated in the present official etiquette observed in the reception of Foreign Representatives by His Majesty the Emperor.

The same paper states that His Excellency Junior Prime Minister Iwakura, intends visiting Yesso in February or March next.

The Governors now in Tokio, as we notice in a Tokio paper, have recently handed in some petitions to the Minister for the Interior, by whom they were transmitted to the Cabinet. The Governors are well agreed as to the importance of advising everyone to attempt to save up money as a precautionary measure against famine, &c., but as regards two or three other public questions, various views have been expressed.

We notice in the *Mainichi Shinbun* that the Italian Minister entertained His Excellency Prince Councillor Okuma, at the Seiyoken Hotel, Tsukiji, on Sunday last.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that there is a rumour that the Public Meeting Regulations are being revised, and that the new code will be published in a few days.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes the following:—"We hear that the Department for Foreign affairs has opened a strong correspondence with a certain Consulate, with regard to the tone of one or two of the foreign newspapers."

According to a vernacular journal an order has been given that all the mothers and wives of all officials of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class are to be presented in audience to His Majesty the Emperor on New Year's day, every year, in order to offer their congratulations.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* informs its readers that the Cabinet will close its sitting on the 25th instant, for the New Year's vacation.

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun* His Majesty the Emperor will visit the Naval College on Christmas Day, to witness the evolutions of the naval cadets at present being trained on board the *Konko Kan*.

The same paper has been informed that His Excellency Yoshida, Minister at Washington, is pronounced to be suffering from disease of the lungs.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* is responsible for the statement, that from motives of economy, the Foreign Department will cease to subscribe to all the various papers, native and foreign, copies of which have up till now been posted to all the Japanese Legations abroad.

A local contemporary reports the arrival at Fusan, on the 5th instant, of H. E. Hanabusa, Minister to Corea, accompanied by his staff, in the *Amaki Kan*. His Excellency the same day visited the capital, where he will remain for six months.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that Their Imperial Highnesses

Junior Prime Minister Field Marshal Prince Arisugawa, and Princes Kita-Shinkawa and Fushimi, visited the Italian Corvette *Vettor Pisani*, on Tuesday last.

The same journal writes as follows:—"General Torio, who is now residing in the village of Tennoji, Osaka, has lately addressed a petition to the Government on the subject of the financial administration of the country. We hear that he has sent in a further memorial as to the constitution of the Government, and the present policy of administration. His memorial shews him to be a true patriot."

His Excellency Prime Minister Sanjo, having recovered from his recent indisposition, resumed his office in the cabinet on Tuesday last.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that the Spanish *Chargé de Affaires* for Japan, and the Spanish Minister for Annam, visited the Naval Department on Tuesday last, where they had an interview with His Excellency the Minister of the Navy.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that on the termination of the present year, there will be a festival at the Awoyama palace, which Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress will attend.

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun*, His Excellency Privy Councillor Okuma visited the United States Legation at about 4 p.m. on the 21st instant, and returned home at about 7 p.m. His Excellency daily receives several visits from officials connected with the above-named Legation, and the whole matter is reported to be in connection with the negotiation of a foreign loan.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that the Japanese Government has been invited to contribute specimens of metals, minerals, &c. to the forthcoming Mineral Exhibition, to be shortly held at Frankfurt.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A native contemporary states that thirty naval cadets, who lately returned from America in the *Tsukuba Kan*, have been appointed midshipmen in the Japanese Navy.

The *Banjo Kan* will sail for Corea in a few days.

A native paper states that the new Naval Arsenal at Mitamura, Meguro, will probably be completed in the course of next April, when work will be commenced. It is intended that all naval requisites are to be made in this new arsenal, which is to be connected with the one now in Kagoshima. The buildings are to be very extensive, their cost being estimated at about five hundred thousand yen.

Another paper notices that from the barracks at Sakura, no less than twenty-one prisoners have been sent to court martial, one of whom, named Suzuki, is charged with having robbed and murdered his uncle.

We see in a native journal that the naval cadets practised firing experiments on Tuesday last, in the forts.

Mr. Kondo, a 6th class officer of the Navy, has been appointed superintendent of the Translation and the Navigation Offices in the Naval College.

His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, accompanied by Rear Admiral Akamatsu, paid an official visit to the Russian men-of-war in harbour yesterday.

We see in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa Sawa (the younger) who was once a Naval cadet on board of H. B. M.'s *Iron Duke*, and is now a midshipman in the Japanese Navy, is about to visit London to complete his education. In consequence of this, the higher ranks of Naval officers intend giving a farewell banquet in his honour on Sunday, at the Yaomatsu Restaurant. This resort is on the banks of the Sumida-gawa, and therefore there is to be a series of boat races and torpedo experiments, and a display of fireworks in the evening.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes as follows on the existing state of trade in Yokohama:—"The cotton yarn business is now being gradually brought up to a prosperous state. Prices are going up and contracts between native dealers and the buyers in the interior are also numerous. Tea is daily improving, but as the foreign merchants still offer low prices, no contracts are made at present and both the buyers and sellers are therefore idle."

The *Akaho Shinbun* writes:—"Since the recent riot in the Takashima coal mines, on which occasion all the machinery was either broken or damaged by the rioters, work was temporarily stopped, but gradually repairs have been made and the store-houses &c. that have been burnt down are now being rebuilt. It is intended to construct them as solidly as possible, with roofs of either plate or corrugated iron. Mines No. 1 and No. 2 are both unharmed, and are producing an outturn of about seven or eight hundred tons of coal per day.

The same paper says that paper money is so scarce in the central provinces, that many holders of old Japanese money have applied to the Osaka Mint to have it recoinced. From the 1st ultimo to the 5th instant, 721,431 ryo, the greater part of which was composed of nibu and nishu, were sent in by applicants from Osaka and Hiogo.

We notice in the *Akaho Shinbun* that a two yen, and a half yen (counterfeit) were discovered at the office of the 60th National Bank at Kobun-cho, Tokio. Information was at once given to the authorities.

The following remarks on the tea trade are from a native source:—"The total quantity of tea shipped to America from Japan this year was 83,000,000 chests. As a rule the quantity shipped in former years has averaged 65,000,000, so that either too much has been exported, or the demand has considerably increased. Again, until this season the export of China tea to America has always exceeded that of Japanese, but the reverse has been the case this season."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes a letter from a correspondent who states that "the total value of goods of various kinds exported abroad from the prefecture of Gumbu alone last year amounted to over two million yen. If this be added to the value of goods exported to other prefectures, it would give a total of fifteen million yen, from which we can make an approximate average of the value of the products of every other prefecture. If proper measures are taken by our financial administration, they need never be troubled even if there should be a deficit of ten million yen in the treasury." Our contemporary, commenting on this statement, pertinently asks what their correspondent considers "proper measures."

We notice in the columns of another journal that the villagers of Shimamura, (a place at which a large business in silk is done) having observed how rice is steadily rising, have unanimously subscribed to purchase a stock of rice to be stored in their village, so that any future enhancement of prices will not affect them, and they will be able to bestow their fullest attention to the silk-worm industry.

If the advertisements which appear in native journals are correct, the newly founded Direct Trading Company has already established itself with a capital of 300,000 yen. The premises are in Sakai-cho, and the firm will trade under the style and name of the *Fuso-shokwai*. The company announce their intention to export Japanese articles direct to foreign ports, and also to import, direct, foreign goods to Japan. Moreover, it will execute indent business, and will have the support of the government.

A native journal states that the Savings Bank established in Osaka by Mr. Godai, is prospering more and more everyday, and that the number of depositors is now very considerable.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that on the 17th instant, at noon, a most deliberate murder took place in Tokio. Mr. Ichinohe Naohisa, the assistant judge of the Tokio Saibansho, was just leaving Mr. Kuroda's residence, at No. 10, Saichome, Sanjikenbori, Tokio, when a man named Usui Rokuro rushed up and seized him, exclaiming—"You it was who killed my father. I thus revenge him." The assassin then stabbed the judge through the neck with a Japanese short sword about eight inches long, which he had concealed in his clothes, killing his victim at once. The judge fell to the ground, when his murderer deliberately severed the head from the body, and then went and gave himself up to the police, stating what he had done. It would appear that during the restoration, thirteen years ago, the murderer's father was killed by the judge during some disturbance. The murderer for many years

could not discover the name of the man who had killed his parent: ascertaining this recently he tracked his victim from place to place, and at last effected his revenge. After killing the murderer's father, the deceased judge had travelled in various provinces, and finally settled down in Tokio, only to meet his death.

The residents of Shimizu, Suruga, have subscribed several thousand yen for the purpose of applying to the authorities for the establishment of a branch telegraph office in their town.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes a telegram, dated the 15th inst., from Secretary Kumano of Ishikawa, to Governor Chizaka of the same prefecture, now in Tokio, to the following effect:—"The ceremony of opening the Sakai harbour was performed yesterday, the 14th instant, to the great delight of the inhabitants."

The *Kinji Hiron* and the *Fuso Shinshi*, both of which have been suspended for a long while, have, as we notice in a native contemporary, been permitted to re-appear since the 17th inst.

According to a local paper, the native operators of the Telegraph Department having become so proficient in their business that they no longer need the assistance of the foreign employes, and a number of the latter will be discharged at the end of the year.

We read in another local paper that the tramway in Tokio, which has been repeatedly talked about, is shortly to be built. The carriages are not to exceed the size of those generally used by His Majesty. Messrs. Tanimoto Michiyuki and Taneda Seichi, are said to be the manager and the vice-manager of the Tramway Company.

A steamer called the *Hoku-un Maru No. 1*, built at Mr. Hirano's dockyard at Ishikawa-shima, for the North-rn Shipping Company, was launched on Sunday last; she will run between Fushiki, in Etchū, and Nawaya in Ichigo from the 1st of January, which will afford great facilities to travellers, who will in future be able to travel to these respective ports by steamer, instead of having to proceed overland. The Company proposes to increase its ships, and extend its lines to Niigata and Tsuruga. This enterprise is expected to prove of great benefit to the trade of the Northern Provinces.

We read in another paper that a fire broke out in the 1st ward of Kuwagasaki, Miyako-ura, in the Iwate prefecture at about 1 a.m. on the 17th instant, and extended to the 2nd and 3rd wards. It was eventually got under control, but not before having destroyed about 320 houses. Another fire took place at Namamugi-mura on the 15th instant, at about 10.40 p.m., by which 38 houses were destroyed. A third conflagration happened at Inuma-shin-machi, in the town of Kofu, at about 4 a.m. on the 18th instant. It was extinguished after destroying about 13 houses and materially damaging three more.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes a denial of the statement published in one of its recent numbers that a suspected assassin was found in Mr. Okuma's Yashiki lately, and declares that the whole report was utterly incorrect.

According to a native paper sixty two of the Chinese residents of Yokohama, intend subscribing the sum of one thousand yen, towards the re-construction of a temple over the statue of Daibutsu at Kamakura.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun* a number of priests of the Shinto and Buddhist sects have formed a relief society and intend establishing a poorhouse, for the destitute classes, on the old parade ground of the Navy Department, at Tsukiji. A large workshop will be established, and the inmates of the charity will have to work for their living. Application has been made to the authorities for the loan of the ground, free of charge.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday 19th December, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	8,061.71
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	1,317.92
Total .....	"	9,379.63
Miles open, 18.		
Corresponding week last year.		
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	7,353.47
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	1,159.75
Total .....	"	8,513.22
Miles open 18.		

## Kobe and Ootzu Section.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 19th December, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....Yen 13,148.03  
Merchandise, &c. ...." 3,927.12

Total .....Yen 17,075.15

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....Yen 10,709.94  
Merchandise, &c. ...." 2,995.45

Total .....Yen 13,705.39

Miles open 55.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

## WHO SAYS OUR GOVERNMENT IS NOT FREE?

(Translated from the *Sei Dan*.)

CONSTITUTIONAL laws limit the power of a King or Queen, and the influence of Parliament. Public opinion, however, controls these also, and this is the system upon which the whole framework of English Government is based. Consequently no undertaking can be entered upon until it has been carefully discussed. Such a Government cannot possibly be free: we consider it a very limited Government.

What a contrast is the style of the Japanese Government. There is not a single thing which they cannot accomplish, from increasing or reducing taxation, or cutting down the pay of supernumerary officials. The wish of the Government is sufficient reason for any step it takes. The Public Meeting Regulations, made in order to prevent the expression of severe and seditious remarks against the Government, and in fact to control our freedom of speech, flashed upon us like a thunder clap. The English Government could never have done such a thing, but would have had to discuss the matter first of all. Although these Regulations and the recent notification respecting petitions have a most important bearing on public rights, yet no resistance was attempted; not even our best educated men tried to excite any opposition to this, but sat still and allowed the Government to carry out its wishes. Oh! in this vast world, where can there be found so free a Government as ours? All who love liberty must praise its excellence. Our Government is, as we have asserted, most decidedly free, and anyone who denies it must, of course, be utterly mistaken.

## INQUIRY.

An inquiry was held yesterday in H. B. M.'s Consulate into the circumstances connected with the death of J. W. Williams, O. C. Andersen, Sophius Pettersen, and S. Taylor, four of the crew of the British barque *Victoria Cross*, on the 23rd of July last, during her passage from London to Yokohama.

Mr. G. J. L. Hodges read an extract from the ship's log to the effect that during a violent storm the ship was struck by a heavy sea, which washed three men overboard, and killed the carpenter, on board.

David Tweedie stated:—I am Captain of the *Victoria Cross*. The extract read from the log is quite correct. At the time of the sea breaking over us, I had just entered the cabin, and was washed on deck through the skylight. Sophius Pettersen, who was lashed to the wheel, was washed overboard. We pulled him on board, but another sea broke over us and he was washed overboard again, and we lost him through the rope parting. We had only one boat left, boats life-buoys and everything moveable having been swept away. It was utterly impossible to do anything to save the men.

Christian Everson A. B., stated:—I have heard the extract read from the ship's log and it is quite correct. I was in the fore-castle when the sea struck the vessel. I went aft and found the Captain and mate trying to haul in the man at the wheel, who was overboard.

K. W. Petersen stated:—The entry in the log is quite correct. I was in the fore-castle. Nothing could be done to help those who were washed overboard.

R. A. Bridenstadt also testified to the accuracy of the log.

## FINDING.

I find that John Williams 2nd mate, George W. Taylor, apprentice, Sophius Pettersen, A.B., of the British ship *Victoria Cross* of Liverpool, Official No. 47,550 met their deaths by drowning from that ship in lat. 48° S. and long. 17° 30' E. on July 23rd, 1880; and that Ole Christian Andersen, carpenter, of the same vessel, met his death at the same time from injuries caused by his being struck by a sea, and that no blame attaches to master, officers and crew.

(Signed) GEO. J. L. HODGES.  
*British Pro-Consul.*

A further inquiry was next held as to the disappearance of Auguste Demere, the first mate. An extract from the log stated that he managed somehow to get hold of some liquor from below, on the 27th of July, and was very intoxicated. Considering that he was setting a bad example to the men, the Captain ordered him to go to his bunk, which he did but afterwards returned and got rather quarrelsome, whereupon he was once more ordered to his bunk, under threat of being put into confinement. He then complied, but muttered something about jumping overboard, of which, as he was drunk, no notice was taken. He entered the galley, and was seen shortly afterwards to go in the direction of his bunk. In about half an hour he was missed, and though the most careful search was made he was never seen again.

Captain Tweedie testified to the correctness of this entry, and his evidence was corroborated by the other witnesses.

## FINDING.

"I find that Auguste Demere met his death by drowning from the British ship *Victoria Cross* of Liverpool, official No. 47,550, on the 27th July, 1880, in latitude 43° South and longitude 17° 30' East and that no blame attaches to master, officers or crew.

(Signed) GEO. J. L. HODGES.  
*British Pro-Consul.*

## LAW REPORTS.

## IN H. B. M.'S COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Monday, December 20th, 1880.

E. C. KIRBY & Co., vs. C. H. COBDEN.

The defendant was brought up to shew cause, on oath, why he had not complied with a previous judgment ordering him to pay an outstanding account due to the plaintiff. Mr. Bellasis appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared personally.

C. H. Cobden, sworn, stated:—In May, 1874, I was a clerk in E. Fischer & Co. in Kobe. At that time my salary was \$200 a month. I was single at that time. I contracted \$82 of the debt at Kobe in 1874-75. I had to pay for my living, and had other calls on my salary which prevented my paying the debt. My income continued at that rate until I left Kobe, which was in March, 1875, when I came to Yokohama. I then entered the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. as a clerk, at \$200 per month. This salary was increased, I believe in 1876, to \$250 per month. It has continued at that rate until the end of November. Between the date of my arrival in Yokohama until the commencement of this action I purchased articles from the plaintiffs to the full extent of the debt claimed. I had however paid them \$40 on account. I hoped to pay the debt as soon I was out of debt to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. who had advanced me some money when I first joined them, to pay off old outstanding liabilities. I am getting nothing now, but am working to put the accounts straight, &c., &c. I have no money to come from them, in fact, I still owe them about \$300. I have no property beyond personal effects, such as clothing. I now live in the International Hotel, and sleep at the Club. The proprietor has kindly agreed to let the account stand over if I cannot pay it. I shall have to meet the club bill somehow. The last club bill, which is still unpaid, was about \$76. It included rent, wine and occasional dinners. The room costs \$1 per day. Since this judgment was delivered on the 30th ultimo, I have paid no one, except for my food. I gave the International

Hotel \$25 on account. As far as I remember, I have paid nothing else. I think I paid something to the Club on the 30th but I believe that anyhow it was before judgment was given. I have no receipt for the account. The secretary promised to send me one, but I have not received it. I cannot swear when I paid it. It was after the present action was taken. I am not continuing in my present position in Jardine, Matheson & Co. I have not a cent due or coming to me from any source whatsoever. I am sure that those are the only payments I have made. It is not true that some of my friends have offered to find me money to pay this account. I wrote to you (Mr. Bellasis) to say that I was not going to "rob Peter to pay Paul" and therefore would not borrow money to pay the account. I could have got the money at the time. Not having any situation at present, I cannot do so now.

His Honour here remarked that he could not see that the defendant was wrong in this; by contracting a fresh debt he would not have improved his affairs, but would simply have transferred his indebtedness.

Witness continued:—I went recently up country, to Mianoshita: the trip did not cost me one cent, except twenty cents for a passport. That is the only occasion I have been out of Yokohama.

Mr. Bellasis:—Considering that the defendant has made payments to the club I wish your Honour to give an order to have the money paid to defendant, or in default that plaintiff be committed.

His Honour:—I do not see that I have the power to do this, and I should be particularly reluctant to use it if I had, in such a case as this. Payments for food to support a debtor are surely allowable.

Mr. Bellasis:—I have no further evidence to adduce but would like the case adjourned for the production of the club receipt to see on what day the money was paid.

His Honour:—Very well: the case is adjourned until the 22nd instant.

Before M. DOHMEN, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

D. MACKENZIE vs. W. CAVANAGH.

The defendant was charged with creating a disturbance in the complainant's house on Saturday last: he said that he admitted being a little drunk but did not think he was doing any harm.

David Mackenzie, sworn, stated:—I am a publican. On Saturday evening defendant entered my house. He was intoxicated and commenced insulting and abusing everybody. I tried to quiet him but it was no use, so I thought the best way was to lock him up, and I handed him over to the police.

Aronmehiba, the Japanese policeman who arrested the prisoner, was called and testified to the arrest; at the time he entered the house, he saw the prisoner creating a disturbance, but did not observe anyone strike him.

Defendant again pleaded drunkenness, and provocation. It was the first time he had ever been locked up.

His Honour said that the prevention of such trouble was in a man's own hands. Keeping sober meant keeping out of trouble. Defendant could now see what his conduct had brought him to. He would be fined \$2 and costs of court.

The Court then adjourned.

Wednesday, December 22nd, 1880.

E. C. KIRBY vs. C. H. COBDEN.

In this case, which was adjourned from the 20th inst, when defendant was ordered to produce the receipt for the money he paid to the Y. U. Club, he produced it as ordered.

Mr. Bellasis, who appeared for plaintiff, said he would like the evidence taken of

John Goddard, who was sworn, and deposed that defendant paid \$100.00 to the Y. U. Club. He thought the payment was made on the 30th ult. in the morning, but he would not swear that it was made on that day, as he was not certain, or at what hour the money was paid.

Defendant said he admitted paying the money on the 30th ult.

His Honour said as Mr. Rennie, the Judge, had gone into the case, he should adjourn it.

Mr. Bellasis said he was not sure that defendant would not leave Yokohama in the meantime.

Defendant said he was on his oath, and he would promise not to leave for a week.

His Honour thought this sufficient, and adjourned the case till Monday morning next, at 10 a.m.

#### IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before T. B. VAN BUREN, Esq., Consul General, Judge.

Messrs. A. S. FOBES and E. R. SMITH, Assessors.

Wednesday, the 22nd day of December, 1880.

SIDNEY M. SMITH, of San Francisco, by his Attorney F. C.

SPOONER versus ISAAC BUSH and AUGUST LANGFELDT.

#### JUDGMENT.

This action is brought by Mr. F. C. Spooner, as the attorney of Mr. Sidney M. Smith the owner, by assignment, of claims from several parties in the United States for goods, wares and merchandise purchased by defendant Bush, amounting to \$24,460.00 Mexican.

The Petition alleges that on the 27th of March last, the defendant Bush executed an assignment of his goods and merchandise, accounts and credits to the defendant Langfeldt, purporting to be for the benefit of his creditors, which assignment the plaintiff charges was fraudulent, for that the assignor "unlawfully and fraudulently concealed and sequestered and kept from his creditors a large amount of money," the proceeds of the merchandise mentioned, and he asks among other things that defendant Bush be arrested and examined touching his indebtedness and his disposition of the proceeds referred to, and that he be ordered to deliver said proceeds into Court; and also that the assignee deliver to the Court all the property and monies conveyed to him by the assignment, and all monies that he has since received for the sale of any of the said goods, to be disposed of by the judgment.

The indebtedness and the assignment are proved and admitted.

The evidence is voluminous, but the only questions left for the Court to determine are whether the defendant Bush, actually and in good faith, delivered to his assignee all the property and money in his possession or under his control, or whether on the other hand he fraudulently concealed and keeps possession of an amount of money which belongs to his creditors.

It is clear that neither the whole amount of goods purchased in the United States nor their proceeds in money are delivered to the assignee or clearly accounted for by the assignor. The latter endeavors to account for about \$10,000 by alleging that he lost that amount in speculations in Japanese paper money, and the main question to be decided is, is it satisfactorily proven to the Court that such speculation and loss really took place.

The evidence on this point is that of Bush himself, who swears that he lost the amount in question in such speculations, through the agency of a Japanese broker; that he put up margins during the months of November and December, 1879, and January and February, 1880, for the purchase of between 300,000 and 400,000 yen, all of which amounting to over \$10,000 he absolutely lost.

When questioned, however, he is unable to state the name of his alleged broker, or the situation of his office, and announces that he is unable to find him or produce him in Court. He said one of the man's names was Takajiro, but he never heard any other name and never went to his office. All the said transactions took place in his (Bush's) store. Never kept any account in his books of these transactions and never kept any written memo concerning them. His son, a lad of 13 years of age, had charge of his books and entered whatever defendant told him to.

On page 1 of the ledger are a number of entries of cash drawn by Bush, which he says are the amounts used by him in the speculations referred to, but no mention whatever is made in any of these entries as to what use was to be made of the sums drawn or any of them. He admits that he took receipts from his broker for the different sums paid to him, but says he destroyed such receipts a short time previous to his assignment, and when asked why he thus destroyed them, he says, "because I did not want any one to know of my speculations."

The cause was adjourned from day to day and every effort was made on the part of the counsel for both parties,

and by the Court and its officers, assisted by the Japanese officials to discover if possible the whereabouts of Takajiro, the alleged broker through whom Bush claims to have speculated, but no such person could be found, nor could any information be obtained that any such person ever existed or did business in Yokohama.

Takajiro was shown to be a very common name among the Japanese, but no one of that name could be heard of who did business as a broker, or as a dealer in kinsatz, who had ever had any dealings with the defendant Bush, and even since the evidence was closed and the cause submitted the judgment has been delayed, each member of the Court indulging in the hope that some additional evidence would come to light which would sustain the testimony of defendant Bush, or at least afford some colorable opportunity of giving it credit, because we are all loth to fasten upon him the badge of fraud and perjury; but we have now come to the reluctant conclusion that no other course is open to us.

If the losses were incurred as stated by him he was guilty of a great wrong to his creditors, but not of a fraud which the law punishes.

I confess to no very warm sympathy for creditors who, without hesitation, place large quantities of goods in the hands of irresponsible parties, without the slightest security that they will be paid for in the future. Such indiscriminate credit is a temptation to fraud and is a wrong to responsible and honest merchants, but I cannot permit property thus obtained to be fraudulently disposed of if the facts are properly brought to my knowledge in a proceeding in this Court.

It is possible that Bush made the losses as he says; others in this community, who should have known better, have done the same thing, but the evidence of his having done so is wanting. If it ever existed it has been voluntarily destroyed by himself.

His books were so kept as to afford but little information as to his business, but what can be gathered from them establishes either reckless expenditure or an abstraction and concealment of money entirely inconsistent with honest dealing.

An abstract from the Ledger shows that from Sept. 1878 to March 1880 he received monies to the amount of \$54,445.61, while his Bank account, for the same period, shows deposits amounting only to \$25,674.95.

From duplicate bills of exchange presented in evidence and entries in the books and the testimony of Bush it would appear that the latter remitted to San Francisco, as he states, to his agent to be used in the payment of goods, monies, merchandise and drafts amounting with the duties to \$26,868.14. Of this the seconds of exchange in evidence show that by drafts or bills were transmitted the sum of \$14,077.34, in American gold.

As to these bills or drafts, it does not appear whether they were paid for here by check against his deposits in the Bank or in cash, or what proportion was paid for in either.

The difference between the receipts as shown by the books and the deposits is \$29,370.66. The value of merchandise received by Bush during the same period was \$53,253.05.

In the months of November and December, 1879, and January and February, 1880, the receipts appear to have been \$12,266.00 and the deposits \$2,035.64 a difference of \$10,230.79 about the amount he claims to have lost in kinsatz, but had he said he expended it in a railway to the moon, or in warranted fire-proof safes which never burn except in a fire, there would have been as much proof of the assertion as we can find of any kinsatz speculations, except as to an amount of \$1,000.00 entered on one page of the Journal as expended for that purpose. The fact that this \$1,000.00 is entered as used in the purchase of kinsatz and the absence of any other entry of the kind, is a strong circumstance going to show that no other transaction of the kind took place.

Large sums of money rightfully belonging to creditors which disappear from the assets of a debtor cannot be thus slipplantly explained away, and in this case we are driven to the conclusion that Bush has not satisfactorily accounted for the monies in question.

The Court therefore finds that he has fraudulently concealed either property or goods to the value of at least ten thousand dollars, Mexican, which amount he is ordered to pay into Court.

It is also adjudged that the plaintiff recover of defendant Bush the sum of \$24,460 with interest at 10 per cent from the 2nd day of June, 1880, and costs; and that the said defendant also pay the costs of Court, and the fees of Geo. E. Rice and W. H. Talbot, accountants, who examined and made up accounts from his books and papers by order of the Court.

As to defendant Langfeldt, he was made a party to the action, as appears upon the papers, and as has been frequently stated in open court by the counsel for the plaintiff, simply in order that the assets and property of Bush in his (Langfeldt's) hands, as assignee, might be placed under the jurisdiction of the Court.

The action of the said Assignee under the assignment, so far as it appears in the testimony, is fully approved, but the assignment being hereby set aside on account of the fraud practiced by defendant Bush it is ordered that all the monies, goods and assets of every description conveyed under the assignment be, above all legal charges fees and expenses, paid into this Court to be appropriated in such manner to the payment of the judgment in this cause and to the remaining creditors of said Bush as the Court may, in a hearing to be hereafter held, determine.

Yokohama, December 22nd, 1880.

Signed THOS. B. VAN BUREN,  
Consul-General.

We concur,

Signed E. R. SMITH.  
A. S. FORBES.

#### OCCULT PHENOMENA, OR TOMFOOLERY IN SIMLA.

The Europeans are frequently in the habit of being astonished at the superstition, credulity, and gullibility of Natives, but it would seem from recent extraordinary proceedings in Simla, which have created great sensation all over India, and have been commented upon everywhere by the press, that the superior Western mind is as prone to be imposed upon and to be as imbecile in its blind credulity as the despised Eastern mind. India has recently been visited by an American gentleman, a Col. Olcott, and a Russian lady, a Madame Blavatsky, with the avowed object of connecting what is called a Theosophical Society, founded five or six years ago in New York, with Native Societies of kindred doctrine. Col. Olcott is President and Madame Blavatsky is Secretary of the Society, the chief objects of which seem to be, so far as they are intelligible, to deify man, and to inculcate a mild sort of Atheism and hatred of Christianity. There is some good, according to the Society, in Buddhism, Brahminism, Confucianism, Mohammedanism, Heathenism, &c., but Christianity is altogether detestable. The pair established themselves first in Bombay, and paid a visit to Ceylon, but dissensions broke out at last between the two and their Bombay disciples, and so they winged their way to the Indian Olympus, Simla,—where their reception seems to have astonished themselves, as it is certainly calculated to do the whole world. It is almost incredible that men and women of position and education, and of sane minds, should allow themselves to be duped as the Simlites appear to have been by this Col. Olcott and Madame Blavatsky, who are the friends and patrons, by the way, of the notorious Dr. Henry Slade. Here is the account of what happened, furnished by Col. Olcott himself for the edification and encouragement of the members of the Society.

##### ONE DAY WITH MADAME BLAVATSKY.

(Times of India, Oct. 19.)

"Extracts from a private letter of Col. Olcott to Damodar K. Malavankar, Assistant Corresponding Secretary, dated, Simla, Oct. 4, 1880.

"Printed for private circulation for the information and encouragement of our Fellows, who will be glad to learn of the deep impression that has been created in official circles by the present visit of Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott to Simla. The undersigned also congratulates his brother members on the fact that the Foreign Office of the Government of India has, under date of October 2nd, addressed a most friendly letter to President Olcott, assuring him that the work of the Society may proceed in India without the slightest interference by the authorities, once it does not meddle in politics either in India or elsewhere. On the whole, the prospects of our Society were never brighter than at present.—D. K. M."

Great day yesterday for Madame's phenomena. In the morning she, with Mr. Syed Mahmood, District Judge (Raibarsilly), Mr. Reed of Ajmere, and myself, went on a pic-nic. Although she had never been at Simla before, she directed us where to go, describing a certain small mill which the Sinnetts, Major Henderson, and even the *jampanis* (*yalki wallahs*) affirmed, did not exist. She also mentioned a small Tibetan temple as being near it. We reached the spot she had described and found the mill—at about 10 a. m.; and sat in the shade and had the servants spread a collation. Mr. Mahmood had joined our party after the baskets were packed,

and so when we wanted to have tea we found we were one cup and saucer short. Somebody asked Madame to produce one by magic. She consented; and, looking about the ground here and there, finally called Major Henderson to bring a knife and dig in a spot she pointed to. He found the ground hard and full of small roots of a young cedar tree near by. These he cut through and pulled up, to a depth of say 6 inches, when something white was seen in the black soil: it was dug, and lo! a cup decorated in green and gold, exactly matching the others Mrs. Sinnett's servants had brought. Madame told the Major to dig more: he did so, and at last found a saucer to match the cup. They were imbedded in the ground like stones naturally there, and the cedar roots grew all around them like a network, and one root as large as your little finger had to be cut away to get at the saucer. Then Major Henderson asked her to explain the science of it, but she said she could not, as he was not yet a Theosophist. He said he meant to be one. "When?" said she. "To-morrow," he replied. Mrs. Sinnett said "Why not to-day?" "So I will," said the Major, "come, Madame, produce me a diploma on the spot!" "If I do, will you really join us?" "I will." "Then you shall have it." She looked here and there and walked about near us a few moments, then sat down on the edge of a little bank. "If you want the diploma, you must hunt for it yourself: the 'Brother' who is helping me says it is rolled up, tied with about 50 feet of blue twine and covered with creeping vines," she said to the Major. The party all went to searching, and presently Major Henderson, raising the low branches of a cedar shrub and parting the grass, said, "I have it!" He really had—one of our diplomas filled out to Major Philip D. Henderson as Corresponding Fellow, and an official letter on my Head-quarters letter paper, written in my own hand writing and signed "Faithfully yours—(the name in Tibetan characters) for H. S. Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society!" Fancy my astonishment. The letter was dated October 23, that is, at the point (or night) between the two days, and it referred to a conversation that had taken place between Major Henderson and Madame Blavatsky only the preceding evening.

As Mr. Mahmood and Mr. Reed were with us at the Sinnett's until midnight, and at 3 a.m. Madame sent Babula to enquire what Mr. Sinnett was calling a servant for and waking her up, you see that not even an enemy could suspect her of any fraud: the more so, as it was the Major who asked for the diploma in the wild woods, three or four miles from home, and got it himself from beneath a small tree which Madame had not even approached. Later in the day, stopping on the way home at the Tibetan temple (which by the way, you will see the very image of in a coloured painting on silk that lies on my bureau in my bedroom, and that was magically produced by her for me in New York one day), and wanting a cup of tea, we found we were out of water. Servants were sent in various directions, but could get none. While Babula was off on a second search, Madame quietly went to the lunch baskets, took an empty water bottle, put it in the loose sleeve of her gown, and came straight to where we were sitting on the grass. The bottle was full of filtered water, of which we all partook.

At 8 p.m. yesterday, we, with the Sinnetts and other ladies and gentlemen, dined at Mr. Hume's as usual. While at the table Madame asked if anybody wished for anything. Mrs. Hume said she did. Madame told her to fix in her mind a very clear and definite image of the thing. Mrs. Hume said it was a breastpin set in pearls and that she had a perfectly clear idea of it. "It has just come to me like a flash!" she said. Madame looked at her fixedly, took a blank card and pencil, and drew the representation of a round pin set with stones of some kind. She said after musing a while, "It will not be brought into this house but into the garden—I am told by a brother." After a pause she asked Mr. Hume if in his garden there was somewhere a flower bed shaped like a star. Mr. Hume said there were several. Madame pointed in a certain direction and said she meant over there. Mr. Hume said there were two such beds there. Madame then told him to come with her and get it himself, as she had seen it drop like a bright point of light into a certain bed. Thereupon Mr. Hume and all the rest of us accompanied her into the garden (a place she had never entered or seen before, as she had always been to Mr. Hume's by night, to dinner at 8 o'clock, and always was carried in the jampan). Searching about here and there with lanterns we found the star-shaped bed she wanted, and, after we had all pulled up a lot of nasturtium and dahlia vines and plants that made a perfect mat of verdure there, Mrs. Sinnett and Captain Maitland (Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General) at the same moment saw a small white package. Mrs. Sinnett took it. Mr. Hume opened it, and it was then identified by Mrs. Hume as the lost brooch, that she had not seen since long before she ever heard of Madame Blavatsky. Every one present was so amazed and delighted that Mr. Sinnett and Mr. Hume, after consulting together, decided that an account of the affair should at once be drawn up and signed by all present (except of course, Madame and myself) and published in the *Pioneer*. So those two gentlemen retired to another room, drew up the paper, and you will see it in the *Pioneer* shortly. A scientific ornithologist present—Mr. Davison—and a young officer of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, Mr. Beaton, at once applied for admission, as they said that the Theosophists alone knew the science of nature and the powers of man.

Here is the document referred to above as signed by the witnesses to the brooch trick, and published in the *Pioneer*:

On Sunday, the 3rd of October, at Mr. Hume's house at Simla, there were present at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Sinnett, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. F. Hogg, Captain P. J. Maitland, Mr. Beaton, Mr. Davison, Colonel Olcott, and Madame Blavatsky. Most of the persons present having recently seen many remarkable occurrences in Madame Blavatsky's presence, conversation turned on occult phenomena, and in the course of this Madame Blavatsky asked Mrs. Hume if there was anything she particularly wished

for. Mrs. Hume at first hesitated, but in a short time said that there was something she would particularly like to have brought to her, namely, a small article of jewellery that she had formerly possessed, but had given away to a person who had allowed it to pass out of their possession. Madame Blavatsky then said if she would fix the image of the article in question very definitely in her mind, she, Madame Blavatsky, would endeavour to procure it. Mrs. Hume then said that she vividly remembered the article, and described it as an old fashioned breast-brooch set round with pearls, with glass at the front and the back made to contain hair. She then, on being asked, drew a rough sketch of the brooch. Madame Blavatsky then wrapped up a coin attached to her watch-chain in two cigarette papers and put it in her dress, and said that she hoped the brooch might be obtained in the course of the evening. At the close of dinner she said to Mr. Hume that the paper in which the coin had been wrapped was gone. A little later, in the drawing room, she said that the brooch would not be brought into the house, but that it must be looked for in the garden, and then, as the party went out accompanying her, she said she had clairvoyantly seen the brooch fall into a star-shaped bed of flowers. Mrs. Hume led the way to such a bed in a distant part of the garden. A prolonged and careful search was made with lanterns, and eventually a small paper packet, consisting of two cigarette papers, was found amongst the leaves by Mrs. Sinnett. This being opened on the spot, was found to contain a brooch exactly corresponding to the previous description, and which Mrs. Hume identified as that which she had originally lost. None of the party, except Mr. and Mrs. Hume, had ever seen or heard of the brooch. Mr. Hume had not thought of it for years. Mrs. Hume had never spoken of it to any one since she parted with it, nor had she, for long, even thought of it. She herself stated, after it was found, that it was only when Madame asked her whether there was anything she would like to have, that the remembrance of this brooch, the gift of her mother, flashed across her mind.

Mrs. Hume is not a spiritualist, and up to the time of the occurrence described was no believer either in occult phenomena or in Madame Blavatsky's powers. The conviction of all present was that the occurrence was of an absolutely unimpeachable character as an evidence of the truth of the possibility of occult phenomena. The brooch is unquestionably the one which Mrs. Hume lost. Even supposing, which is practically impossible, that the article, lost months before Mrs. Hume ever heard of Madame Blavatsky, and bearing no letters or other indication of original ownership, could have passed in a natural way into Madame Blavatsky's possession, even then she could not possibly have foreseen that it would be asked for, as Mrs. Hume herself had not given it a thought for months.

This narrative, read over to the party, is signed by.

A. O. Hume	Alice Gordon
M. A. Hume	P. J. Maitland
Fred. R. Hogg	Wm. Davison
A. P. Sinnett	Stuart Beaton
Patience Sinnett	

The Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* explains as follows in all seriousness how the brooch trick was done:

"I fear I am going to say something which will seem the merest gibberish to the ordinary mind; but for any of the twenty million Spiritualists who may read these lines and who have vainly pondered over their unaccountable experience concerning the instantaneous transmission of objects from a distance, the suggestion will perhaps afford them a ray of welcome light. Objects transmitted or propelled by Indian occultists through space,—or, similarly brought by the agencies at work at spiritual seances, are not propelled bodily. They are disintegrated in the first instance, by the exercise of that superior knowledge of the laws of matter of which I spoke just now, and conveyed as infinitely minute particles or currents of psychic force to any given place, and then re-integrated so as to become once more the solid tangible bodies they were at first."

It is explained in another more intelligible way by a correspondent of the *Times of India*, by making known that a young gentleman, who was intimate with Mr. and Mrs. Hume, on his way home stayed with Madame Blavatsky, in Bombay, and Col. Olcott arranged for his passage home. Another correspondent writes to the papers to ask how Madame Blavatsky, when she lost some gold buttons in Bombay, was obliged to apply to the Police and then did not recover them. Well may the *Times of India* comment as follows upon the folly and gullibility of the actors engaged in this tomfoolery:

We should have taken the letter published elsewhere for a hoax, had we not also been inclined to take the first authentic narrative for a hoax too. But it unfortunately was not a hoax. There is nothing in the second narrative to render it more improbable than the first, and whether it be true or not, we hope that "official circles in Simla" are proud of such of their members as have lent themselves to the practice of such insane tomfoolery. We scarcely know how far officials of position are justified in lending their names as an advertisement to the magical powers of Madame Blavatsky; but they undoubtedly bring their office as well as themselves into contempt, for it is impossible to have much faith in the official utterance of any gentlemen who allow themselves to believe that cups and saucers, fresh water, brooches, documents, yards of twine, cigarette-papers, and a variety of other articles can be produced at the mere volition of an elderly lady from Russia via America. But an undue devotion to magic promises to become a nuisance, socially as well as officially. A night or two since a well known gentleman in Bombay was awakened by a long telegram from Simla, coming from one of the "nine witnesses well known in Simla society," praying him to start forthwith and climb one of the public statues of Bombay. In a certain position of the statue he was told he would find a cigarette tied with three hairs. The transmitter of the telegram added that the dis-

covery of this cigarette was of immense importance, and concluded with the very pertinent remark, "I am not mad." The gentleman who received the telegram very good naturedly carried out the absurd instructions, but no trace of the cigarette tied with three hairs was to be seen. Something had gone wrong, perhaps a hungry crow pounced on the cigarette; but if everything had gone right, we should still fail to see anything in it, but a silly attempt to hoodwink an individual whose name and position might make his testimony useful. It is high time that "official circles at Simla" voted the whole thing a "bore" as well as a "sell." Even at home men of position would not be permitted to make a public parade of their folly, and out here, where so many millions of ignorant natives are ready to swallow any nonsense that bears the faintest impress of official sanction, it is still more desirable that the official devotees of Magic should keep their strange doctrines to themselves.—*Straits Times*.

### MISS BIRD'S JAPAN.\*

Miss Bird is one of the most indefatigable and the most adventurous of travellers, male or female. The love of wandering seems to have grown upon her, till each record is more astounding than the last. She tried her prentice hand at the Sandwich Islands; then she took to the rough mining tracts of Western America; and now she presents us with her notes of travel through untrodden Japan, and of visits spent under the hospitable roofs of those mysterious and interesting savages, the Ainos or aborigines of the northern island. Her book abounds with pleasant reading, while her natural quickness of observation and the novelty of her subject often give more than a passing value to her remarks.

Miss Bird went to Japan for the benefit of her health. But, having arrived there, her naturally independent and somewhat eccentric spirit would not allow her to settle down quietly amid the comparative comfort of Tokio or Yokohama. She wanted to "rough it" in the interior; and she probably found the opportunities of "roughing it" were quite sufficient even for her venturesome fancy. After a short stay in the capital, where she picked up such scanty information for the route as was obtainable, she engaged a young Japanese man-servant for her escort and body-guard, and started for the north without any other society than that of this faithful courier. Dressed in her American "mountain dress" supplemented by Wellington boots, and mounted, sometimes on a sorry Japanese horse, sometimes even on a pack cow, she made her way, with the occasional aid of a native packet-boat, from Tokio to Yezo, and lived for several months wholly among unsophisticated Japanese rustics and the aboriginal Aino savages. Her picture of Japan is not quite so rose-coloured as that given by most European travellers; in fact, it is not rose-coloured at all. The simplicity of Eden mingles in rural Japan with the unconquerable filth of St. Giles'; the children are dirty and ill clad, the men can only be induced to wear clothing by fear of the police; and the general aspect of the towns and villages is mean and squalid. Buddhas, noseless and lichen-covered, standing neglected by the wayside or prostrate among grass and weeds, bespeak the decay of the only old creed which had any vitality left in it; while the well-known indecorum of Japanese manners, was sometimes too strong even for so unprejudiced a traveller as Miss Bird, whose Hawaiian experiences must have already prepared her to endure some laxity in matters of etiquette with comparative equanimity. But the total want of privacy was annoying to the last degree, and was aggravated by the natural curiosity of the people to behold so strange a phenomenon as the foreign traveller. Yet when Miss Bird met a medical missionary on one of his expeditions, drawn in a sort of Bath chair, "with a tandem of two naked coolies who were going over the ground at a great pace," she could not help wishing "that some of the most staid directors of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society could have the shock of seeing him." Perhaps however, the bravest of all the gallant lady's brave deeds was the fearless manner in which she entrusted the care of her health during a passing feverish attack to a native doctor of the old school, who treated her to a dose of medicine from the genuine Japanese pharmacopoeia. Yet, after some months of local cookery, even these marvellous drugs may become palatable enough.

Uncomparably the most interesting part of a most interesting work is that which refers to the Ainos, of whom we have never before had so full and accurate an account. Miss Bird spent several days and nights in the huts of these remarkable people, sharing their daily life and making minute notes of their doings. Her pictures of them represent their faces as very European in type, agreeing in this respect with those already published. As to the famous hairiness of the Ainos, which Mr. Darwin regards as a reversion to a primitive type, Miss Bird thinks it has been somewhat exaggerated by the smooth-skinned Japanese. Nevertheless, she herself was ferried across a river by one Aino "completely covered by hair, which on his shoulders was wavy like that of a retriever, and rendered clothing quite needless, either for covering or warmth;" and in another place she met with a second old man, whom she emphatically describes as "the Missing Link." His face was vacant and apathetic, his arms and legs were unnaturally long and thin, he squatted with his knees tucked into his arm-pits, and his whole body was covered with black hair "more than an inch long" and slightly curly on the shoulders. He had, however, a bare patch on each side, probably marking the parts on which he rested when asleep: a peculiarity found in the gorilla, who has a bare spot on his back where he leans against trees. It is remarkable that in the few drawings which we still possess of palæolithic men, rudely carved by themselves on bits of reindeer-bone or mammoth ivory, they are represented with hair covering their bodies, and with

beard and poll of the Aino type. These peculiarities are strikingly unlike those of the smooth-faced Eskimo, with whom the palæolithic men have been identified on the evidence of their works of art, and strikingly like those of the aboriginal inhabitants of Japan. It would be instructive if we could compare an Aino skull with that from the Neanderthal.

In habits and manners the Ainos appear to be very inoffensive savages, with only the most rudimentary arts and religious beliefs. Their creed does not apparently go much beyond ancestor-worship. They believe that the fins of their fishers turn into wolves and snakes; and they venerate the wolves and snakes accordingly. Their gods are wooden posts, decorated with shavings. Their only act of public worship is the offering of *sake*, the favourite Japanese spirit, to these rude deities; and they do not make offerings of food, not considering it of sufficient value. As the living Ainos are hardened drunkards, they perhaps judge correctly of the tastes of their deified ancestors. Many particulars as to the Aino huts and mode of living show them to be rather connected with distant races than with the neighbouring Mongoloid peoples. Miss Bird gives a considerable vocabulary of the Aino language, which may assist philologists in settling the true affinities of this interesting tribe. In an age when so many aboriginal races are fast dying out, it is some comfort to know that the Ainos are not decreasing in numbers and may survive till the scientific ethnologist has had time to collect full information with regard to their tongue, their beliefs, and their relationships. After that there can be no particular reason for wishing to preserve them; for their lives can hardly be regarded as happy, and the women at least seem to spend their days in melancholy and hopeless drudgery. Miss Bird has done good service in adding so much to our knowledge of these curious people, while they are still within the reach of observation.—*St. James's Budget*.

### WHAT SHALL WE THINK OF THE KURDS?

Worshipful patrons of "young nationalities,"  
Ardent promoters of "movements of race,"  
Learned in Destinies, Forces, Fatalities,  
Help us to settle a troublesome case.

For proper bestowing  
Of sympathies glowing  
We feel a solicitude stronger than words;  
So, please, a suggestion  
For solving the question  
Of what should be thought of the Kurds.

How should it act on our moral economy  
Tidings to get of Abdullah the Sheikh  
Boldly proclaiming a Kurdish autonomy,  
Just as it might be Slavonic or Greek?  
This being read of him,  
What's to be said of him—  
He who this national movement has stirred?  
How should we meet it,  
How properly treat it—  
The raid of this vigorous Kurd?

Turkey we all of us know is "unspeakable;"  
Persia is "cruel, corrupt, and effete;"  
Should we, then, hope that Abdullah's a Sheikh able  
Sultan and Shah and their armies to beat?  
Does he, like Hofer,  
A tyrant to "go for,"  
A sword of deliverance valiantly gird?  
Ought we to pray for him?  
Ought we to say for him  
Go it, my patriot Kurd?

Or shall we check sentimental intensities  
While we recall the repute of the tribe,  
Persons to whom certain ugly propensities  
Common report has been wont to ascribe—  
A proneness unpleasant,  
To harry the peasant,  
His homestead to wreck and to seize on his herds,  
To ravish and slaughter  
Wife, grandam, and daughter—  
For that is the way of the Kurds.

Say, shall we then to an infamous State or to  
Infamous subjects our favour refuse?  
Answer us, sweet casuistic *Spectator*, do!  
Prithee enlighten us, good *Daily News*!  
Let us know whether,  
Comparing by feather  
These most disagreeably similar birds,  
Morality's letter  
And spirit go better  
With blessing or banning the Kurds.

Can we wish well to the cause of autocracy,  
Knowing the sins of the Sultan and Shah?  
Can we for triumph of Kurdish democracy—  
Triumph of murderous brigands—hurrah?  
Or would it be moral,  
In view of this quarrel,  
Impartial dislike to distribute in thirds?  
Two parts of aversion  
For Turk and for Persian,  
Remainder reserved for the Kurds?

—*St. James's Budget*.

\* "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan." By Isabella L. Bird. (London: John Murray, 1880.)

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

Dec. 19, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, from Hongkong. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 19, British steamer, *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,632, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
 Dec. 19, Japanese barque *Awajishima Maru*, Chrichton, 1,146, from Nagasaki, General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 21, British steamer *Radnorshire*, Davies, 1,201, from London via ports, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 Dec. 23, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Shanghai and way-ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 23, German barque *Black Diamond*, Baade, 601, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. Bohm.  
 Dec. 23, British barque *Royal Tar*, Gaves, 598, from Newcastle, N. S.W., Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Dec. 24, British barque *Mikado*, Lehman, 643, from London, General, to Hudson & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong:—Messrs. C. Grant and M. Crab in cabin; and 2 European, 5 Chinese and 100 Japanese in the steerage.  
 Per British steamer *Radnorshire* from London via ports:—For Yokohama: Messrs. T. Smith, A. Thurniana, and M. Sangster. For Hiogo: Mrs. Nankivell and two children.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—For Yokohama: Hon. J. F. Swift and Mrs. Swift, Miss Forbett, Miss Crosty, Dr. Van der Hyde, Master M. Buyan, Messrs. F. Hellyer, A. H. Cole, L. Zancolo, H. McThorne, S. Cocking, and 8 Japanese in cabin; 194 Japanese and 6 Chinese in the steerage. For San Francisco: Messrs. J. E. Fearon, and E. J. Bradbury.

## OUTWARDS.

Dec. 20, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 20, American ship *Guy C. Goss*, Reynolds, 1,572, for San Francisco, General.  
 Dec. 21, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 21, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 22, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Dec. 23, British steamer *Ulysses*, Thompson, 1,369, for Shanghai via Kobe, General, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.  
 Dec. 23, British steamer *Harter*, Grandin, 1,195, for New York via Kobe and China ports, Tea and General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
 Dec. 24, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,632, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and way-ports:—R. de Balloy, Messrs. M. du Nord, Kawano, Cado, de Lapereyre, Cousit, Kotada, Fooku, Horibe, Maikawa, Teubakimoto, Sakabe, Yoshida, Yashigawa, Omura, Muller-Beeck, Harris, Lyman, Ishimaru, Nakigawa, Kamigami, Asoka, Kaisai, Kondaibo, Fenallosa, Ginsburg, Mason, Kinch, Suzuki, Kohara, Shimakawa, Hagino, Sugeno, Akiyuki, Makuma, and Knight.  
 Per British steamer *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—Miss E. Torbert, The Hon. John F. Swift and wife, Messrs. J. S. Fearon, A. de Mendenlender, G. L. Montgomery, and H. Spencer. For Boston: Mr. F. Hellyer. For Liverpool: Messrs. G. L. Weidemann, G. Martin; 4 Europeans, and 254 Chinese in the steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and way-ports:—Treasure... \$ 61,000.00  
 Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure... \$ 32,697.00  
 Per British steamer *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	3	811	814
Hiogo	—	267	718	985
Yokohama	1,926	496	1,513	3,935
Hongkong	822	—	131	953
Total	2,748	766	3,173	6,687

SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	556	—	556
Hongkong	—	190	—	190
Yokohama	2	379	—	381
Total	2	1,125	—	1,127

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Radnorshire* Reports:—Left London October 19th; bad weather throughout the passage. Arrived Yokohama at 3.30 a.m. on the 21st instant.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

## CHRIST CHURCH.

Sunday Morning ..... 11 A.M.  
 „ Evening ..... 5.30 P.M.  
 E. CHAMPNEYS IRWIN, M.A.,  
 The Parsonage, 101.

## UNION CHURCH, No. 167.

Sunday Morning ..... 11 A.M.  
 „ Evening ..... 8 P.M.  
 REV. LUTHER H. GULICK, M.D.,  
 Pastor.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	Dec. 27th 1
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Jan. 10th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	Dec. 30th
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 24th 2
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	Jan. 3rd
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Jan. 5th
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	

1.—Left San Francisco, December 4th, *City of Tokio*.  
 2.—Left Hongkong, December 15th, *Sunda*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	Jan. 1st
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	Dec. 26th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	Dec. 25th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Jan. 12th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	Dec. 29th
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Dec. 29th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 24th December, 1880.)

Discount on Yen Sell.				Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)	
		A. M.	Noon.					Closing.
1880.								
Saturday .....	Dec. 18	66½	—	—	—	—	—	
Monday .....	" 20	67½	67	68½	—	—	—	
Tuesday .....	" 21	66	65½	66½	—	—	—	
Wednesday ...	" 22	67	66	66½	—	—	—	
Thursday .....	" 23	66½	67½	68½	—	—	—	
Friday .....	" 24	66½	65½	—	—	—	—	

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



## NIPPON RACE CLUB.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held at the YOKOHAMA UNITED CLUB, on

THURSDAY NEXT,

The 30th inst., at 3 p.m.,

When a Statement of Account for the current year will be submitted, and plans for the ensuing year's working discussed.

JOHN WALTER,

Hon. Secretary.

Yokohama, 24th December, 1880.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONN.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Niigata Maru	Walker	Japanese steamer	1,603	Hongkong	Dec. 19	M. B. Co.
Radnorshire	Davies	British steamer	1,201	London via ports	Dec. 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Tanais	Raynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Dec. 1	M. M. Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,230	Shanghai & ports	Dec. 23	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Dec. 16	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Awajishima Maru	Chrichton	Japanese barque	1,146	Nagasaki	Dec. 19	M. B. Co.
Alexander	Carson	American schooner	52	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	J. E. Collyer
Boston Vale	Buckingham	British barque	411	Liverpool	Dec. 17	Hudson & Co.
Black Diamond	Baede	German barque	601	Nagasaki	Dec. 23	P. Bohm
Carl	Thomsen	German brig	225	Newchwang	Nov. 22	Chinese
Cilurnum	Beadle	British ship	1,850	Hongkong	Nov. 8	Edward Fischer & Co.
Eidenhope	W. T. Flett	British ship	1,498	Penarth	Dec. 10	Order
Fothenaye	F. Tribe	British ship	564	Antwerp	Dec. 9	A. Reimers & Co.
Helena	Ewalt	German schooner	60	Kurile Islands	Oct. 31	Captain
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Islands	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Madame Demoreat	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Mary C. Bohm	Petersen	German schooner	55	Kurile Islands	Oct. 24	P. Bohm
Mikado	Lehman	British barque	613	London	Dec. 24	Hudson & Co.
North Star	Johnson	Russian schooner	42	Kurile Islands	Nov. 16	H. W. Hohnholz & Co.
Otago	Isaacson	Russian schooner	46	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	H. Cook
Otome	Hardy	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	Dec. 13	H. Snow
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Polynesian	Collins	British ship	1,293	Shields	Nov. 28	Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Royal Tar	Gaves	British barque	598	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Dec. 23	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Tones	British barque	750	Put in dismasted	Oct. 10	Malcolm & Co.
S. F. Hersey	Waterhouse	American ship	920	Newport	Nov. 26	Order
Stella	Werner	American schooner	30	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain
Victoria Cross	Tweddie	British barque	668	Antwerp	Dec. 3	Boyes & Co.
Zoila	Peregrine	British barque	953	New York	Dec. 17	J. D. Carroll & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONN.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Swatara	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Albatross	4	894	—	Sloop	Chafoo	Captain Errington
FRENCH—Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Michand
GERMAN—Veneta	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Zirzow
ITALIAN—Vettor Pisani	12	1,800	—	Corvette	Kobe	Cap. H.R.H. D. of Genoa
RUSSIAN—Kniaz Pofarsky	12	4,291	—	Ironclad	Nagasaki	Captain Tirtoff
" Crayser	—	1,500	—	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Nazimoff
" Africa	14	1,400	—	Cruiser	Nagasaki	Captain Aleasoff

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
London via ports	Radnorshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Dec. 24th
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 25th, at daylight
Shanghai and way-ports	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	Dec. 29th, at 4 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—The improvement noted last week has continued, and a good business has transpired in *Yarn* and *Shirtings* at the same quotations as given before. *Turkey Reds* and *Blankets* are in fair request; all other kinds more or less neglected.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium	per picul	\$28.50 to 31.50
" " Good to Best	"	\$32.00 to 33.00
Bombay, No. 20 do.	"	\$29.50 to 31.50
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " Good to Best	"	\$36.00 to 37.00
" 38 to 42	"	\$40.00 to 41.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece	28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. "	38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. "	38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. "	24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.65
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 "	30 in. "	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:—	12 " 44 in. "	\$1.50 to 1.60
Prints:—Assorted	24 " 30 in. "	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black	32 in. "	\$0.09½ to 0.15½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds.	30 in. "	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 "	30 in. "	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. ....	24 " 30 in. "	\$1.80 to 1.90

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black	35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns	12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.68 to 0.70
Taffachelass:—	12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans	40-42 yds. 32 in. ....	4.50 to 6.00
Figured Orleans	29-30 " 31 " ....	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings	29-30 " 31 " ....	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth	30 " 32 " ....	0.22 to 0.31
Camlet Cords	29-30 " 22 " ....	4.50 to 5.75
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape	24 yds. 30 in. ....	0.16½ to 0.17½
do. Itajime	24 " 30 " ....	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen	24 " 30 " ....	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in. ....	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots	54 " to 56 " ....	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents	54 " to 56 " ....	0.60 to 0.65
Union	54 " to 56 " ....	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs.	per lb. ....	0.89 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—Few sales, as sellers are firm for quotations. Stock 47,000 bags.

**SAIGON RICE.**—Five thousand piculs have found buyers at quotation. Stock 23,000 piculs.

**KEROSENE.**—Three thousand cases have been sold, leaving 470,000 cases of stock on a weak market.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	\$4.40
Taiwanfoo in bag	"	\$4.35
Ching-pak and Ke-pak	"	\$7.50 to \$8.50
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah	"	\$6.00 to \$8.00
Japan Rice	per picul	\$3.00 to 3.35
Japan Wheat	"	\$2.20
Saigon Rice [cargo]	"	\$1.83
Kerosene Oil	case	1.98

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—Since our last report an active demand for Good Medium and high-class Hanks has been going, purchases being made principally for the Continental market; at the close of the week the inquiry continues unabated. Actual purchases are at present unknown, as the bulk of settlements are still under inspection. Stocks of all descriptions of silk are now estimated to be about 6,000 bales.

	Exchange 3/8½	Exchange 4/76
Hanks—No. 1 & 2	\$540 to \$550 = 17/8 to 18/ = fcs. 48.90 to fcs. 49.70	
" " 2	\$525 to \$530 = 17/2 to 17/4 = " 47.40 to " 48.30	
" " 2½	\$500 to \$510 = 16/6 to 16/10 = " 45.70 to " 46.50	
" " 3 & infra.	\$475 to \$490 = 15/8 to 16/2 = " 43.60 to " 44.80	
Filatures.—Extra	\$640 to \$650 = 20/11 to 21/3 = " 57.90 to " 58.70	
" " 1	\$610 to \$620 = 19/11 to 20/3 = " 55.30 to " 56.10	
" " 2	\$570 to \$590 = 18/8 to 19/4 = " 51.80 to " 53.50	
" " 3	\$540 to \$550 = 17/9 to 18/1 = " 49.10 to " 50.00	
Kakadas.—Best	\$590 to \$600 = 19/4 to 19/8 = " 53.50 to " 54.40	
" Medium & Good	\$550 to \$570 = 18/1 to 18/8 = " 50.00 to " 51.80	
Re-Reels Medium to Best	\$535 to \$580 = 17/7 to 19/ = " 48.90 to " 52.70	

**TEA.**—Since our last report we have had a fair business passing, 1,450 piculs having been settled at our quotations. Prices for some grades are rather lower.

The stock on offer remains unchanged, and is largely composed of the lower grades.

Common	{	...	{	\$10 to \$13	Fine	...	...	\$21 to \$23
Good Common	{	...	{	\$15 to \$16	Finest	...	...	\$25 to \$27
Medium	...	...	...	\$17 to \$19	Choice	...	...	\$28 to \$29
Good Medium	...	...	...		Choicest	...	...	\$32 to \$34

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/8½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8	" Private 10 days' sight	72½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/8½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	89½
" 6 " "	3/9	" Private 30 days' sight	90½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.65	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	89½
" Private 6 months' sight	4.75	" Private 30 days' sight	90½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	par.	KINSAITZ	66½ dis.
" Private 10 days' sight	½ % disc.	GOLD YEN	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The s.s. *Ulysses* has gone to London, and the *Radnorshire* will leave on Monday next. The *Royal Tar* and *Mikado* have arrived from Newcastle and England respectively.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

THE UNDERMENTIONED BANKS will close on—

SATURDAY .....	25th instant.
MONDAY .....	27th "
TUESDAY .....	28th "
SATURDAY .....	1st proximo.
MONDAY .....	3rd "

For THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

L. C. MASFEN, Manager.

For THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

For THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

C. GAUTHIER, Agent.

For THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

T. H. WHITEHEAD, pro Agent.

Yokohama, 22nd December, 1880.

## SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in TOKIO.

Apply to

C. ILLIES & CO.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 7th September, 1880.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

## OAKEY'S

## WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

## OAKEY'S

## INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

## OAKEY'S

## SILVERSMITHS SOAP

[NON-MERCURIAL], FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

## OAKEY'S

## WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40 LBS. EACH, & 15 LBS. BOXES.



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
July, 1879.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 127.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## BREAKER POINT LIGHT-HOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Light on Breaker Point was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 8th December, 1880.

The illuminating apparatus is a First Order Dioptric Occulting Light alternately showing for *eight seconds* and suddenly disappearing for *two seconds*. It shows *white* from S. 55° W. round by W. to N. 53° E., and *red* in shore of both these bearings as far as the land. The bearings are magnetic and taken from seawards.

The light is elevated 152½ feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible at a distance of 19 nautical miles.

The tower is round, of iron, 91 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 120 feet.

The tower is painted in black and white horizontal bands, and the dwellings and boundary wall white.

Approximate position—Latitude.....N. 22° 56' 30".

Longitude.....E. 116° 28' 10".

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,

Shanghai, 9th December, 1880.

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT FOR  
CONSUMPTION, WASTING, &c.  
PANCREATIC EMULSION.  
RESTORES DIGESTIVE POWER, STRENGTH, &c.  
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,  
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.  
December 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July 1878.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,**CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following**EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA 1872 PHILADELPHIA, 1876 VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevoli, Magnolia, Jasmin,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy  
action and promotes the growth of the hair.**ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
Cream,And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers.

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed  
in seven colours.**ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.**

Limited.

32, Walbrook. London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY.

Manufacture all kinds of

**IRON WORK,**  
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. &amp; Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS

*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.***ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.***See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.*Railings. Balcony Panels.  
Gates. Street Posts.  
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.  
Balusters. Newels.  
Creastings. Terminals.Columns. Column Capitals.  
Brackets. Gratings.  
Windows. Casements.  
Fountains. Drinking Fountains.  
Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

**SMITH'S HEARTHES & PORTABLE FORGES**

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*[Catalogue (D) free on Application.]***Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,**  
**LONDON.**

26 ins.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.

April, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S**  
**PANCREATIC EMULSION**  
**FOR INFANTS**  
**AND**  
**WASTING DISEASES**  
**IMPROVES THE APPETITE**  
**Increases Strength and**  
**Weight.**  
 Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 8s.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S**  
**BEST FOOD**  
**FOR INFANTS**  
**AND**  
**WASTING DISEASES**  
**IMPROVES THE APPETITE**  
**Increases Strength and**  
**Weight.**  
 Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 8s.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S**  
**ROYAL NURSERIES.**  
**THE MOST DIGESTIBLE,**  
**CONTAINS**  
**THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF**  
**FOURISHMENT in the**  
**MOST CONVENIENT FORM.**  
 In Tins 1s., 2s., 4s. and 10s.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S**  
**DATURATATIA**  
**FOR**  
**ASTHMA**  
**AND**  
**DIFFICULT BREATHING**  
**promptly relieved and paroxysms**  
**averted by**  
**Datura Tatula Inhalations**  
**Testimonials accompanying each**  
**box of Opurates, Opurates and**  
**Pastilles. Thus, in the economical**  
**form of tobacco, and also in powder**  
**for burning, from 2s. 6d. to 10s.**

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE



MARK.

**ELLWOOD'S**

PATENT AIR CHAMBER

**HATS AND HELMETS**THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION  
AGAINST SUN STROKE.To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters  
and Wholesale only of**J. ELLWOOD & SONS,**  
**LONDON.**

Beware of Useless Imitations.

**DINNEFORD'S**THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH. HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.**DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists**  
London,**N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**THE SAFEST MILD  
APERIENT FOR DELICATE  
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,  
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,  
AND FOR REGULAR USE  
IN WARM CLIMATES.**FLUID**  
**MAGNESIA.**And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout  
the World.

April 10, 1880.

1y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P & W. BALDWIN,**

**WILDEN WORKS.**

**STOURPORT ENGLAND.**

**SHEET IRON,**

**BRANDED**

**"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."**

**TIN PLATES,**

**BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"**

**"ARLEY," "STOUR."**

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

**Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane. London, E.C.**

April, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**

**GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,**  
" **SPARKLING SAUMUR,**  
" **SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,**  
" &c., &c., &c.

**EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,**  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... .. \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,600,000.

Head Office: **HONGKONG.**

**COURT OF DIRECTORS.**

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

**LONDON COMMITTEE.**

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. K. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—**LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.**

**SHANGHAI.**

Manager—**EWEN CAMERON, Esq.**

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

**YOKOHAMA BRANCH.**

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " " 3 " " 3 "

**LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.**

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

**JOHN WALTER, Manager.**

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

**A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,**

**ESTABLISHED, 1865.**

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

**WEEKLY EDITION.** The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

**FORTNIGHTLY EDITION,** being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

**SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.****AGENTS OF THE PAPER.**

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
" Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
**A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund Yokohama.**

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

Vol. IV. No. 53.]

Yokohama, December 31, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

## CONTENTS.

1880.....	1,673
Old Schemes Revived .....	1,676
Corea .....	1,677
The Fire in Tokio.....	1,678
Editorial Notes.....	1,679
The Source of China's Troubles and the Remedy .....	1,679
Reuter's Telegrams.....	1,679
Notes of the Week .....	1,679
Japanese News.....	1,680
Lecture on Cuneiform Inscriptions .....	1,681
Telegraphic News.....	1,685
The Japanese Press.....	1,689
The Sealed Letter.....	1,690
Double Acrostic.....	1,694
Cheese Problem .....	1,695
Meteorological Table .....	1,695
Shipping Intelligence .....	1,695
Commercial Intelligence .....	1,696
Advertisements .....	1,697

## 1880.

ISSUES so numerous and momentous seem to await us beyond the threshold of the new year that we can scarcely find either leisure or patience for a deliberate retrospect of its predecessor. Not indeed that 1880 has by any means lacked its own share of those troubles and turmoils which seem to be the heritage of the century's old age, impelling us sometimes to think that the machinery of life has grown too cumbrous for the purposes to which it is applied, and that jarless motion in the smooth well-ordered grooves of bygone days can never again be our happy lot. In this respect the past twelve months have more than satisfied the average, nor is it to be denied that of unforeseen emergencies and stirring events they have furnished history with a goodly quota. But for all that the impression their reminiscence conveys is one of incompleteness. Their incidents seem but the earnest of outcomes immeasurably more critical, so that one almost fears to forecast the changes another round of seasons may accomplish in the world's landmarks.

For the moment, however, our concern is with the past, and as we bid farewell to the dead year our first thoughts are for those whose names have been added to the long list of friends we may not meet again. One above all there has been of whom we dare not trust ourselves to write, lest by any chance we should seem to measure her worth with words. So closely was her name associated with the brightest phases of our exile, and so large a share of our affections did her life of wide sympathy and gentle ministration win, that we have scarcely yet learned to realize her loss, nor to discern anything among the memories of other days save the shadow of her newly made grave. Bereavements touching us more closely and of which the outer world knows little, have no doubt fallen

to many of our lots since the old year was young, but it can hardly be that the guardian angel has conducted any nobler spirit through the road with many windings, or that the future has less promise of solace for any than her mourners.

The formal record of Lady Parkes' decease did not reach us till last January, though the event really belongs to the preceding November, and within a very short interval of the same date, a year later, occurred the death of Mr. Sameshima, Japanese Minister at Paris, a gentlemen whose loss will be felt not less keenly by his country than by his friends. A man of large erudition and most enlightened views, he was preëminently one of those who with few opportunities and little leisure, have been able by sheer force of industry and resolution to place themselves abreast of the progress their country had so long ignored, thus winning for Japan repute such as has seldom fallen to the lot of any nation. If under an effort so arduous some, like Mr. Sameshima, have sunk exhausted, shall they merit scantier gratitude or a less enduring tribute of praise?

For the rest the circumstances of our social life have undergone no very noteworthy change during the year just expired, except perhaps that we have been somewhat rudely roused to a sense of the perils attending a residence in this country. Never since the terrible earthquake that laid half the Eastern Capital in ruins has Japan been visited by such a shock as that experienced on the 22nd of February last. Chimneys twisted or overturned, roofs untiled, walls cracked or denuded of plaster, bore witness to the intensity of the phenomenon, and probably many of us who had previously been wont to regard these capricious vibrations with comparative indifference, have since then experienced a considerable change of sentiment. It is indeed a curious fact, and one which the experience of our readers will no doubt endorse, that in the case of earthquakes, familiarity has the effect of intensifying rather than mitigating the alarm their occurrence produces. The fortitude that enables us to sit calmly through our initiatory trials seldom survives many repetitions of the ordeal, and it would probably be found, if we had any statistics to consult, that the disturbing effects of last spring's 'shake' were certainly not least appreciated by the old residents. Another shock, less violent indeed but quite sufficiently severe to be alarming, was experienced on the night of the 23rd of December, while from the island of Iki it is reported that in the month of May, a similar visitation resulted in the destruction of many houses and the loss of several lives. All this, added to the fact that earthquakes have unquestionably become more frequent of late years, disposes us sometimes to contemplate rather unpleasant contingencies. Meanwhile one benefit has accrued from our February trouble. The following month witnessed the formation of a Seismological Society, which has already done some good work, and for

which we do not hesitate to predict a distinguished future.

Our relations with the Japanese too are apparently unaltered. The long deferred question of treaty revision is still in abeyance; shorn indeed of half its interest by procrastination, but none the less vital both to our commercial welfare and to the prosperity of this empire. It is no longer possible for Japan to regard her foreign trade either as an excrescence that can be lopped off at will or as a fortuitous means of providing unneeded luxuries. A time there was, no doubt, when conservative statesmen deemed it feasible to circumscribe the irksome growth of international intercourse, and acted in obedience to their faith. Whether they were altogether unwise in their dream of a peaceful people drifting contentedly on the tide of traditional routine, and holding always aloof from the verges of that ever accelerating maelstrom of distraction and discontent into which the western world has irrevocably plunged, who shall take upon himself to say? Not we at any rate, who have known Japan as it was and is, and who can recall the days when the ring of a very few coins sufficed to scare the wolf from the door, and the sunshine made its way into places now brooded over by the shadow of sorrow alone. But the barrier is broken down and no mortal power can stem the torrent that surges over it to-day. The old has come into sudden and sharp collision with the new, and like a ripple on the surface of still water, the wave of the vibration has crept gradually over the face of the land, until its influence has been felt for good or for evil in every corner of every province. Nothing can now be gained, though much may be lost, by perpetuating a policy of seclusion, however appreciable the motives that dictated it originally, and in saying this, we may at the same time record our persuasion that similar opinions are held by those who are in a position to give them effect. The present staff of the Foreign office includes an amount of ability and practical experience from which we cannot but anticipate large results, and it is a matter for congratulation that such a personnel has been available at such a juncture.

This part of our subject suggests a point deserving of special notice, not only because its nature renders it liable to be overlooked, but also because we regard it as one of the happiest reforms the past year has witnessed. We refer to the change that has been effected in the fashion of conducting diplomatic relations with the Japanese. It is not necessary to consider here whether anything short of the imperious policy once pursued would have sufficed to break down the barriers of obstruction and evasion circumstances or prejudice had set up. Neither are we by any means prepared to endorse all that has been written on this subject by travelling politicians. Honest criticism and partial censure differ widely, and though we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that liberty is a just pretext for the oppression of extra-territoriality, or that a country's right to regulate her own tariff varies directly as the aptness of that tariff to alien ends, we can and do appreciate in the abstract the zeal that has hitherto upheld those principles, no less than the extreme difficulty of maintaining such a cause with any show of suavity. Other counsels, however, have prevailed, and whether their resultant action has proved either perfunctory or inadequate, is a question the future may be left to answer. For the present we are content to include amongst eighteen hundred and eighty's most valuable legacies the discovery, that courtesy may prove a factor not wholly superfluous in dealing with a people themselves eminently courteous.

Since the War of the Restoration no year has been so free from political assassination and popular disturbance as the

last. There cannot now be any doubt that the old elements of agitation and discontent are gradually disappearing and that the sword will in future perform a very secondary rôle in the solution of national problems. Considerable activity has nevertheless been exhibited by the various 'Reform Societies' throughout the country, so much so indeed that the Government has been compelled to exchange its somewhat nominal censorship for measures more directly prohibitive. And we have no hesitation in endorsing the wisdom of this action, for though the choice of a people's opinions by its rulers, or the establishment of any barriers to the free exercise of men's thinking faculties, is a function of government that has been long pronounced pernicious, the present case seems to be altogether exceptional. Nothing can be more contemptible than the real motives of these patriotic (!) agitators. Their outcry indeed is for a representative Government, and in this we could heartily sympathize, were it possible to accredit them with anything of the spirit that animated our own forefathers. But the truth is far different. It is not that they have suffered anything under the present régime, or that they have any just cause of complaint against their rulers, but that the very reforms for whose extension they clamor, have deprived them of the ability to remain idle roisters. Something they have forfeited, but whether they are likely to recover it under the institutions they advocate, and whether it would be for the benefit of the country that they should recover it, are questions we leave them to consider.

Of course our words are not intended to apply to the Reform Clubs *en masse*. Many a man of real heart and ingenuous purpose is no doubt included amongst their members, but for such we can only feel pity. Nine out of ten are dazed by a jargon of aphorisms they have been trained from their childhood to revere, and the tenth follows because it has always been his habit to be led. What can these men, whose education was limited to the interpretation and construction of hieroglyphics, until chance or artifice placed in their hand a few socialistic diatribes and radical pamphlets; what can they possibly know of a representative government's machinery or requirements? The whole thing is a farce, and were fitter food for mirth than censure under different conditions. As Japan is circumstanced at present, however, it would be an unpardonable piece of folly on the part of the Government to permit the free dissemination of revolutionary doctrines amongst men incapable of discerning their mischievous tendency; men who have not yet learned to abjure the old creed that made a fief the first object of its vassals' patriotism, and who are still ready to espouse any cause that possesses a semblance of association with the principles of hereditary allegiance. So long as anything of this now erroneous confidence remains, it is surely the duty of those in power to prevent its abuse by every possible means, and in this motive will be found a justification of many official acts that might otherwise seem to savour of frivolous, nay almost tyrannical, interference with the freedom of speech and thought. As a matter of fact the proceedings of these so called patriotic clubs do not merit a tithe of the attention they attract, but for our own part we heartily share the hero of the "Golden Butterfly's" aversion to 'shoddy,' and when we find a reputable newspaper declaring that natural laws make it obligatory on every citizen to take part in politics, we are irresistibly reminded of Plato's democracy, in which the very beasts became so gorged with freedom that they ran at everybody who came in their way!

It were well indeed for Japan if we had nothing more disheartening to record of the past year than these shadowy agitations and the measures they have entailed, but unfortunately other and graver subjects of concern are not wanting. Foremost of all is the depreciation of the currency; a depreciation which has not yet attained anything like the dimensions of its trans-Pacific type, but is still of sufficient magnitude to threaten disastrous consequences, if left unchecked. In the immediate presence of a great evil there is need of remedy, not recrimination. That no satisfactory system of finance can possibly be built on the basis of an inconvertible paper currency, is an axiom of political economy few will now be found to deny, and certainly not the ministers of modern Japan, whose too close adherence to the theoretical principles that obtain elsewhere has already proved a not unfrequent source of embarrassment to themselves. But it has become too much the fashion with foreign critics to forget the stupendous difficulties that beset the Government of the Restoration at the outset of its career. With an empty exchequer, scant moral support from without and amid a multitude of conflicting counsels, they were called upon to undertake a work of reconstruction that would satisfy the demands of western canons and at the same time conciliate national prejudices, while the only materials available for the purpose were the debris of a system scarcely yet demolished, and whose parts had been fashioned into most obdurate forms by centuries of habit and intergrowth. To expect anything like complete freedom from error under such conditions would plainly be ex ravagant. Mistakes there have been, many mistakes in truth, now easily discernible by the light of the wisdom that succeeds the event, but whether they have been disproportionate to their causes and how many of them are attributable to advice well recompensed but ill considered, it scarcely comes within the scope of this article to consider. Their sequel is unhappily what we have to record, and a sad sequel it is for one section of the community. For all the necessities of life have attained a value so utterly disproportionate to their cost of production and consequently to the means of procuring them, that while producers have enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, consumers have been driven to straits which often make death seem preferable to the hopeless struggle for a miserable existence. It is well, at the same time, to remember that this indigence is entirely confined to the humbler classes of the urban population. The condition of the rural districts is exactly the reverse. There the present high prices, supplementing a succession of plentiful harvests, have brought about such welfare as no living man can remember to have experienced before. Articles of luxury, nay even objects of virtù, that once knew only patrician possessors, now find their way to the villages and hamlets, while farmers who formerly wore cotton girdles, go to market to-day in silk coats. Thus if the distress and crime of which the city annals supply so many instances be laid to the charge of the depreciated currency, the prosperity of the agricultural districts must, with equal justice, be set down to its credit.

Nor would it be just to ascribe the ruling values entirely to an abasement of the medium of exchange. Another factor, commonly overlooked though of no little moment, is the great diminution of domestic manufactures brought about by the abolition of the feudal system. Under the old régime the pay and allowances of the men-at-arms never sufficed for their maintenance, so that they themselves, as well as their wives and families, were invariably producers of home-made articles in large quantities. After

the establishment of the central government this of course became impossible, and though perhaps the immediate effect was an increment of similar industry amongst the rural classes, to restore the equilibrium of demand and supply, it would appear that the prosperity of later years has either checked this activity, or enabled producers to abstain from sale in a rising market, so that for the moment the effect of domestic manufactures in reducing prices has been almost completely eliminated.

Meanwhile the government has been busily engaged in devising methods of economy or preparing schemes for the reduction of the paper money in circulation. Their task is beset with difficulties, for the very causes that recommend retrenchment interfere with its practice, and the steady depreciation of the currency has induced conditions that forbid anything like precipitancy of reform. We shall take occasion to examine these points in detail hereafter. For the moment it is enough to say that sincere effort is generally attended by success, and that we have every faith in the honest purpose of Japan's present statesmen.

In this connection we are naturally led to consider the state of the foreign trade during the past year, and on the whole it must be pronounced prosperous. Two causes have operated to produce this result. The first is the augmented wealth of the agricultural classes—wealth which has largely multiplied their purchasing power. The second is the decreased value of money resulting from the depreciation of the currency, a decrease which has naturally fostered a speculative demand for imported articles.

Exception may be taken to this estimate on the grounds that sudden and rapid fluctuations of the circulating medium tend to disturb contracts and render all pecuniary engagements of long date completely precarious. This is undeniably true, and under the immediate pressure of these evils, many have perhaps failed to share the more general advantages accruing from a well-stocked money market, while at the same time transactions of a fictitious character, such as invariably accompany an unstable condition of the currency, have diverted speculation from the legitimate channels of trade, and frequently resulted in losses more prominent than the less speedy profits of ordinary commerce. Still we believe that the balance has been in favor of the latter, and earnestly as we desire a rapid appreciation of the currency, we cannot fail to foresee that its earliest effects will be debilitation of the import trade.

Exports on the other hand have of course been influenced in the other way, and a more considerable diminution would no doubt have been witnessed but for increased activity and gradually improving processes of production, combined also with the insatiable appetite of the American markets. In the case of silk for example, the United States have absorbed large amounts of the best qualities, and it seems not unreasonable to predict that the great bulk of this staple will hereafter find its way to the 'land of limitless resources'; as for Europe, a steady decline in prices has prevented her from receiving her usual proportion, while the ameliorated condition of the agricultural classes has, on the contrary, enabled Japan herself to retain more than her wonted amount. The production has however kept pace with both the home and trans-Pacific demand. The mulberry plantations have been largely extended in the great silk districts and elsewhere, while accidents that formerly interfered with regularity of supply, are now in a great measure prevented by more scientific arrangements.

Of silkworm eggs the supply for exportation has been much less in the past than in the preceding season, and we have witnessed a successful combination on the part of the Japanese merchants against the Italian graineurs. Some profitable sales having been achieved in Milan by native dealers, who had themselves accompanied their wares westward in the spring, about fifty-seven thousand cards of the very best quality were subsequently withdrawn from the Yokohama market by the producers, and shipped direct to Italy under the charge of a leading provincial merchant. This diminution of the supply naturally enhanced the value of the residue and enabled holders to realize very lucrative figures.

The tea trade too has been steadily expanding. Low prices certainly rule at present in America, but the consumption has increased in perhaps a more than compensatory proportion, so that altogether the year just closed may be counted favorable both by exporters and planters. The quality of the leaf has somewhat deteriorated, but whatever change America may demand in this direction can always be effected by Japan. Moreover a fresh impulse to production will be furnished, should the manufacture of Black Tea for export to Europe experience any development. Previous efforts in this direction have been on too small a scale to yield any considerable profit to the producer, but the low prices ruling in America will no doubt suggest a more persistent appeal to the consumers of the Old World, and we can scarcely question the issue, seeing that Japan has proved herself competent to manufacture teas of all grades and of the best qualities. It is a cardinal error for any nation to have only one market for her productions, and an increased export of Black Tea to Europe could not fail to exercise a beneficial effect on the trade generally.

A salient feature in the commercial history of the past year has been the steady development of native companies directly engaged in foreign trade. The most noteworthy examples are the Bussan-gaisha, Okura & Co. and the Kosho-gaisha. The success attending their business transactions in Europe, America and elsewhere, has provoked imitation, and not a few associations for similar purposes have lately been established, or are in process of formation.

As a token of independent efficiency alone this is of course a subject for congratulation, but it has another aspect also not less felicitous. It is only through the influence of such guilds that the art manufactures of Japan can be restored to anything like their ancient excellence. Of late years the great bulk of the articles destined for the foreign markets, whether porcelains, bronzes, ivories, lacquers or enamels, have exhibited a minimum of careful workmanship and a maximum of deceitful showiness; attributes diametrically opposed to the principles that obtained in bygone days. This deterioration has gradually been growing more and more perceptible, until at last it became apparent that the æsthetic canons of Japan would presently exist only in the memory of their fast diminishing disciples, and that a few cherished relics would soon be the sole evidences of a perished power. Nor could it well be otherwise, seeing that the munificent patronage of the feudal nobility is no longer exercised, and that the purpose of the manufacturer has been changed from perfection at any cost of time and toil to profit at any sacrifice of tradition and reputation. From so lamentable a decadence no salvation is more probable than the action of native merchants associated in large bodies for the purpose of carrying on a direct foreign trade. It is their interest to pro-

vide for exportation something better than the trumpery with which their country's markets are now stocked, and under their patronage art may find leisure to purge itself from catchpenny conceits and bastard garnishment. That such a result is likely to be attained—in part at least—any one can assure himself by a walk round the bric-a-brac stores of Yokohama and a subsequent visit to the warehouses of the Kosho-gaisha. Let him be ever so little versed in matters of art, he cannot fail to perceive a vast difference between the wares exhibited in the two places; a difference not merely technical but æsthetic, and one which makes us hope that the company will soon cease to seek a market for its exports in America alone.

With regard to the constitution of these associations, an impression seems to prevail that they have been established under Government auspices. This is an error. They are for the most part companies of limited liability, without any guarantee whatsoever of official assistance. If in the distribution of the public business a preference should be shewn in their favor, it will probably be justified by their superior efficiency, and can scarcely be counted too partial patronage even by the staunchest advocates of the *laissez-faire* principle.

We have not ventured in this retrospect to turn our eyes toward the story of the outer world, though, as we stated at the outset, it contains elements of absorbing interest. The sequel seems too momentous to be calmly contemplated. Whether the Eastern question can ever be peacefully extricated from its present entanglements; whether we have confirmed our supremacy in India or roused the agents of its ultimate overthrow; whether the integrity of China is on the verge of destruction, and whether Ireland, poor erring, suffering Ireland, is to be brought back to her allegiance by love or the lash; what prophet can possibly predict? Let us hope, at any rate: hope that a second Athens may rise on the ruins of Constantinople; that the 'scientific frontier' may be definitely attained and for ever maintained; that Russia may remember to be magnanimous as well as mighty, and finally that Ireland by some happy device may be taught the truth of Lowell's lesson:

'If you take a sword an'dror it,  
An'go stick a feller thru,  
Gov'ment ain't to answer for it,  
God'll send the bill to you.'

#### OLD SCHEMES REVIVED.

WHEN amongst the contingencies of its origin the Central Government found itself saddled with a small foreign debt, there were not wanting men of the old 'Joi' party who fancied they discovered in this liability a source of imminent peril to their country's freedom.

The idea was not unnatural. They had not yet learned that no war can be more unwelcome to a civilized nation than one undertaken to avert mere pecuniary loss—a barrier of blood against treasure—and still less did the traditions of feudal obligations permit them to comprehend, that a wise state no longer pledges itself to support its subjects' claims, when those claims emanate from accidents which it is fairly within the province of individual volition to avoid. Even the very pertinent precedents of Turkey and Egypt probably failed to beget much assurance when considered in connection with the ring of shot and steel that constantly pervaded western diplomacy in matters much more trivial, and we, who appreciated these conditions, were rather amused than astonished by the multitude of quaint projects devised in

those days as liquidators of present, and panacea against future, foreign debts.

It was not long, however, before the Japanese began to understand that European capitalists are as a class tolerably facile, and that a forfeiture of national honor, not a sacrifice of blood or territory, is after all the only serious barrier to repudiation. The debt so far from being discharged was increased, and ceased to give the state much concern, beyond the occasional inconvenience of collecting and transmitting interest. The old scare was for the moment dispelled and Japan seemed content, like other countries, to indulge freely in the luxury of national mortgages.

It is therefore somewhat curious to find the long-buried question once more resuscitated in the form of a proposal to extinguish the debt by a general contribution, amounting to one yen and a half for each household, or thirty-eight sen for each individual of the whole population. We do not for a moment doubt the feasibility of such a scheme. It would appeal to a sentiment of unreasoning patriotism largely possessed by the Japanese people; a sentiment capable of being fanned into something very like fanaticism, and which has already proved itself competent to dictate even greater sacrifices for less obvious reasons. Were it otherwise indeed, we should scarcely feel justified in detailing arguments that have long passed into aphorisms, and which must be sufficiently familiar even to Japanese economists.

The propriety or impropriety of contracting a national debt depends above everything on the source from which the funds are obtained. If they are abstracted from capital engaged in production, the proceeding is equivalent to a diversion of the same amount from the wages of the labouring classes, and is consequently one of the very most pernicious expedients to which a government can resort. If on the other hand they are procured from the surplus accumulations of the world—that is to say from foreign capital—the operation cannot be charged with any more serious objections than those common to all pecuniary liabilities. Now the latter is the condition that exists at present, while the former is the one that would be attained were the proposed scheme carried into effect. In other words, the wealth-producing capabilities of the country would be suddenly and seriously impaired for the sake of abolishing an encumbrance objectionable principally on romantic grounds. Moreover, to distribute the debt in equal proportions among the individuals of the nation would be an obvious and gross injustice. If any system of general assessment were advisable, it ought to be in the nature of a property tax, for this is not open to the same exceptions in the case of a debt recently contracted, as in that of one inherited from previous generations. Perhaps too such a system could be applied with peculiar advantage in Japan, where the whole of the land is the direct property of the state, and where, as at present, the land-holders are enjoying an exceptional degree of prosperity.

All these considerations, however, sink into utter insignificance in view of the incomparably greater burthens that oppress the country to-day. The moral obligations of a state towards its own subjects take precedence of all other responsibilities, and so long as the present depreciated condition of the currency continues, not a single cash of the public funds can equitably be devoted to such a purpose as the liquidation of a foreign debt. Rather, far rather, let that debt be increased, if only the funds so obtained can be judiciously applied to the amelioration of the intolerable evils entailed by a fluctuating medium of exchange. No really serious mischief has yet been worked. Measures moderately palliative—measures at any rate much less violent than those proposed by these visionary abolitionists of foreign debts—might soon produce

an appreciation of twenty or even thirty per cent, and what then would be the effect on the national finances as compared with deliverance from some paltry payments of annual interest? Truly it is well for those that have leisure to dally in such a fashion with the troubles of their country.

## COREA.

THE buildings on the Japanese Concession at Fusan in Corea are now nearly completed, and according to the latest advices, the christening of wards and numbering of streets has commenced, such names as Honcho, Yamato-machi, Hiyo-shicho and so forth apparently being the favorites; names that will presently no doubt become famous in the records of globe-trotters and curio-hunters.

It seems a strangely ironical reflection on the justice of nature's dispensations that the old age of the nineteenth century should witness Japan's first permanent settlement in a country from which she originally derived almost all the arts of civilized life: letters, medicine, astronomy, chronology, architecture, ceramics and a multitude of minor matters. For such are undoubtedly the facts, and in view of them we may safely assert that the history of nations furnishes no more marvellous example of immutability than that of Corea. There was a time when the peninsula was known to Japan as the 'Treasure Land of the West,' and as the troops of the Empress Jingo Kogu turned their galley-prows seaward in the first year of the third cycle of our era, they surely saw many golden visions beyond the perils of sea and sword. The 'casus belli' was one that would scarcely be approved by modern jurists, for it was nothing more than the alleged detention by Corea of a hundred pieces of silk destined for the Chinese court, a pretext scarcely more frivolous, however, than that assigned by Hideyoshi in support of a similar proceeding some thirteen hundred years later. But the Coreans of old times seem to have been gifted with very accurate powers of observation and deduction. Of the three Kingdoms into which the peninsula was divided, one only—Shiragi—offered any armed resistance: the other two—Koma and Kudara—took warning by their confrère's discomfiture and submitted quietly to the invader.

From that time the lost pieces of silk were replaced by assortments of all the choicest productions of Korai (Corea), which were forwarded yearly to Japan by way of tribute, to the amount of eighty ship-loads. Even tradition fails to afford any accurate information as to the nature of these wares. Silks, metal-work and pottery probably constituted the staples, but nothing seems to have excited either admiration or imitation to any great extent. It was not till the thirteenth century, when the Tea Clubs began to expound their charming philosophy and build up their elaborate system of almost mysterious ceremony, that men found bowls exactly fitting their fancies in the rough looking Corean pottery, inimitably homely, yet withal suggestive of remarkable skill, however misdirected. Long afterwards, when China was producing her celadons with velvet glazes, and her brilliant blue and white porcelains, this rustic ware of Corea retained a high place in the estimation of the Japanese 'chajin,' and furnished material to the Ceramic artists of Kiyoto and Owari. One very beautiful porcelain—an ivory white—Corea did certainly achieve between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries, but as for the pieces that Chantilly copied in 1780, and those that Jacquemart describes as

having 'un caractère de grandeur et de simplicité qui devait séduire nos ancêtres,' they have about as much connection with Corean workshops as the Haviland Imari has with the province of Hizen.

Corea's chef d'œuvres were undoubtedly her bronzes, of which some splendid specimens may be seen at the Mortuary Shrines of the Tokugawa Regents in Tokiyo, and in the collections of the Japanese nobles. Nevertheless neither in purity of material nor delicacy of execution can these bronzes compare with the Chinese works of the Min, Yuen and Song dynasties. The art character of the two is also different, for whereas the Chinese depended on beauty of form and diapers encased with marvellous clearness and precision, the Coreans preferred designs in high relief, by no means equally well executed. Both styles have been copied by Japan with considerable success, but all her best artists, as Seimin, Toun, Gido, Teijo &c., have chosen to follow the Corean fashion, largely improving on it, however, both in finish and design.

In the palmy days of the 'Cha no yu' prices almost fabulous used to be paid for choice specimens of Corean pottery, and the fashion seems to be again reviving. We have ourselves seen, enclosed in a lacquer box of rare beauty and wrapped in rich brocade, a cup of brown rusty-looking faience, entirely without ornament, and in every respect so ill-favored that even a gipsy beldame would scarcely have sipped her tea from it without cavil. Yet it had once belonged to that prince of delectanti, Yoshimasa, and when shown to us, was only waiting to be transferred to an æsthetic farmer of Jōshiu, who had already paid fifty dollars of the purchase money, and pledged himself to clear off the remaining three hundred so soon as the harvest should be sold. If it be true that the Japanese possess an abnormal perception of the music of motion, and that when they sit for hours in rapt contemplation of 'woven paces and waving hands,' they are pervaded by a sense of enjoyment to which western senses are impervious, we see no reason why the theory should not be extended, for surely nothing less singular seems a sufficient explanation. Be this as it may, Corea certainly can lay little claim to æsthetic excellence, and contrary to what might be expected, she appears to have been more completely denuded of her choice specimens than even Japan, for as yet the merchants of Fusan have failed to find anything worth carrying away. Still, when we consider the story of her past, and recall the obstinate conservatism that has hitherto persuaded her to reject all overtures of friendly intercourse, whether proposed by the cannon in conclave or the philanthropic trader, we cannot but look forward with keen interest to the day when her ports will at last be opened to foreign commerce; a day which the action of Japan is slowly but surely tending to determine.

#### THE FIRE IN TOKIYO.

IT is apparently fated that some section of the Tokiyo citizens should pass their New Year's day cowering over the charred embers of their Lares. Last year it was the inhabitants of the district surrounding Shimabara—one of the very poorest quarters in the metropolis—this year, on the contrary, it is the tradesmen of the region immediately beyond Nihon-bashi, a spot which, lying nearest the heart of the great city, has for centuries been most familiar with its inmost joys and sorrows. It was here in olden times that erring wives sat with the stories of their infancy placarded on their bosoms; it was here that the ghastly tokens of iron-handed justice were exposed to view—justice that valued a

plebeian's head at ten pieces of gold and made a vassal's life the absolute property of his lord's pleasure; it was here that roistering gallants were wont to lie in wait on moonless nights and prove their maiden swords on the necks of chance passers; it was here on the night of the great earthquake twenty five years ago, that the terrified watchman counted more than a hundred tongues of flame starting up simultaneously from different quarters—flames that ultimately crept towards each other until the whole city was one huge conflagration, and a cry, destined to echo for many a year in the ears of the survivors, went up to heaven from countless women and children that lay entangled in the debris, helpless in the heart of the fire; and it is here, finally, that we ourselves on four several occasions in the short space of ten years have seen the smoke rolling over a vast area of rack and ruin.

The fire on the 30th instant commenced in Kaji-cho, and burned its way right down to the river's edge. Some say that it owed its origin to a children's bon-fire; others, that it issued from an oven for baking sweet potatoes, but this is a matter of small moment now. Occurring in the fore-noon, it gave the people time to carry away most of their moveables and to close their godowns effectually, so that the loss of goods and chattels is comparatively small. A stone and brick fire-guard, attached to the Mitsui Bank, seems to have been the means of saving a whole street—perhaps indeed an entire ward, but for the rest, the flames were left, for all useful purposes, completely unopposed. The usual amount of daring—daring that might be called heroism if it were well directed—was displayed by the firemen, who, working always on the inmost verges of the conflagration, busied themselves stripping the roofs of their only protection against sparks, or falling occasionally through the shingles, diverted the people's attention but not the progress of the flames.

We have no heart, however, to dwell upon the details of this catastrophe. Fortunately no lives were lost, but a thousand houses in ruins and five times as many people homeless, are subjects we would fain spare our readers the pain of contemplating at a season that should be one of mirth and merry-making. Year by year we live in hopes that something of the progress Japan is undoubtedly making, will be visible in improved precautions against the recurrence of these terrible calamities. This season, indeed, measures of an unusually promising nature were taken: the municipal fire-brigade was reorganized and patrols of fifteen or twenty men were constantly on duty at night in each ward, but neither care nor watchfulness can suffice against such an enemy. In the majority of cases fires are the offspring of carelessness, but that carelessness is never willful. Nothing for example can be more careless than to put the presumedly extinct ashes of a brazier into a bag—perhaps of paper, perhaps of cloth,—and leave them under the verandah during the night. Yet such used to be—and for aught we know, is—the constant habit amongst the lower classes of a people who dread nothing more than fire; and many a grievous disaster has no doubt been the consequence. These, however, are points legislation can scarcely reach. What the Government can do, and what this fire suggests that it ought to do, is to build in suitable positions a number of solid brick fire-screens—similar to that which has just proved such a salvation to the streets beyond the Mitsui Bank—and to provide the fire-brigade with engines of the most powerful description, as well as a code of well considered rules. The cost would not be great, but even if there be any consequent question of supplementary grants or disturbed estimates, for God's sake let every public work be stopped, and every Department closed, until some reasonable measure of comfort and security be attained for the people.

BY all accounts the Japanese residents of Fusan are having anything but a pleasant time this New Year. The cold is reported to be so intense that no possible precautions can gainsay it, and as the people lie shivering in their wooden domiciles, the roaring of the hungry tigers helps to freeze their already torpid blood. Up to the present the tigers have contented themselves with inactive menace, so far as the Japanese are concerned, but the inhabitants of the neighbouring Korean villages are not equally fortunate, and from many of them terrible tales of the man-eater's raids come to comfort the exiles. Native thieves too are apparently quite as nimble and daring in Corea as in Tokiyo, but so far the policeman—that much maligned product of national progress—has not betrayed his countrymen's confidence, so that the merchants of Fusan have not yet added burglary to their nightly discomforts.

#### THE SOURCE OF CHINA'S TROUBLES AND THE REMEDY.\*

IN spite of the opinion of some foreigners, it will be generally acknowledged that the Chinese are contented and happy, that the country is rich and prosperous, and that the people are "au fond" united in their sentiments, and ardently desire to remain a nation. At constant intervals, however, the whole of this human hive is stirred by some dispute between the Pekin Government and some Foreign Power; the Chinese people, proud of their ancient prestige, applaud the high tone taken up by the Pekin Government, crediting the Government with the power to support their strong words; this goes on for a time, when the Government gives in, and corresponding vexation is felt by the people. The recurrence of these disputes, the inevitable surrender ultimately of the Pekin Government, has the tendency of shaking the Chinese people's confidence in the Central Government. The Central Government appreciates the fact, that little by little their prestige is being destroyed by their own actions among the Chinese people; each crisis thus becomes more accentuated and difficult to surmount, as the Central Government knows, each concession is another nail in their coffin. The Central Government fear that, by the taking up of a spirited position, by any preeminent Chinese, that Chinese would carry the Chinese people with him, and therefore the Central Government endeavour to keep up appearances and to skirt the precipice of war as near as they possibly can, while never intending to enter into war.

The Central Government residing in the extremity of the Middle Kingdom, away from the great influences which are working in China, can never alter one iota from what they were years ago; they are being steadily left behind by the people they govern: they know this, and endeavour to stem these influences in all ways in their power, hoping to keep the people backward and in ignorance, and to retard their progress to the same pace they themselves go, if it can be called a pace at all.

It is therefore a maxim, "that no progress can be made by the Pekin Government." To them any progress whether slow or quick, is synonymous to slow or quick extinction, for they will never move.

The term "Pekin Government" is used advisedly, for if the Central Government was moved from Pekin, into some province where the pulsations and aspirations of the Chinese people could have their legitimate effect, then the Central Government and the Chinese people, having a unison of thought, would work together.

From what has been said above, it is maintained that as long as the Central Government of China isolates itself from the Chinese people by residing aloof at Pekin, so long will the Chinese people have to remain passive under the humiliations which come upon them through the non-progressive and obstructive disposition of their Government. These humiliations will be the chronic state of the Chinese people until the Central Government moves from Pekin, and reunites itself to its subjects. No army, no purchases of ironclad vessels will enable China to withstand a First-

class Power so long as China keeps her Queen Bee at the entrance of her hive. There is, however, the probability that a proud people like the Chinese may sicken at this continual eating of humble pie, that the Pekin Government at some time by skirting too closely the precipice of war may fall into it, and then that the sequence may be anarchy and rebellion throughout the Middle Kingdom, which may last for years and cause endless misery.

It may be asked, how can the present state of things be altered? How can China maintain the high position that the wealth, industry, and innate goodness of the Chinese people entitle her to have among the nations of the world. Some may say by the revolt of this Chinaman or of that Chinaman. To me this seems most undesirable, for, in the first place, such action would not have the blessing of God, and in the second, it would result in the country being plunged into civil war. The fair, upright and open course for the Chinese people to take is to work, through the press and by petitions, on the Central Government, and to request them to move from Pekin, and bring themselves thus more into unison with the Chinese people, and thus save that people the constant humiliations they have to put up with owing to the seat of the Central Government being at Pekin. This recommendation would need no secret societies, no rebellion, no treason; if taken up and persevered in, it must succeed, and not one life need be lost. The Central Government at Pekin, could not answer the Chinese people except in the affirmative when the Chinese people say to the Central Government—"By your residing aloof from us in Pekin, where you are exposed to danger, you separate our interests from yours, and you bring on us, humiliation, which we would never have to bear if you resided in the interior. Take our application into consideration, and grant our wishes."

I have been kindly treated by the Central Pekin Government and by the Chinese people; it is for the welfare of both parties that I have written and signed this paper. I may have expressed myself too strongly with respect to the non-progressive nature of the Pekin Government, who may desire the welfare of the Middle Kingdom as ardently as any other Chinese, but as long as the Pekin Government allow themselves to be led and directed by those drones of the hive, the Censors, so long must the Pekin Government bear the blame earned by those drones, in plunging China into difficulties. In the insect world, the Bees get rid of the drones in winter.

C. E. GORDON.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 27th December, 1880.

The Head-quarters of the 94th Regiment has been overwhelmed by the Boers.

LONDON, 30th December, 1880.

The disaster to the 94th Regiment has been greatly exaggerated.

Reinforcements are being sent to the Cape.

#### The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIM CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 15TH YEAR, 12TH MONTH, 31ST DAY, KIN-YO-ET.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The P. M. steamer *City of Tokio* brought in the American mails yesterday. The M. M. steamer *Tamias* left on the 26th instant with the homeward mails, and the P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, is advertised to leave at 10 p.m. to-day.

\* The above was written by Colonel Gordon on his way home from China. It will no doubt be read with much interest.

The *M. M. Menzaleh*, with the European mails of November 14th, left Hongkong at noon on Saturday, the 25th December.

We have been informed by the Agent of the Company, that a telegram was received yesterday to the effect that the *O. & O. steamship Belgic*, left San Francisco for Yokohama, on the 21st instant; and that the same Company's steamer *Oceanic*, left Hongkong for Yokohama, yesterday afternoon.

Not a week, we might almost say not a day, passes without a fire being chronicled either in Yokohama, Tokio, or some of the other larger cities. Only on the 20th instant the foreign settlement was seriously imperilled by the great conflagration in Houtura Road, and now, little more than a week later, we have to record another disastrous fire in the native town. It seems incredible that all these fires can possibly be the result of accident, and we believe, as we have said before, that they are the work of incendiaries from the lower classes, whom the present hard times have rendered desperate.

At about four o'clock on the morning of the 28th instant the too familiar sound of the fire-bells was heard, and it was found on enquiry that a fire had broken out in the native town among the densely populated district by the Yoshida Bashi, where a serious fire occurred last May. The fire was first perceived in a house in It-chomi, Fukutomi-cho, and thence extended to Issezaki-cho and Sagatami-cho. The engines, foreign and native, were not long in making their appearance. There was a strong N.W. wind which caused the fire to spread in the direction of Yoshida machi, but fortunately there was a plentiful supply of water and the firemen dedicated their energies to saving the more valuable buildings, as the majority of the native wooden and paper huts burnt like so much tinder. The fire spread down the streets which lie at right angles to the creek, and as there was no water obtainable there, it was impossible to control its encroachments, the well-meant attempts of some native police and firemen, who pulled down houses with this object, proving ineffectual. After doing considerable damage, to perhaps that section of the community that could least afford it, the fire was got under, at about six o'clock. Over three hundred houses were destroyed. We regret to have to report that an unfortunate sendo perished in the flames, while a fireman received injuries expected to be fatal.

Last Tuesday, as the 6.30 p.m. train was about to leave the Shinbashi station, Tokio, a native, while coupling a carriage, fell between the train and the platform. Before he could extricate himself the train was put in motion for a few yards, and the unfortunate man was instantaneously killed, his body being cut in two.

The *Hiogo News* received a telegram on the 23rd Dec. that the steamer *Thabor* ran upon a rock near Nagasaki, at eight o'clock on Wednesday night. No lives were lost, but it is believed that there is no hope of saving the vessel.

The Osaka correspondent of the same paper, writing on the 24th instant, gives the following account of the late conflagration:—

The conflagration which occurred this morning has undoubtedly been the most disastrous which has taken place in this fine city for a long time, as the scene of the fire was in a most populous quarter, inhabited principally by poor people, who are therefore reduced to abject misery. At about half-past two o'clock flames were discovered issuing from a house occupied by hair-pin manufacturer. The wind was blowing hard from the west at the time, and the fire spread at once, increasing in breadth as it swept onwards, licking up the frail wooden structures in its path, until at last stopped by a canal. Want of water and the violence of the gale prevented the firemen from being of the slightest service, except to check the fire from extending laterally.

As their exertions were not otherwise required the firemen assisted in removing goods from houses threatened, and thus did some very good service. I estimate that the area of ground denuded of habitations is about a mile in width; all this damage was sustained by two o'clock this afternoon, when the fire literally burnt itself out.

Of course there must naturally be a considerable amount of

distress, more particularly as the weather is now so cold, but the officials have done all in their power to assist the poor sufferers by this great calamity. Shelter was provided and large quantities of food quickly prepared and distributed. I hear also that the inhabitants of more fortunate districts, have subscribed liberally to the relief fund which was at once opened.

As well as I can find out, the origin of the fire has been traced to a lamp left burning by the workmen in the shop where flames were first discovered. The owner of the place was ill in bed, and when awakened by the smoke and fire gave the alarm. Some of the other inmates were sleeping upstairs and had a narrow escape through the roof. The loss of life has not been great, considering the reckless way in which the firemen expose themselves. So far, I have only heard of two fatal accidents, but there have been one hundred and seventy-six persons more or less injured. The number of houses burnt is variously estimated at from two thousand five hundred to three thousand, but, considering the way the locality was crowded with small buildings, I imagine the larger figures are more accurate.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes the following from a correspondent:—"Shibatruji, a resident of Shimotsuma-machi, Osaka, and Takata, of Osaka itself, intend manufacturing 2,500 and of rifles after the old Japanese style. Such a step having given rise to much speculation, they have explained that the order for these rifles has been given by a Nagasaki man, who intends to export them to China." The journal we quote remarks that the Chinese surely cannot contemplate fighting the Russians with these obsolete weapons.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes a report that the United States Government has definitely resolved upon returning the Shimonoeki indemnity to Japan, and says that in the present critical states of the finances, this would be indeed joyful news, if true. Commenting upon the above report, the *Kinji Hiron* has an article to the effect that the indemnity ought not to be taken back on any consideration, although the offer of its being returned should be gracefully acknowledged.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Choya Shinbun* says, that the Minister Resident for Austro-Hungary was presented in audience with His Majesty the Emperor, at 2 p.m. on the 21st instant.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that it is reported that a telegram has been received from Mr. Secretary Inouye, of the Daijo Kwan who recently went back to China in consequence of the Lo-choo question, stating that he has brought the matter to an amicable settlement.

From the same authority we learn that in consequence of the new code for the administration of justice coming into force next year, those Assistant Judges whose annual salary is 480 yen are to be promoted to Judges, their places being filled by students who have passed their final examination.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that His Majesty attended the Cabinet on the morning of the 28th instant, the Prime Minister the Privy Councillors, and the Ministers of all the Departments being present. It was officially reported to His Majesty that the transaction of the administrative affairs was closed for the New Years' holiday. An adjournment was then made to the Palace, where the members of the Cabinet were entertained atiffin.

The same paper states that the Italian Minister paid a visit to Privy Councillor Okuma, at about 3 p.m. on Monday last, with whom he held an interview of about three hours.

His Excellency Inouye Kaworu, Privy Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received permission from the Board of Decoration to wear an order presented to him by the King of Belgium.

The *Akebono Shinbun* says that as His Imperial Highness Sub-Lieutenant Prince Arisugawa Takehito the younger, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, is leaving Japan for London on the

9th of next month, he was entertained at a farewell dinner by Their Excellencies Sanjo, and Iwakura, the Prime Minister, and Junior Prime Minister, at the former's residence, the day before yesterday.

The *Choya Shinbun* states that there will be no Assembly of Local Governors next year, as the Governors of the different cities and prefectures now in Tokio held a meeting in the Home Department a short time ago.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Commandant of the Kumamoto garrison intends, as we see in a native paper, to establish a shooting range at Toyooka Mura, in the Kumamoto prefecture.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that Rear Admiral Maki, and Secretary Takabatake of the Naval Department, have been appointed members of the committee for the compilation of the Naval Code.

The same paper states that as the terms of contract with the foreign employes in the Naval College expire, none of them will be re-engaged, as the Japanese instructors have made such progress that they are perfectly competent to undertake the education of the cadets without assistance.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

A native paper states that with a view of stimulating agriculture, their Excellencies Okuma and Sano have entered into partnership in order to start a new company under the name of *Hiro Kwaisha* (Manure Company). The head office will be in Tokio, with twelve branches in various parts of the country. The company will cultivate rice principally.

We notice in another native paper that Vice Consul Kobayashi, at Gornacoff, Saghalien, has rendered such assistance and encouragement to the fishing industries carried on by the Japanese residents there, that their profits this year were doubled.

We read in a native journal that the steady advance in the price of rice is proving highly satisfactory to the better class of farmers in the province of Ise. They expect it to reach over fifteen yen per koku before next March, and have consequently stopped sales for the present.

The *Akebono Shinbun* gives the following statistics of the imports and exports at all the open ports for the past month:—

Exports.....	Yen 3,576,511
Imports.....	" 2,388,401
Excess of Exports .....	" 1,188,110
The duties collected amounted to .....	Yen 225,336
Bullion exported.....	" 447,667
" imported .....	" 57,410
Excess exported .....	Yen 390,257

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa visited Tokio on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The editor of the *Mainichi Shinbun* has been sentenced to two-and-a-half years imprisonment and a fine of 300 yen for articles published in some of his recent issues. They appeared as a correspondence "Addressed to the applicants for a National Assembly." The contents were considered inflammatory, and the following sentences were quoted as an example:—"Do not you feel ashamed when you think of Obara Yaohachi, a non-commissioned officer who committed *harakiri* lately on the rejection of his petition?" Again:—"You must act with steady determination never to give up your aim, if it should cost you your lives." Several other articles were mentioned as having offended against the press laws, but as they had not done so to any serious extent, they would be overlooked.

We have been informed that on account of the New Year's holidays the *Hochi*, *Choya*, *Nichi Nichi*, *Akebono Shinbun* and several other native papers have closed their publication from yesterday until the 4th of January next.

We read in a native paper that the Editor of the *Keizai Zasshi* has been fined 20 yen for having written against the regulations for storing grain to provide against famine.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKAI AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 26th instant, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 8,158.55
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,313.23

Total..... Yen 9,471.78

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 8,075.92
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,140.98

Total..... Yen 9,216.90

Miles open 18.

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 26th December, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 13,850.16
Merchandise, &c.....	" 4,307.11

Total..... Yen 18,157.27

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 10,734.60
Merchandise, &c.....	" 3,123.31

Total..... Yen 13,857.91

Miles open 55

#### LECTURE DELIVERED IN THE CITY HALL, HONGKONG, CHINA,

November 15th, 1880.

By Dr. FRANK WARRINGTON EASTLAKE,

Member of the Asiatic and Geographical Societies of Germany, of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, etc.

#### CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.

It has been frequently suggested to me since my arrival in Hongkong, when conversing upon my studies and special line of research, that a lecture, read before the residents of this Colony, would find interested and appreciative hearers. Certainly I have found such talent and literary ability among the representative residents of Victoria, that it is no flattery to acknowledge that my best efforts to interest you in historical and scientific researches can be, not only apprehended, but subject to able criticism. However, I appreciate the difficulty before me in endeavouring to keep up a continuous interest in a subject so greatly dependent upon dry statistics. How pleased you and I would be to think some literary or humanizing effort of ours should make our names household words, a thousand years from now; the opportunity is ours to speak of names, and dates, and records of those who lived more than five thousand years ago. There are grand archives, there are whole libraries compiled, which the lapse of ages has not sufficed to destroy. It is with a feeling of awe for the unspeakable majesty of time, that we turn to these monuments of once powerful races—monuments whose graven surfaces tell of a people, men and women, who thought, hoped, sorrowed, lived and died like ourselves. Where are their mighty kings? Where, their civilization! where their hopes and aspirations? Gone, all gone as surely as those cycles of time that were necessary for the development of the human race. Eternity within eternity—ages, centuries, decades, of whose beginning or ending none can tell—as impossible for the human mind to grasp, as the gigantic interplanetary spaces, or the immensity of the star-studded heavens.

In our day the wonderful achievements of Science are made familiar to one and all. Everybody is trying to live in harmony with the times. The sluggish torpidity of the middle ages has been shaken off and the re-awakened world springs into vigorous activity! This century of ours will long be remembered as one of superior vitality. It is but natural that we too should live in accordance with this fever heat of action. The future is the all-absorbing topic; the past, a dream that is over and gone. Few, therefore, whether in the East or at home, find in the past a field of labour. True, almost everyone will peruse, with a languid pleasure, the annals of by-gone ages. Their history, their scientific achievements, their romantic chivalry, have all a certain indescribable charm, but affect us with the same feeling of mystery and barbarism as does a painting of Van Dyke or Rembrandt. The times of the Knight-errant, the Crusades, the Minnesingers, the Medici dominion, or, further back, the fall of early Greece and the

wondrous tales of the land of the Pyramids strike an answering chord within us, but seem like a disordered dream of fantastic groupings, or move us like a Sonata of Beethoven, a Notturmo of Chopin. We open the book of the past, but to close it again with a sigh of relief. This, though natural, should not be the case. The past will ever teach this and future ages grand, deep, and ennobling lessons. Recall, only, the philosophy of the three great schools and the conflicts of Science in the middle ages, and we gain an idea of the depth of thought and feeling that was the undercurrent to the seemingly placid flow of life. The farther we penetrate into the past, does the opening vista seem more wonderful. Sculpture, Music, Painting, Church and State were then, at times in the acme of their development. Rhetoric and Eloquence, Poetry and Logic, were led captive by the sages of Rome and Athens; in fact, the vigour of thought, subtle reasonings, and deductions of our modern schools of philosophy are merely adaptations of the older philosophisms. The highest ideal of the sculptor is the Capitoline Venus or the Laocoon—the poet finds his best and most finished model in Horace, Virgil, Homer—the orator imitates the eloquent and fiery words of Demosthenes and Cicero; the architect praises, as the idealistic realization of his art, the Ionic, Doric or Corinthian column. We should indeed be grateful to those men who revealed to us the treasures of Italy and Greece by the untiring labour of a lifetime. But one vast field was for ages unexplored. The history of Egypt and Central Asia has been, until a very late date, a dead letter. True, we have in various Greek and Latin authors accounts of both countries, but there are such discrepancies in these that we hesitate to give credence to any with the exception of the *Holy Scriptures*. Herodotus, Ptolemy and Berosus—these are the only worthy sources, whereas the historian Ktesias deserves naught but indignant censure.

There was, in these countries themselves, an overwhelming amount of inscriptions, preserved in the solid masonry of their palaces, graven upon monumental rocks, slabs and tablets; but these inscriptions were all written in mystic signs, seemingly unfathomable and incomprehensible, because the language they represented was lost to human knowledge more than 2,000 years ago. For eight hundred years B. C. the Egyptian tongue was known to the learned only, and the Assyrian ceased to exist some six centuries later, while the knowledge of these at one time mighty peoples was entirely conjectural. Indeed, the little that was excerpted from Greeco-Italic authors is now almost wholly condemned.

What wonders were hidden in those mighty piles! What stupendous histories did they contain! What marvels of civilisation and science! Egypt and Assyria were shrouded too, in an atmosphere of superstition. In the times of the early Christians, these countries were thought to be the cradle of the dark sciences, and with justice. The survivors of these mighty nations still boasted a civilisation and depth of scientific research well calculated to awe the world. The few descendants of the Chaldeans and Magi who lived in lonely solitude on the ruins of ancient Babylon, and the plateau of Irania, were profoundly versed in the arts and sciences which are the boast of our age. Even in the time, when the Egyptian language was still spoken, travellers to the Pyramids and the statue of Memnon wrote in hieroglyphic characters on these monuments of their great antiquity. How much more ancient must they appear in our eyes after a lapse of more than two thousand years! If then, eighteen hundred years ago, ancient Egypt and Assyria, or Babylonia, were things of the past—unremembered, save to be superstitiously dreaded, how plausible that in our days these countries could defy every investigation!

I purpose this evening to give a brief account of the manner of rediscovery, of the way in which the history of these nations was unveiled, of the man and men to whose "Open Sesame" the secret entrance was laid bare, thus leading the way to the marvellous disclosure of to-day. It would take too long to follow up, in detail, the gradual but successful investigation.

Egypt was the first to arise from the gloom of her solemn necropolis. A decree, written on granite in Egyptian and Greek, gave the first impulse towards successful inquiry. Step by step Champollion, de Rouge and Lepsius, regained the lost ground. To-day we are enabled to read, with certainty, the most ancient annals. However, the lot of the Egyptologists was from the first better than that of the Assyriologists. Not only did they discover many bi-lingual documents in Greek and Egyptian, but they possessed that invaluable treasure of Herapollon, which criticises directly the Hieroglyphs, and, in itself, solves some of the knottiest problems (as to the choice of hieroglyphs and signs) capable of approximation. In fact, almost every Egyptologist, of note, claims a system. The discovery of the key to the Hieroglyphs is widely and well known; permit me, therefore, to call your attention to Asia, and let us look, for a time, at the mighty Kingdoms of Assyria and Babylonia.

The Assyro-Babylonian dominion lasted for fifteen hundred years. The Babylonians first wrested from the Accadians or Bactrians the extensive country from the lake of Van, southward, to the Persian Gulf. It is from these

Bactrians, a Finnish-Tartaric race—that the Babylonians received their peculiar graphic system. The Babylonians were a branch of the great Shemetic race, to which race so many oriental peoples belong, such as the Hebrews, the Syrians, the Arabs. The Babylonians yielded in their turn to the invading Assyrians, and these to Cyrus, the great King of Persia. With Cyrus began the glory of Persia; to the youthful hero's arms all Eastern Asiatic countries yielded; he founded the royal city Pasargade, and one of the most powerful monarchies Asia ever saw. Under the reign of Darius, Persia became a grand and vast Kingdom, divided into twenty satrapies, which contained nearly all of the then civilised world. Darius and his successors raised monuments, telling of their glory and renown. These monuments were inscribed in the three principal languages of the Persian Kingdom, the Persian, Median and Assyrian. It is in the Persian language, and by means of these Trilingual monuments, that the first inscriptions were translated. King Darius could have adopted no surer method of making his renown eternal than by retaining the tongue of his vassals, and not, as was the rule of other conquerors, forcing them to speak his own. Great and mighty palaces stood on the sites of Nineveh and Babylon covered inside and out with numberless inscriptions. Darius not only suffered these to remain unmolested, but added to them, and renewed and recopied those that were decayed. There were, therefore, in his kingdom Accadian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Median and Persian texts, dating from 2800—500 B. C. After the fall of the Persian dominion the graphic system fell into disuse, a newer and less difficult system was adopted, and in two centuries after the death of Darius no one was able to explain any of the monuments, whether Persian or otherwise. The palace of Darius as well as those of his predecessors was a mass of rubbish and decay: the spot whereon such beautiful architectural triumphs had stood, a heap of ruins. Bedouins gazed with superstitious awe on some colossal bull or sphinx, which half-protruding from the fallen mass, seemed the very embodiment of time. Imbedded in the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon and the ancient cities of the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris, lay thousands of inscriptions, telling tales of remote ages where history had never before penetrated, of traditions of the earliest races, of battle and conquest of half-savage hordes, of heroic deeds and mighty names, before whose sound nations had trembled. But they spoke to a deaf and careless generation. Sadness and silence appeared to brood over these mysterious ruins, such as could not be described in words, but which seemed to distil into the ear, drop by drop, the solemn secret of the past. Again centuries passed by—Rome, Asia's mistress, fell headlong from her throne of power; a barbarian horde swept over Europe, stamping out, with their horses' iron-shod hoofs, almost every trace of Latin civilization. All scientific and literary culture ceased. Gradually, however, slowly but surely, civilization and culture regained their power. Art and science found disciples and true interpreters of their wondrous beauty. Europe became populated by christian peoples, and peace and prosperity cultivated the higher and nobler instincts of the race. Pilgrims, in the times of the Crusades, penetrating to Mosul, the site of ancient Nineveh, told of majestic palaces and temples in ruins. Mahomedan fanatics had endeavored in iconoclastic fury to sweep from the very face of the earth all traces of their existence, but monuments which had withstood the ravages of time mocked their efforts at destruction.

The first traveller to the site of the ancient kingdoms, who gave a detailed description of what he saw, was Don Garcia de Fierro, and, altho' very brief his account was most interesting. Seeing these mysterious cuneiform characters in such profusion, he immediately concluded that it was the language of the times of the palaces. He made no attempt to decipher anything. His account, although very superficial, sufficed to attract the attention of Europe, and the literary world could no longer be blind to the existence of the monuments.

Shortly after, a Roman nobleman, Pietro della Valle, visited the mounds and gave a detailed description of what he saw. This gentleman was similarly astonished by the bizarre and complicated forms of the characters. He says "No one can tell what these characters intend nor to what language they belong—the inscriptions are of an awestruck grandeur, covering the palaces from base to summit. They are not written, it would seem, in groups of words, but are somewhat similar to the Hebrew; I think they should be read from left to right, as in our language, at the same time" he most naively adds, "I do not affirm this as a certainty". "Tutania non affirmo per seculo!"

Half a century later Chardin visited the ruins and gave, in a fine dissertation on the subject, the copies of three short inscriptions. In 1700 Dr Hyde, an English orientalist of note, edited a work on Persia. In the course of this volume he treats, to some length, of the cuneiform characters, and, in his own opinion, at least, eternally and irrefutably settled the question. According to his idea, these characters form no graphic system whatever. They are neither letters nor hieroglyphs, nor groups of lines like the Chinese. They

are simply a fanciful design of the architect, who, charged with the ornamentation of these palaces, essayed an infinite number of combinations, all arising from a few fundamental forms. Dr. Hyde goes even further. After casting a sweeping reproach on the simplicity and ignorance of the early travellers, he remarks that the inscriptions themselves are a proof of the utter absence of a graphic system on the part of the Persians or Babylonians, and that the inventor of them merits not just disapproval in handing down to posterity so trivial and careless a method of ornamentation. Of course this decisive opinion of the learned orientalist put, for some time, a stop to all investigation.

After this Kœmpfer, a German, copied an inscription of 24 lines, which, though roughly executed, was in itself, a proof of Hyde's total misconception. Kœmpfer gave an animated account of the traditions of the resident tribes concerning the ruins. According to these simple-minded and superstitious Nomads, the edifices were erected by Temeschid about 1600 years B.C. The inscriptions themselves were magic talismans, placed there by Solomon, guarding an immense treasure:—as indeed they did—though far different from that which the children of the desert supposed. To them the characters formed powerful and magic word enigmas, the solution of whose meanings would give power over genii and demons or insure immortality.

What then was our knowledge of the inscriptions at the end of the century?

The Greeks and Latins had given but very unsatisfactory reports, and subsequent travels had proven fruitless to a great extent. Nevertheless, it was an accepted fact, that these great ruins were once the boast of the Persian nation. It is further true, that the ancient Persian language was at that time a dead letter; but, in spite of violent persecution the descendants of Zoroaster had preserved copies of the ancient sacred works, written in that long unspoken tongue. These works began now, suddenly, to command an interest, for in them, it was believed, lay the key of the Persian inscriptions.

England, ever ready to encourage science, offered large sums for a complete translation of the ancient Persian documents, and even went so far as to buy, at great cost, several Zend M. S. S.

At last Anquetil Duperron, a Frenchman of great learning, undertook to give to the world the first translation and thus to acquaint Europe with the sacred language of Zoroaster. The Zend immediately assumed a place of great importance, and Sanskrit became an object of eager and interested research. At the same time no transition was made from the study of the language to that of the inscriptions. Niebuhr, the well-known Danish orientalist, describing his travels at the close of the last century, asserted, first of all the existence of three distinct and separate systems, now known to be the Persian, Assyrian and Median. The Persian system—the least complicated of the three—Niebuhr found to be composed of only 42 separate signs. This system was rendered all the more peculiar by the constant recurrence of a diagonally inscribed wedge or arrow, repeated in frequent and unequal spaces. Tychoen, somewhat later, supposed this (as was really the case) to be a word divider.

Every great discovery, however imposing the result, has its humorous side. In Egyptology, for instance, the violent polemics of Dr. Geyffart will always bring a smile to the face of the most sober philologist. This gentleman, now 27 years of age, is still engaged in refuting the "erroneous and monstrous ideas" to quote his own words, of Champollion and Lepsius. Similarly have the treatises of Drs. Hyde and Lichtenstein caused a great deal of amusement. Lichtenstein's translations were the result of no former study, no series of observations—far from it—they were brought finished and complete to the world. He launches headlong into the subject; and after indulging in a few witticisms at the expense of his colleagues in investigation, he says: "It is really astonishing, that no one before me should have discovered what the inscriptions are. The theory of three separate graphic systems is quite untenable, for it is always the same alphabet, more or less ornamented. One must not read from left to right, as has been supposed, but from right to left, as in Hebrew. As to the monuments being of great antiquity—absurd! They are Arabic texts, dating from the eighth and ninth centuries of our era, and contain passages from the Koran, and prayers of devout Mussulmans. The characters are those known as the Cufique—slightly,—shade of Mahomet!—slightly modified and disordered." He translated, at first sight the following: "We do put our trust in thee, O Lord, holy and true; for thou has created us—be gracious to us and nourish us for thou hast made us." To show you the absurdity of his version, I will anticipate and give the correct translation, which runs as follows: "Xerxes, the king, king of kings, son of Darius the king, son of Hystaspis, of the house of the Achæmenides." A similar inscription Lichtenstein renders: "The King, the sovereign, prince of princes, the mighty Sahh Gungis, son of Armerit, governor-general"—mark the following: "by order of the Emperor of China!" His assurance is almost incredible, and it is still more so to hear that his pretended

discoveries found any credence. However, when we take the novelty of the subject into consideration and call to mind that, at the time no one was in a position to gainsay this mountebank—for he was nothing else—we can account for what would be otherwise unaccountable.

Still no one could be unaware of the importance of these monuments, even though they dated from the seventh century. That the Arabs should have any connection with the Emperor of China at Pekin, was something so surprisingly new, that instead of Lichtenstein's impostures being a death-blow to the little interest felt in the subject, as one might easily imagine, they gave an additional impetus to the progress of investigation.

Nevertheless, the key to these inscriptions was unobtainable, save through the medium of the most disinterested devotion, the most untiring labour. A life of a man for each of the 42 letters!

Grand and imposing stood the ruins of Persepolis, Babylon and Nineveh; their unmistakable antiquity alone disproving the vagaries of Lichtenstein. Ages had rolled by, races had appeared and disappeared, but they still existed in majestic isolation. At last the time had come, when they should fire the world with their revelations. The sword was drawn to sever the Gordian knot of interpretation.

On the 4th September, 1802, Georg Friedrich Grotefend read before the Academical Society of Göttingen, his first papers on the cuneiform inscriptions, in the same meeting in which Heyne exposed his discoveries in the Egyptian. Grotefend was but very superficially acquainted with Oriental philology, and therefore all the linguistic experiments and hypotheses of his predecessor afforded him but slight assistance. He examined the inscriptions of Persepolis as a historian and archaeologist solely. As we have already seen, the texts on the ruins of Persepolis were inscribed in three distinct graphic systems. Grotefend concluded that not only each of these systems represented a different alphabet, but also a different tongue. Further, that the contents were the same in every case, so that could he but read the one, he would be able to decipher the rest. He accepted, therefore, the theory that the inscriptions were trilingual. He supposed that the group already declared by Tychoen and Münter to be a honorific or not royal title, was such in reality. This group was composed of seven signs and appeared frequently in the texts immediately after the first word, often twice in succession, the second time with a termination, which might be that of the genitive-plural, as "King of Kings," or "Prince of Princes." In fact he decided that this group was the ancient Persian equivalent of the modern Persian royal title, and that it should be read in its present form, Shah-in-shah, or King of Kings. On the other hand, the translation of inscriptions found on Sassanide coins, as well as the explanation of Pehlvi texts, which had been discovered amongst the ruins, had revealed genealogical formulae, such as might very probably be the style of the inscriptions around the palace-windows and portals of the ancient Persian Kings. Determining moreover that these texts should be read from left to right, as in other Indo-Germanic tongues, Grotefend chose two short inscriptions, the one from the door-post of a building on the second palace-terrace of Persepolis; the other from the wall of an edifice on the third terrace. In comparing the two, he found them very similar. The only difference was that in the first inscription a certain group, A, preceded the royal title; in the second, on the contrary, a different group, B. Moreover, that in the second, group A, the honorific title re-occurred, whereas in the first, a group, C, was not followed by a title. Grotefend concluded that these groups represented names, which were genealogically connected as follows: A, must be the father of B,—C the father of A, and whereas A and B were Kings, C was, on account of the absence of the royal title after his name, not born a king. A, was therefore indubitably the founder of a dynasty. As these were the palaces of Achæmenide Kings, there were only two cases possible; either A contained the name of Cyrus or the name of Darius. But the first supposition was clearly incorrect, as the father as well as the son of Cyrus bore the same name, Kambyses. Groups B and C were, however, totally different, moreover group A was much too long for the word Cyrus. Therefore there remained for group A, only the name Darius—groups B and C, Darius' son and father, Xerxes and Hystaspis, and Grotefend read, comparing well known grecian, hebraic and modern persian forms:

A = Darhawsch  
B = Khshcharscha  
C = Visschtash

The later investigations prove that he had really read them correctly: mistaking only the h, which proved to be a j. The correctness of his discoveries was placed beyond all doubt by a little vase, preserved in the cabinet of medals at Paris. On this there is, namely, a quadrilingual inscription. The first part is in Egyptian Hieroglyphics, and was translated by Champollion as the name of Xerxes; the other three parts were written in cuneiform and behold! the first of them, the old-persian, contained exactly the same signs, which

Grotefend, on the ruins of Persepolis, had declared to be the cartouche of King Xerxes.

In this simple manner, the first step was taken towards the successful discovery of the ancient alphabet, and Grotefend won the renown of having penetrated into its arcanes. Others have since disputed his laurels, but to Prof. Grotefend certainly the credit is due of being the first to open a gallery into this rich treasure-house of antiquity. In deciphering the three above mentioned names, he determined nearly a third of the entire alphabet, and thus, at once, supplied an ample and sure basis for further investigation.

I regret to tax your patience with these fragments of facts—but there is a consciousness of something real and genuine associated with these statistics. A fascination in doing justice to those exhaustive laborers who have resuscitated an extinct language! A mystic charm pervading the dull details when we realize the soul-propelling power that moved, inch by inch, the debris of ignorance from off those sculptured worlds of stone and made them legible to you and me. The busy fingers that chiselled the records in the solid rocks are still, and Kings, subjects and slaves have their long sleep in each other's company, but their phantom hosts seem to rise before us to-day eager to establish communication with us.

In 1820 Mons. Saint-Martin resumed the labor of investigation on its being abandoned by the German professor, succeeding only so far in giving additional strength to the arguments of Grotefend. Somewhat later, Prof. Rask was successful in determining two letters *M* and *N*, and this led to several most important verifications. The memoir of M. Burnouf on the Inscriptions of Hamadan, published in 1836 greatly furthered the work, and the researches of Prof. Lassen, supplying and identifying at least 12 characters, which had been mistaken by all his predecessors, may entitle him almost to contest the palm of original discovery with Prof. Grotefend.

To show how slowly the work of discovery had progressed, let us look at the following: Grotefend had read the name of a figure in bas-relief, immediately under the inscription of Xerxes, and supposed to represent some deity, Enroghde. 34 years later it was read, for the first time, correctly as Auramazda. In this word of only six different characters Münster had deciphered one (*A*) in 1800; Grotefend three others (*U*, *E*, *D*) in 1802; Rask one (*M*) in 1826; Lassen and Burnouf one, (*Z*) in 1835.

It had taken 37 years to read one word correctly, or more than six years for each letter.

So far, the scientific world of England, which had taken the lead in so many other branches of archaeology, had been content to leave the investigation of the Cuneiform Inscriptions almost wholly to Continental scholars, and what is still more unusual, the progress of discovery and the results obtained from it appear to have been but imperfectly known and appreciated amongst Englishmen. Individuals, doubtless, of all countries, whether Englishmen or foreigners, engaged in the study of Oriental antiquities, followed with a curious eye the successive discoveries, but general attention, or at any rate, attention commensurate with the value of the discoveries, had not been, in England, hitherto directed to the subject. It was in the year 1835 that Sir Henry Rawlinson, then Col. Rawlinson, first undertook the investigation of the Cuneiform characters. He was at that time only aware that Prof. Grotefend had deciphered some of the names of the early sovereigns of the Achaemenids, but in his isolated position at Kermanshah on the western frontier of Persia, he could neither obtain a copy of Grotefend's alphabet, nor could he ascertain what particular inscriptions had been examined.

The first texts that Rawlinson submitted to analysis, were the sculptured tablets of Hamadan, carefully and accurately copied by himself on the spot, and he afterwards found that he had thus, by a singular accident, selected the most favorable tablets of all Persia for solving the difficulties of an unknown alphabet, and which had in fact supplied Professor Grotefend with the materials of his original discoveries.

In 1837-38 Rawlinson published in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society the first complete translation of the great Behistan inscription. This inscription is one of Darius', and of enormous size. That the Persian monarch took extraordinary pains to ensure the permanency of his record is evident by its position. Instead of being placed on a level with the spectator, where it would be subject to injury and disfigurement, it has been engraved at an elevation of 300 feet from the base of the rock, and the ascent is so precipitous, that a scaffolding must have been, unquestionably, used for the convenience of the workmen employed in its execution. In its natural state it must have been altogether unapproachable, and if it were intended, therefore, that such publicity should be attained by the independent perusal and observation of all comers, then there must have existed some artificial means of ascent either by steps or ladders. At present, nothing of the kind can be perceived, and the climbing of the rock, to arrive at the sculpture, is not positively dangerous, is a feat, at any rate, which an antiquary alone could be expected to accomplish. Darius could not have foreseen the iconoclastic passion of

I-Ism; yet it can hardly be doubted, that to the safeguard of inaccessible position, is to be alone attributed the preservation of the tablet from the fate that has befallen, at the ruthless hands of the Arabs, so many of the antique monuments of Persia.

Dr. Hincks of Dublin and Professor Oppert added to this most important translation of Rawlinson many grave and valuable dissertations, so that in 1850 the grammar and lexicography of the old Persian language were firmly fixed, and it could be justly said that the Persian inscriptions were and could be translated with accuracy and perfect comprehension.

Up to 1873 inscriptions of Cyrus, Cambyses, Darius, Xerxes and Artaxerxes had been translated with great success; inscriptions teeming with historical interest, and dealing with a time and people concerning which, "an account of differences in authorities and paucity of tradition, the world knew little or nothing. *"If men hold silence, the very stones will speak!"*

We have thus briefly reviewed the history of the Persian inscriptions. Let me again call to your mind the fact that most of these texts were trilingual, that is, each inscription was written in three different tongues. Darius himself in one of the texts, says, "All these my deeds and actions my glory and renown I have caused to be written in the Persian, Median and Assyrian languages." Herodotus assures us, as would naturally be the case, that the Persian tongue was the court and official language, and that next to this, in consequence, stood the Assyrian, as the territory of that once all-powerful race formed the larger part of the Persian kingdom. Since the interpretation of the Persian monuments had been successfully accomplished, the attention of philologists was naturally directed towards the Assyrian and Median parallel texts. All traces of these mighty races seemed to have disappeared. Nineveh, the great fortress of the Tigris, founded by Nimrod and covering many miles of ground, of whom the prophet Nahum had said that it contained as many men as the sands, fishes, as many merchants as the bays, stars, the city of Salmanassar, Sardanapalus, enmeshed; Babylon with its gigantic towers, the city of the confusion of tongues, by whose streams the Jewish exiles sat and wept for the departed glory of Zion; the wonderful rich city of the Euphrates with the many temples, the city of Buchadnezar, of Semiramis, with its hanging gardens, had departed seemingly, from the very face of the earth. True, clumsy irregular hillocks covered with Bedouin tents and low huts, stood on the supposed sites of these ancient cities, but for ages they had been passed by unnoticed.

In 1820 Rich, political resident at Baghdad, returning from Kurdistan, touched at Mosul on the Tigris and remained there several days. The two large mounds on the left bank of the Tigris called forth his attention, the more so, as the inhabitants of Mosul informed him that they had exhumed there, shortly before, a large bas-relief representing human and animal forms. This had been immediately destroyed by the priests, as an object of idolatry, nor could Rich obtain a fragment. Nevertheless, after patiently investigating the territory, he became more and more assured that the two hillocks Kujindschik and Nebi Junus covered the site of the ancient Capital of Assyria.

Rich's find was, however, very small—a box three feet square in the British Museum was all that was possessed of the remains of Nineveh and Babylon. How different to-day! Five large halls of the British Museum have hardly room for the Babylonish-Assyrian monuments! Met at the door by solemn, human-faced bull colossi, we wander through halls whose walls are covered from cornice to floor with sculptures of marvellous technical perfection, which with their life-like representations of sieges, battles, hordes of prisoners, lion-hunts, palaces and temples, seem to set us back in the very heart of Assyria; we pass by obelisks and statues of unknown kings, calixes filled with inscribed bricks and prisms of clay, thrones and coffins, arms and weights, vases and jewelry, and—what is more than all these—over one hundred capacious boxes containing that priceless treasure of Assyriology—the stone-library of Sardanapalus—Assur-banipal!

Rich had truly never dreamed that under those unsightly, yellow hillocks opposite to Mosul, there lay the ruins of twelve palaces of Assyrian Kings!

Botta, in 1840, sent nearly 250 laboriously correct copies of Assyrian documents to Europe, all the more admirable as he was entirely ignorant of what he was copying. The work of comparing and investigating now fairly commenced, and it was found, that, whereas the Persian alphabet, in its cuneiform character, contained about 42 signs, the Assyrian had more than 400. It was immediately apprehended that these formed an alphabet of no common kind. That there must needs be a pictorial or hieroglyphical trait at the foundation. I do not hesitate to avow, that, had the interpreters of the Persian texts chosen the Assyrian as the object of their examination their labours would never have been crowned with success.

As it was, however, the investigators of the Assyrian texts, were in a much better position. The Persian parallels of the Assyrian texts could be translated with almost absolute correctness, and so formed a certain and trusty guide, by the help

of which, even in the face of enormous and apparently insurmountable obstacles, it was hoped to reach a happy result.

It is greatly to be regretted that all the Persian texts had not their Assyro-Babylonian equivalents, but then all the examined inscriptions were not official and therefore not necessarily trilingual.

That this Assyro-Babylonian language was of Shemitic origin was highly probably. The names of the Kings of Assyria and Babylonia transmitted to us through the Old Testament, or the more imperfect Herodotus, Ptolemy and Berossus, were indubitably Shemitic, not more so than were the Assyrians themselves from the very position of their country.

In 1840 to 1850 the first earnest labours commenced. Up to that date the complicated graphic system, as well as the want of workers, had rendered a final success very doubtful, but, through the untiring investigations of a few determined Orientalists, a satisfactory commencement was made. Sir Austen Layard was in 1846 Consul at Mosul, the site of ancient Nineveh. Immediately upon his arrival he began exhuming the ruined palaces, and with the assistance of Sir Stratford Canning obtained funds from the Government to prosecute his labour. To Layard, chiefly, are due the incalculably valuable monuments, obelisks, tablets and bricks now in that great repository of antiquities, the British Museum.

Lowenstein and de Saulcy, both philologists of note, were the first to give a reading to some short Assyrian texts. Sign by sign, word by word, group by group they compared them with their known equivalents in the Persian parallel-texts. It were to extend this lecture to far too great a length if I should attempt to follow the gradual progress of the solution of the problem, which though of the deepest interest and importance to the student, is of little value in the eyes of the world at large. Sir Henry Rawlinson in 1857 and Hincks in 1852, in a series of articles in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* determined the value of over 300 signs—but, the great difficulties of the graphic system, the singular complication or seeming confusion of words, syllables and sounds, found much ridicule in the eyes of the public, and even of the learned—so that in 1857 the R. A. Society called for a *decisive proof* of the possibility of translation. Accordingly, the society proposed to several savants, that a long inscription of 800 lines should be translated by the leading Assyriologists simultaneously and without connection with each other. To Hincks in Dublin, Rawlinson and Fox Talbot in England and Oppert in France, copies were sent, none of these Orientalists knowing, at the time, either who were the chosen interpreters or the contents of the text. On the 25th of May, of the same year, they severally returned the copies, with their translations to the Royal Asiatic Society: whose committee declared itself, upon comparing the translations, *perfectly convinced* of the fact of successful interpretation. In order that all the world might, likewise, be assured of this great and triumphant achievement, the Committee had the translations of the four Orientalists printed side by side in a separate publication. The inscription, itself, was one of Tiglath Pileser I., King of Assyria, who flourished about 1150 years before our era.

Thus bad science, triumphing over seemingly insurmountable difficulties, proved anew that she could penetrate and lead her votaries into the very heart of the mystical history of long-forgotten ages.

We are now far from the time in which ten years were devoted to deciphering two letters of the Persian Alphabet; when Bask in determining the phonetic reading of the characters M. and N. formed an epoch in science. The progress was rapid, the march onward sure. The Assyrian tablets, like the Persian, give us the names of long lines of princes; they tell us of Nineveh and Babylon, of Borsippa and Erech, of Nimrod and Noah, Bel, Moloch and Ashtar, of Semiramis, Nebuchadnezzar and Sardanapalus, of the great wars which convulsed Asia, and give us an almost unbroken history of Kings who reigned consecutively for more than 1500 years.

Of what inestimable practical value are these stone documents; how prophetic the wisdom of their intractability! The engraved library of Assurbanipal was collected under the supervision of the wisest scholars of his realm. Over 29000 Inscriptions represented the literary activity of more than 2000 years. From all parts of Assyria, Armenia, Babylonia, Chaldea, and Accadia copies were sent of the still extant monuments. Half ruined texts,—crumbling obelisks and fallen temples were examined and recopied and then transmitted to the King's library in royal proof of his genius and civilization. Grammatical lists and syllabaries, the foundation of our present knowledge of the language, ponderous dictionaries of Assyrian and Accadian, poems, full of the fervour of the sweetest psalms, long historical and chronological lists, among which, is the invaluable Ep-nym canon, which establishes the Old Testament records and chronology (so often attacked and disputed and now acknowledged, universally, to be almost without flaw;) proving the Jews, as they appear in their sacred books, to have been the grandest type of a theistic people—the one time worthy followers of inspired leaders. Here too in the collection, were essays on mysticism—treatises on mythology and astrology and demonology, with weird charms, exorcisms and

magic formulae, works on Chaldean magic as received from the Old Accadians—the R-sacerucians of antiquity; lodgers, and diaries of private citizens and merchants, accounts of the Royal Palace and hunting parks—asronomical notices of eclipses of sun and moon—of appearances and disappearances of heavenly bodies—exhaustive treatises on religion—lists of Gods side by side with almost platonic or aristotelian essays. Lastly among the names of the cities and countries, of the conquerors and conquered, we read of Libanon and Damascus, Tyro and Sidon, Cyprus and the Mediterranean, Joppa and Jerusalem, Egypt and the Nile, Ethiopia and Abyssinia—of Manasses, Jehu, Omri, Ezekiel and Hezekiah, of Necho, Tirhaka and the Pharaohs.

Finally in our hasty retrospections of this evening is there not a sentiment of vivid pleasure, that we have now another world, populous, animated, full of new personages who may live again in our thoughts to evoke at will—and yet too a feeling of pity for the decay and extinction of the knightly races who left no luminous a track in the history of science and art, and have no descendants remaining with even a consciousness of past glory! The strong and the beautiful, the gracious and majestic, the antique dignity and simplicity, the rising and expansion of many forms: where are they?—Sad and silent all.—Our pleasing impressions of wonder and gratified curiosity are mingled with the inevitable sentiment that throws its shadow over all things and drops its bitterness into all our pleasures, for we can only feel that we have, in these retrospections, a fine scene in the spectacle, of an hour. Which is life!

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

London, November 25th.—A *Times* Berlin correspondent says: A semi-official communication to the press alleges that the strength of the anti-Jewish movement was revealed in the recent debate, and that from the consciousness of that strength the movement will be likely to derive fresh courage.

Spezia, November 25th.—The steamer *Oncle Joseph* sank almost immediately after the collision. Two hundred and fifty persons are known to be drowned, and fifty saved. The fate of the other fifty is at present uncertain. Heart-rending scenes followed the collision, as the *Oncle Joseph* was wanting in means to save the lives of a large number on board. Eye-witnesses of the collision say they cannot satisfactorily explain the manner and cause of the occurrence. The passenger list of the *Oncle Joseph* shows that a total of 264 people were on board, and the sailors numbered 33. Her cargo consisted of 80 tons of merchandise. At a roll-call of the survivors 35 passengers and 30 sailors only answered to their names. The Captain also perished.

London, November 25th.—The *Oncle Joseph* was an iron screw-steamer of 823 tons gross, and the *Ortigia* was of 1853 tons burthen.

Paris, November, 25th.—Great uneasiness is felt in English and American circles here, as it is feared many Englishmen and Americans were passengers on board the steamer *Oncle Joseph*.

Rome, November 25th. Most of the passengers on the *Oncle Joseph* were poor emigrants from Calabria. The *Ortigia* struck the *Oncle Joseph* amidships while going at full speed, almost cutting her in two, and the *Oncle Joseph* sank in less than three minutes.

Rome, November 25th.—The passengers aboard the *Oncle Joseph* were emigrants for South America. The Captain of the *Ortigia* states that the night on which the collision occurred was pitch dark. The *Oncle Joseph* ran across the *Ortigia's* bow.

London, November 25th.—A *Times* correspondent believes the Montenegrins will decline taking possession of Dnieguo unless guaranteed against Albanian attack. The Albanians made a resolute stand in an olive plantation outside the town.

London, November 25th.—The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent, referring to the importance of today's meeting of the Cabinet, says: The state of affairs in Ireland since the initiation of the prosecution against the Land Leaguers increases the expectation that the Government will not much longer delay moving. Persons in position to be well informed believe that Forster returns from a visit to Ireland with views strengthened in favor of maintaining the law with a strong hand, and there will be a short session before Christmas solely to enact coercive measures. But Bright, Chamberlain, and Spencer, will undoubtedly make a strong effort to defer assembling till

January, when remedial legislation could be introduced simultaneously with coercion.

Dublin, November 25th.—An application was made to-day, in the Queen's Bench Division, for an attachment against the *Evening Mail*, for articles prejudicing the trials of the traversers. Monroe, law adviser to the late Government, who appeared as counsel for the *Evening Mail*, asked for an adjournment so as to enable him to prepare an affidavit to meet the charge at once. This was agreed to and the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin has issued a form of prayer, for use by his clergy, for the amelioration of the present disturbed state of the country.

London, November 25th.—All the Ministers were present at the Cabinet Council to-day. Previous to its assembling, Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, conferred with the Marquis of Hartington and Lord Granville, and went to Windsor Castle and had an interview with the Queen.

London, November 25th.—The morning papers to-day report an attempt to shoot Captain John Mitchell, renting a large farm in Roscommon; attempt to shoot a Protestant clergyman at Tipperary; the prosecutions in Westport for illegally assembling to resist at eviction, beside various incendiary speeches.

The *Daily News* intimates that the Cabinet may decide concerning coercion, and says that if Forster shows that the Irish Executive needs some reinforcement of its power, neither the present nor any other Cabinet that is possible in England will refuse to discharge what may be a painful duty.

Paris, November 26th.—In Court yesterday not a single proof in support of the treasonable charges made against General De Cissey was produced by the defendants, and Rochefort himself admitted that his sole object in penning his virulent article was to secure a Parliamentary inquiry. When Rochefort made this cynical avowal, the indignation of the people assembled in the Court-room exceeded all bounds, and it was with difficulty that President Carlier succeeded in restoring order.

Paris, November 26th.—In the De Cissey libel case to-day, Laisant, one of the defendants, accepted the responsibility for the articles in the *Petit Parisien*, and admitted the evidence of the witness of General De Cissey. Laisant's request that the Court adjourn for a week in order that he might produce witnesses was rejected. The counsel for the prosecution dwelt upon the glorious services of General De Cissey, and declared that his accusers were persecuting in him a soldier who was the first to enter Paris during the reign of the Commune.

This was received with cheers in the Court-room, and a tumult followed, in consequence of which the sitting was suspended and the hall cleared. When the sitting was resumed, the President of the Tribunal censured the members of the Bar for participating in this manifestation of feeling. The counsel, continuing his argument, sought to demonstrate that the charges made against Gen. De Cissey were absolutely unfounded. The counsel for the defence followed and at the conclusion of his speech the trial was adjourned until to-morrow.

London, November 26th.—The *Sportsman* says: We believe that the money for Laycock will soon be found, as we have already received donations amounting to £136, and more are promised.

Vienna, November 26th.—The Montenegrins passed through Maxara, leaving a garrison there, and occupied the Turkish inurements on the heights. A detachment subsequently advanced to take possession of Dulcigno.

Ragusa, November 26th.—The Montenegrins are to occupy the town and district of Dulcigno with 4000 men and 12 pieces of artillery.

Constantinople, November 26th.—In the fighting which preceded the occupation of Dulcigno by Dervish Pasha, the Turks lost 200 killed and wounded and the Albanians 400.

Vienna, November 26th.—Official information is received that Dervish Pasha personally surrendered Dulcigno to the Montenegrins on Friday.

Dublin, November 26th.—A meeting of the country gentry and freeholders was held at

and several farmers were present. Resolutions were passed condemning the land agitation and agrarian outrages.

The Court of Queen's Bench has finally appointed the 28th of December as the date for the commencement of the trials of the indicted Land Conquerors. Healy and Walsh will be tried at the Cork Assizes on December 7th.

Captain Beemish, a magistrate of Cork country, has written a letter to Forster, stating that he has received a threatening letter, and has therefore sought the protection of the police. His object in writing to Forster is, that if his death should be added to those of other landlords who have been murdered since the present Government came into power, it cannot be pleaded that it was either justifiable or took place because Government protection was not called for in time.

The Ulster men left Lough Mask yesterday under a strong escort. There was no demonstration. The hussars remained to protect Boycott, who will leave on Saturday. The Ulster men slept last night in the barracks at Ballinrobe.

Lord Landsdowne has just been obliged to flee to England from his Kerry estate because he felt his life to be in jeopardy there. The immediate cause of his flight has not yet been announced, but no doubt it was hastened by the receipt of threatening letters, which seem to be flying over Ireland in all directions just now.

New York, November 26th.—The *World's* London special says; It is understood that when Parliament assembles Gladstone will propose a grant of £25,000 to Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts, the hero of Candahar, for his military service in Afghanistan.

Official denial is made of the rumor that the Marquis of Lorne will resign the Governor-Generalship of Canada at the end of three years, and return home.

Still another rumor about the price paid Lord Besoumfield by the Longmans for the copyright of "Endymion" puts it at £3,000. *Vanity Fair* says this, but it is altogether unlikely.

Vienna, November 27th.—A Styrian soda-water manufacturer writes to the *New Free Press* that he is ready to enter into competition with Dr. Tanner—beer against water. He asserts that he can fast on beer 44 days.

Paris, November 27th.—The trial of the suit brought by General De Cissey has concluded. The Court after admitting extenuating circumstances, condemned Lacant, editor, and Chauvin, manager of *Le Petit Parisien*, to fines of 4000 and 200 francs, respectively, and 800 francs damages for which they are jointly responsible. They are also ordered to publish the judgment in the newspapers. The same sentence was imposed upon Rochefort, editor, and De Pierre, manager of *L'Intelligence*.

Berlin, November 27th.—The police have torn down placards in the southeastern quarters of the city, directly inciting the inhabitants to the persecution of the Jews.

Constantinople, November 27th.—The Montenegrins at first demanded a month's delay before occupying Dulcigno, but Dervish Pasha and the Admirals of the fleet refused. Occupation was peacefully completed at midnight on Friday.

New York, November 27th.—A despatch from Liverpool reports the outbreak of a horrible war at New Canbar, attended with fearful butchery.

London, November 27th.—In a speech to-day at a Liberal demonstration, in Henley, Staffordshire, Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, said: "It is a humiliating and discreditable fact that in Ireland there is a want of security for life and property. It is impossible for this state of things to continue. The public has a right to expect that the Government will not merely introduce a measure which is likely to cope with the present emergency, but will provide for the future."

After referring to the successive phases of the Eastern question, he said: "No new proposition relative to Greece has been made since that of France, but it is impossible for the Greek question to remain without solution."

He gave the particulars of England's proposal to occupy Smyrna. Russia and Greece accepted the proposal, and Austria at first promised assistance and afterward declined to take any active part in maritime operations. France, he declared that if Austria absented herself, she would be unable to join. Germany took the same course. In the meantime a rumor reached Constantinople

of the Smyrnia proposal, which acted as a stimulant to the Sultan, who categorically promised to surrender Dulcigno.

Earl Granville defended the European concert, which, he said, exists at this moment, and he hoped it would long continue. Austria, he said, has been the most anxious for a settlement of the Dulcigno question. The relations between England and Russia were most friendly. Germany and Italy hoped to maintain the concert. He concluded by saying that the Government was not ashamed of its foreign policy, and would adhere to it, endeavoring to uphold the concert of Europe while maintaining full liberty of judgment and action among the nations of the world.

London, November 27th.—Lennard Henry Courtney, one of the most advanced Liberal members of the House of Commons, addressing his constituents at Liskeard, said: The resolution to forego asking coercive powers was based on the opinion of the Irish Executive that they were unnecessary. He should bow to their more intimate acquaintance with the situation, but if it had been come to because one or two persons of eminence, sitting at ease in London (meaning Bright and Chamberlain), had registered a vow under no circumstances to acquiesce in requiring stronger powers for governing Ireland, he should say that such a resolution was a mere superstitious adherence to principles which could not command respect. If the Government had decided to introduce an Act to prevent the carrying of arms, and midnight prowling, he should have given them his strong support.

New York, November 28th.—The *World's* London special says: It is formally announced that Mr. Langtry, the husband of the "Jersey Lily," will shortly sail for America on business, and it is extremely probable that he will take with him his beautiful wife, who has done so much for his success here. Mr. Langtry's "business" in your country is of an uncertain kind, but I understand that he hopes that Mr. Sam Ward, who is thought to be up to all kinds of things, will help him on in the United States. As all the new beauties of the London season now come from New York, on the modern principle of reciprocity, is only fair that England should send you one in exchange.

The statement is once more published to-day that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been married. The ceremony is declared to have positively taken place yesterday. Nevertheless, the statement is not true. I believe that certain business arrangements still form a serious obstacle, but both parties are intent on the match, and it will undoubtedly take place at no distant day. Meanwhile, Ashmead Bartlett the groom expectant, goes about assuring everybody that he is quite disinterested in the matter and would marry the Baroness gladly even if she were penniless. Naturally, everybody believes him.

It has been a week of very little special interest in the stock market. The attempt to place Central Pacific shares here has met with strong opposition from the *Times* and several other journals, but the public is now much guided by the advice of bankers and brokers, and the Central Pacific, if it be really good, may possibly grow in time into popularity in spite of the oppositions of the newspapers. The old favorites were all higher during the week, but prices to-day are very flat.

De Lesseps' Panama Canal scheme was placed before the London public to-day, it being proposed to issue 590,000 shares at 500 francs each, interest to be allowed on the paid-up shares during the progress of the work. There has not yet elapsed sufficient time to enable one to ascertain how this scheme will strike the English public, but the tone in the city is decidedly not favorable to De Lesseps' project.

Beaconfield has made up his mind never to accept office again, no matter what may happen. He has bought the lease of a house in Curzon street with part of the large sum he has received for "Endymion," and he means to begin life over again on a new departure at the mellow age of 76. He will have another novel next year.

Sir Julius Benedict, the distinguished composer and orchestral leader, who accompanied Jenny Lind to America, and who is the author of the opera of "The Crusaders," was operated upon to-day for cataract. Both eyes are endangered.

Madrid, November 28th.—The Duke of Medina, brother-in-law of Don Carlos, was ordered to shorten his stay in Spain because he received the visits of prominent Ultramoun-

taines. He did not comply, whereupon he was ordered to leave the country forthwith.

Cape Town, November 28th.—The Rebels have been dislodged from Leribe Mountains. The Colonials lost four men. It is believed that the rebels lost heavily. A patrol from Mafeking found a large body of Basutos in their front, and the patrol retired without engaging the enemy.

Athens, November 28th.—The Government is determined to continue military preparations. The King is present almost daily at the drill of troops.

St. Petersburg, November 28th.—The *Golos* says: Russia will continue to support Greece morally, but cannot spend blood or money on the Greek cause.

St. Petersburg, November 28th.—The *Agence Russe* says: If Persia is unable to subdue the Kurds, Russia, considering the vicinity of her own frontiers, would doubtless feel bound to aid Persia.

St. Petersburg, November 28th.—The resignation of the Governor-General of Kasan, implicated in recent acts of cruelty to Tartars, has been accepted.

London, November 28th.—Haulan has issued a challenge to Laycock offering to row him for £100 a side, Haulan to choose the course, and the match to be made on Monday. Otherwise Haulan will sail in December.

London, November 28th.—The *Observer* understands that the first battalion of the Guards have been ordered to Ireland.

The *Observer* says: "What Irish malcontents deserve is the repeal of the Union. If the most extreme proposals of the Land Leaguers were to be carried into effect, the popular agitation against English rule would lose nothing of its intensity. It is well nigh idle to hope that the Irish disaffection can be removed by remedial legislation. Our interest and duty equally bind us to remove any real grievance, but we have also got to bring home to the Irish mind the conviction that the Nationalist demands are inadmissible. Things in Ireland are drifting toward a basis whose only possible outcome is another Fenian rising. The calamity can only be averted by making it clear that no amount of agitation will induce England to yield to pretensions inconsistent with the welfare of the Nation."

Dublin, November 28th.—There was a large land meeting at Sligo to-day. Davitt, Dillon, and Sexton, were present. Two bottles of gunpowder were found under the platform before the meeting began.

The battalion of London Guards ordered to Ireland numbers about 800 men. It contains few, if any, Irishmen. The battalion leaves on Wednesday.

Dublin, November 28th.—The magistrates of County Clare resolved to call upon the Government to take measures to maintain law and order.

Berlin, November 28th.—The *Gazette* declares Berlin and neighboring towns in a state of siege for another year. Another shipload of Socialists has left Hamburg for America.

London, November 28th.—The Chileans occupied Pisco, 130 miles south of Lima, on the 20th instant, without opposition.

New York, November 29th.—The *World's* London special says: Earl Granville's allusion in his speech at Henley yesterday, to the future course of the foreign policy of the Government, substantially means that France now unites at last with England, Austria and Italy, in the policy of compelling Turkey to comply with the terms of the Berlin Treaty in regard to the Greek frontier.

New York, November 30th.—The *World's* London dispatch says: There recently appeared in the New York *Herald* a letter from a correspondent in Dublin, in which it was stated that Parnell had fully made up his mind to abandon the Land League movement because Archbishop McCabe of Dublin condemned it, and that he would have done so but for the action subsequently taken by the Government. Parnell telegraphed to state to-day there is no truth whatever in the statement, and he adds that nearly all other assertions contained in the same letter about the Land League and his connection therewith are misleading, if not wholly incorrect. It has been decided that the Government, when Parliament meets, will introduce a Coercion Act at the same time with the new Land Bill Act and this will provide for the immediate disarming of the people. Whether this can be accomplished without bloodshed in the present temper of Irishmen, is a ques-

tion which nobody cares to answer just now. I fear it will be found sooner or later that land agitation is only an outward manifestation of a deep-seated feeling that the proper place in which to make laws for Ireland is at College Green, Dublin, and the feeling will remain in spite of all defiant land measures that the Government can introduce and Parliament pass. I learn of a movement in the west of Ireland, particularly in Tuam, Swineford and other considerable towns in Country Galway, to bring about a reduction of 25 per cent in rents of shops and town houses. As a matter of fact such rents are excessive in Ireland, but they have been lost sight of in the excitement everywhere attending the land agitation. Now that tenants in towns have begun to move, there is likely to be another rent scare, but on a smaller scale, of course.

London, November 30th.—The Press Association reports four other regiments under orders for Ireland. Early 1,000 more members joined the Land League in Kildart District. Two hundred marines go to Ireland this week.

Dublin, November 30th.—A large force of police and infantry and artillery went to New Pallas this morning to quiet the disturbance there.

London, November 30th.—Dr. Le-seps says: "I have greater confidence in the Panama Canal than I had in the Suez Canal. The Atlantic and Pacific breezes will make it the healthiest region in the world. There are already excavators made which will excavate 300 cubic metres in an hour. Everything necessary is ready to start work. The co-operation of England alone will make the canal a fact."

London, November 30th.—The Admiralty have received a telegram confirming the report of the murder of the commander and six of the crew of Her Majesty's schooner *Sandfly*, at Solomon Island, in the South Pacific. The party were attacked while some of them were bathing. A party from the schooner, under a Sub-lieutenant, landed and recovered the bodies and destroyed the village, losing one seaman killed and one wounded. The Commodore on the South Pacific Station will dispatch another man-of-war to the islands.

London, November 30th.—The Queen's Bench, without deciding on the merits of the case, have granted a writ, returnable on Monday, with a view to the release of Rev. Mr. Dale, who is charged with Ritualistic practices. The prosecution is required to prove the validity of its proceedings against Dale.

Berlin, November 30th.—The *Voss Gazette* violently attacks the *North German Gazette* for trying to palliate the persecution of the Jews. The *Voss Gazette* expresses the belief that the articles in the *North German Gazette* in question are inspired. It says: The Government are playing a paltry game. They merely throw out a card of Jewish persecution in order to strike at civil liberty, as they did with the Socialist agitation.

Paris, November 30th.—Rochefort invites signatures for application to the municipality for a site for a monument to Communists killed in 1871.

Lisbon, November 30th.—The Archbishop of Goa, Primate of the East is dead.

Constantinople, November 30th.—The Montenegrins have occupied the whole district of Dulcigno. Prince Nikita promised the inhabitants of the ceded district liberty of worship, amnesty and security of tenure in regard to property.

London, November 30th.—The Governor of Natal telegraphs that one European and fourteen natives were killed in a skirmish with Basutos.

Rome, November 30th.—It is understood that the Pope is preparing an allocution condemning the hostile attitude to the Church on the part of France and other nominally Catholic Powers.

London, November 30th.—At a meeting this afternoon, articles of agreement were signed for a sculling match between Laycock and Haulan, over the Thames Championship Course, to take place on January 17th, 1881, at 2:30, for £500 a side.

London, November 30th.—In the Callan case, the verdict was that McCallan published a libelous Sullivan, and that the libel in question was not fair comment. Justice Hawkins deferred sentence and bound over Callan to appear on the 15th of December. He said that affidavits must be exchanged a week before then, but he hoped they would meanwhile be rendered unnecessary.

Teheran, November 30th.—A report has been received here that Sadik, son of Sheik Abdallah, with several thousand Kurds, had advanced close on to Urumiah and captured two guns. The Persian commander has left Urumiah to engage in battle.

Berlin, November 30th.—Ponparliers are passing between the United States, French and German Governments for exchanging opinions relative to the employment of existing silver coin.

Rome, November 30th.—In the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, after several orders of the day had been introduced, Signor Mancini proposed a resolution signed by twenty members declaring that the Chamber, desiring to pronounce its opinion on important reforms which the wants of the country require, passed to the order of the day. Premier Cairoli said the Ministry would accept Signor Mancini's motion as an expression of full confidence. The motion was then adopted—221 to 188. The Cabinet regards the result as a complete vote of confidence, and, in view of the state of parties in the Chamber, it is considered a remarkable victory for the Government.

St. Petersburg, November 30th.—The ice in the Volga suddenly broke at Nijni Novgorod, in consequence of warm weather. Five steamers and thirty barges were destroyed, and large quantities of grain, naphtha and fish were lost. The damage is immense.

The Czar has left Livadia for St. Petersburg.

Paris, November 30th.—In the Senate, to-day, during a debate on the estimates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Barthélemy St. Hilaire said the naval demonstration was undertaken to settle the Montenegrin, Greek and Armenian questions. It was the sagacious policy of France which kept the demonstration within the limits in which it had returned. A demonstration in favor of Greece was still in the region of hypothesis. The Government warmly sympathized with Greece, but England first raised the question at Berlin.

St. Petersburg, November 30th.—The police at Charkoff have seized several printing presses, together with daggers, revolvers, copies of a revolutionary organ and forged passports, and have arrested two revolutionists.

Constantinople, November 30th.—Said Pasha submitted to the Sultan the draught of a note requesting that the Powers exercise friendly pressure on Greece in view of the delimitation of the frontier.

Athens, November 30th.—Count Nony, the new French Minister, in presenting his credentials to the King, recommended moderation.

Budapest, November 30th.—It is reported that the allied fleet has received orders to sail.

London, November 30th.—The *Times* says that Shaw Lefevre, the new Secretary to the Admiralty, will be an able Lieutenant to Gladstone and Forster in the land agitation.

New Pallas, November 30th.—The police hut has been removed safely, the peasantry being overpowered by the soldiers, who will protect the erection of a new hut.

Dublin, November 30th.—The *Gazette* contains an offer of £1,000 reward for the discovery of the murderers of Wheeler at Ovia.

Cork, November 30th.—A barbarous outrage was committed near Droles on a bailiff who was in charge of a house from which the tenants had been evicted. A party of armed men broke into the house and slit the bailiff's ears. The bailiff fainted from loss of blood.

The police hut has been erected at New Pallas without disturbance.

Dublin, November 30.—A circular has been issued from the office of the Chief Secretary for Ireland to the Sessional Crown Solicitors, directing them not to absent themselves more than twenty-four hours at a time from their respective counties without special cause, and to report to Forster all communications of the police in reference to the outrages.

Portsmouth, November 30th.—Five hundred marines are to go to Ireland.

Tipperary, November 30th.—The artillery detachment which went to New Pallas, left their guns behind at Limerick. All the troops withdrew from New Pallas after the police of the Government had been trebled.

Dublin, November 30th.—At the meeting of the Land League to-day it was stated that several Orangemen were

members of the League, and that branches of the League have been established in every county in Ulster.

London, November 30th.—The Land meeting held at Bally Castle, County Antrim, yesterday, was a failure. Only two hundred persons were present, and the speakers were hissed.

Berlin, November 30th.—There is a busy agitation afoot in the Hanse cities for their inclusion in the Zollverein. At the meeting in Bremen a resolution in favour of the course was almost unanimously adopted.

Vienna, November 30th.—It is reported that the Turkish Minister at Athens has made overtures to Greece, in order to ascertain whether she is disposed to enter into direct negotiations.

Berlin, November 30th.—It is believed that there is some truth in the statement that France has negatived the proposal of England not to dissolve the International fleet for the present.

New York, December 1st.—The *World's* London special says: The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, in the Beaconsfield Government, delivered an important speech at Woodstock to-night. He attacked the Eastern and Irish policies of the Gladstone Government with great severity, and made such sweeping charges of incapacity and duplicity against them, that the Ministerial leaders must feel in duty bound to defend their course before the people. Speaking of the Greek territorial claims and of Gladstone's pet scheme of enforcing them, Lord Salisbury said the best sentiment of England was utterly opposed to the menacing of Smyrna in order to compel the Porte to fulfill its Greek compacts. As to the trouble in Ireland, Lord Salisbury ridiculed the Gladstone theory that the establishment of a peasant proprietary would be an unfulfilling panacea for many if not all of the Irish evils. The Marquis indirectly admitted that the land agitation is only a surface manifestation of the old home rule spirit, which still thoroughly permeates what may be called the rebellious sections of Ireland—the west, south and southwest, and part of the eastern coast. No amount of legislation, however conciliatory, can wipe out the Nationalist feeling in Ireland and the Marquis of Salisbury confessed as much to-night when he declared that a Government policy could never be wholly successful in Ireland until all discord had first been crowded out and the supremacy of law restored by the operation of superior force. His Lordship emphatically charged that the present Irish troubles was directly traceable to the temporizing legislation of the Gladstone Government of 1879, and he predicted that evil results would follow every new attempt to bring about harmony and prosperity in Ireland by similar methods. If Lord Salisbury's utterances are to be accepted as an inspiration of Lord Beaconsfield, Ireland can scarcely look for anything from the next Parliament except severe measures. The opposition is preparing itself for the fight early in advance, and the struggle will be a bitter one when it comes—one in which the complexion of the Government is very likely to undergo a change.

Muntz, member of the House of Commons for Birmingham, is hopelessly ill.

J. B. Thompson, Q. C., of St John, N. B., a leading member of the Canadian Bar, who was of counsel for Canada before the British Commission which sat at Halifax on the Fisheries question under the Washington Treaty, is dead.

Dublin, December 1st.—The house of the Sisters of Mercy, in Tuam, County Galway, has been destroyed by fire.

London, December 1st.—The *Agence Russe* of St. Petersburg announces that Russia has under consideration the necessary steps for converting Batoum into a free port; also, that England has submitted a proposal to the Powers for the maintenance of European concert, with a view to settlement of the remaining provisions of the treaty.

A Berlin despatch says that Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador to France, goes to Paris on Wednesday. Count D. Saint Villier, the French Ambassador at Berlin, gave a banquet last night to Prince Hohenlohe, on the return of the two Ambassadors from a visit to Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe, where it is believed a plan of action formulated by Bismarck for European control of the Eastern question was discussed, and Hohenlohe was instructed to consult the

French Government on a definite proposition for dealing with the Greek question.

A despatch from Athens says: Radowitz, the German Minister, remains here six months longer, which shows Bismarck's anxiety to keep Greece well in hand, but his influence cannot prevent war unless Turkey yields the ceded territory.

London, December 1st.—At a meeting of the Committee in the furtherance of the Greek cause, at Willis' rooms, this afternoon, the Earl of Roseberry presiding, resolutions were passed urging the British Government to make strenuous efforts to assure the cession of the territory recommended by the Conference of the Powers.

A body of Albanians lifted 1600 Montenegrin sheep. Montenegro protested, but the Porte declined all responsibility.

Shere Ali, who governed Candahar under British occupation throughout the war, has obtained the Sepoy's permission to retire to India with his family.

At Paris, Madame Montifond, a well-known writer, has been sentenced by default to six months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine for offences against public morals.

Laycock's friends in Sydney, Australia, have sent a cable despatch announcing they had deposited £350 to aid him in making up his stake in his match with Hanlan, and that more money will follow.

It is believed Bismarck is not disposed to decide between the plans which have been suggested for employing the stock of silver now available in Germany, namely: That the Imperial Mint should strike small silver coins in the proportion of nine marks per head of population, or that thaler pieces be continued in circulation.

Wm. Rathbone, Liberal, has been elected a member of Parliament from Carnarvonshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Watkins Williams as one of the Justices of the Court of the Queen's Bench. Rathbone defeated H. J. Ellis, Conservative, by 1029 votes. Rathbone represented Liverpool in the last Parliament.

Gambetta did not think fit to consult the Chamber of Deputies regarding the Beaudry d'Asson letter, asking that the Chamber be requested to sanction the proceedings, under Article 341, Penal Code, against Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Questors, for arbitrarily placing him under arrest, November 11th. Gambetta considers the letter an aggravation of Beaudry d'Asson's conduct.

A correspondent at Rome, discussing the vote in the Chamber of Deputies, says: "It must be considered that fifteen of the majority are Republicans, who only support the Cairoli Cabinet as being the most favorable to their designs, and that many others voted for Signor Mancini's motion without altogether approving the policy of the Government, wishing to avoid a crisis, and hasten the discussion of reforms."

The overtures of the Turkish Minister at Athens have not been rejected, but as the condition for opening regular negotiations, Greek has asked Turkey to make a positive proposal. This conciliatory attitude is the effect of the unwillingness of the Powers to resort to force in favor of Greece and the small response on the part of the inhabitants of Thessaly and Epirus to the Greek attempt to form a volunteer corps.

The *Rome Diretto* publishes the following telegram from Valparaiso: Twenty-five thousand Chileans, 5000 cavalry, and 100 cannon, left Arica on the 5th ultimo, and arrived at Pisco on the 25th. A great battle was expected near the end of November. The Peruvians estimated number is nearly twice as large as the Chileans. The Peruvian Guano Company, at London, had a telegram dated November 29th, that the Chileans occupied Pisco, November 20th, without opposition.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

### THE OPENING UP OF YESSO.

(Translated from the *Hochi Shinbun*).

We have already pointed out that as long as the present industries in Yesso are conducted on a small scale, the profit arising from them are likely also to be small and not lasting, while it is very well known to all that the products of Yesso are not confined to the sea alone, but that the land is

very fertile in many ways. Anyone, however, who directs his attention towards the encouragement of any industries always commences at the easiest of them. The different metals hidden away in the recesses of mountains cannot be made serviceable to man until his intellect is sufficiently advanced to know how to handle them. As an instance of this, the discovery of America was due to the idea having gained complete credence that the world was round; and it was not until the introduction of steamers and railways that transport was effectually facilitated and commerce put into its present state of activity.

Thus, as regards the encouragement of industries in Yesso, the topic was frequently discussed by many of our most educated men several years ago, but, the nation not being in a sufficient state of enlightenment, no opportunity offered for the execution of their schemes, and although the then government occasionally compelled people to emigrate to Yesso in order to encourage industries, the action never resulted in any success.

When we formerly wrote on the subject of the encouragement of industries in Yesso we stated that there were three essentials required, the accomplishment of which would bring about the desired effect. These are: 1st, that a fund should be subscribed by capitalists; 2nd., that the means of transport should be facilitated in every-way: and 3rd., that immigration should be encouraged.

To commence any new scheme the first requisite is, naturally, an adequate amount of funds; money, however, rarely accumulates in any one spot in large quantities, so that without getting up a subscription it is almost impossible to encourage any industry on a large scale. Therefore a large fund is necessary to commence a large undertaking.

Again, by facilitating transport we encourage industries and commerce, and provide better means of inter-communication, which is one of the principal things upon which encouragement of new industries have to depend. The next question is that of the immigration of labour into Yesso, because, even if funds and the necessary means of transport are forthcoming, without an adequate supply of labour nothing can be done. When then all these three things are arranged, industry in Yesso will be properly encouraged.

It is, however, hopeless to look for the consummation above referred to at one and the same time; capitalists may be willing to advance the requisite funds if sufficient transport is available, but they will have to wait for this; and even allowing that transport and capital are both forthcoming, is work likely to be commenced until sufficient labourers have immigrated to Yesso? Consequently we must trust that if any one of these necessary requirements is provided, the other two will follow as a matter of course, so that eventually they will all come to pass, and great works can be commenced.

In our own opinion the facilitation of transport is the most probable plan by which the other suggestions of raising funds and encouraging immigration are likely to be brought about. We have been informed that since the Mitsu Bishi Company established a branch office at Hakodate, thus extending the mail service as far as Yesso, the greatest attention has been paid to the subject of transit. In the year 1878 the *Genio Maru* met with a heavy gale and was lost on the coast of Atsukishi. Another vessel, the barque *Nagasaki Maru* suffered from storms off the coast of Fukuyama. Apart from these casualties the tempestuous character of the northern sea has frequently influenced the progress of our navigation there. Yet despite all these obstacles, the before-named company has never been discouraged, but at an expense of several hundred thousand yen has constructed a pier and built a number of sampans at Hakodate. Moreover, the rates of passage between the various coast ports have been lowered with a view to encourage travelling from one port to another. We recollect that the Pacific Mail Company, when it had the monopoly of the coast trade, used to charge the following rates for passages between here and Hakodate; 1st class \$100; 2nd class \$75; 3rd class \$50. Now one hundred dollars at that time was worth nearly double what it is at present, so that even when the charges were reduced to \$15 they still appeared to us to be high. Now the Mitsu Bishi Company, even before it lowered its rate, charged only 16 yen for a first-class passage. This was afterwards lowered to fifteen yen, which is 35 yen cheaper, or three times less than the charge formerly made by the

Pacific Mail Company. When we notice moreover that the Mitsu Bishi Company has reduced its rates for 3rd class passages from eight to five yen, we are led to believe that this is in consideration for the lower and poorer part of the community, and our comparison of the rates charged by this and the other company encourage us in our belief.

We have not at present the proper facilities for transport, but as the means of immigration have been put with in the reach of the lowest classes even, it is to be hoped that the two other requisites will follow viz: funds and an improved transport. When these three things are obtained we may hope for a fruitful return of our outlay. We shall deal further with the same subject in a future number.

## THE SEALED LETTER.

### CHAPTER I.

The great road from Paris to Belgium is both long and dull, stretching away mile after mile in a perfectly straight line through a hideous country of yellow mud, without trees or hedges, and nearly perfectly flat. Yet in this uninteresting country, when I was on horseback and alone, I met with an adventure which I have never since forgotten. It was as long ago as the year 1815, when the scarcely unexpected return of the great emperor from Elbe had led to a plentiful exodus of those who had attached themselves to the fortunes of King Louis XVIII., more especially those who, like myself, had been in attendance upon the person of the king. My horse had cast a shoe, and I had thus fallen a little in the rear of my comrades, whose white cloaks and crimson uniforms were easily discernible through the blinding rain on the horizon in front; whilst behind me the lancers of Bonaparte, with their tri-colored pennants, hovered in the rear, following us step by step, with the evident intention of seeing us over the frontier. I was little more than a lad, but I had a tolerable horse under me, and a plentiful supply of money in my pockets; and although the rain came down without ceasing, and I was wet through and covered with mud, I kept up my spirits by singing one of the popular songs of the day, whilst I watched the rain trickling over my new epaulets. At last, my horse began to droop his head, and, like him, my spirits sobered down, and I began for the first time to ask myself where I was going. I had not the faintest notion, but I did not trouble myself much on that score, for my squadron was in front, and in following my comrades I was but doing my duty—a more than sufficient reason to my not very troublesome conscience. Inensibly, however, I began analyzing this curious feeling of abnegation of self, which is at the bottom of all sense of duty, more especially as it might affect a soldier, and I speculated freely upon the disagreeable positions I might find myself placed in when duty and obedience pointed in one direction, and one's own feelings in the other.

The pouring rain, the dismal country, the endless road, were not likely to give the most cheerful tone to my cogitations, and I was but too glad of the break afforded by the sudden appearance of a black object crawling along the yellow road at the distance of something like a mile and a half, and which was evidently under the control of some human being or other, who would at least put an end to my dreary *l'été-a-l'été*. I reined in my horse to examine the object more carefully, and soon made out that it consisted of a small covered cart drawn by some animal, which, from the zigzag mode of progression adopted, was evidently even more tired and depressed than the horse I was riding. The poor animal seemed as pleased at the prospect of companionship as I was, and willingly responding to my efforts to make him mend his pace, I was soon enabled to see that I was fast approaching a small spring cart, over which a black tarpaulin was stretched by means of three ribs of wood, resembling a sort of cradle on wheels, whilst the tired mule, who dragged it wearily along, was guided by a man holding the reins in his hands as he trudged stonily by its side. I had plenty of time to make my observation as I ranged up alongside of my future companion, who was a tall, athletic man of some fifty years of age, with a thick white mustache, and the slight stoop in the shoulders which is the unmistakable sign of the old infantry officer who has long carried the knapsack. He wore the uniform and epaulets of a major, and he had the weather-beaten look on his face which is so common among men who have seen a good deal of rough service in the field. As I approached him he gave me a quick glance from under his shaggy eyebrows, and slowly drawing a loaded musket from the little cart, he cocked it, whilst placing himself on the other side of the mule, which was thus unconsciously transformed into a rampart. Seeing the white cockade, I contented myself with drawing aside my cloak so as to show my uniform, and he at once replaced the musket in cart, saying, with a backward gesture of his thumb:

"Ah! that makes all the difference. I took you for one of those fellows who are following us behind there. Would you like a drink?"

"Gladly," said I, approaching him eagerly? "for it's more than ten hours since anything but rain water has passed my lips."

He had a very prettily engraved cocoon with a silver top slung over his neck, and producing this with evident pride he handed it to me filled with some thin, sour white wine, which tasted to me like nectar of the gods. I handed it back to him, and before readjusting it he took a mouthful of the contents adding:

"To the king's health! He gave me a step in the Legion of Honor, and it is but right that I should attend him to the frontier. When that's done, as I have nothing but my epaulets to live by, I shall return to my regiment. It's my duty."

He said this more as if speaking to himself than to me, and set his mule again in motion, whilst I rode slowly along by his side for more than a quarter of an hour without hazarding any remark, so fearful was I of putting an end to our newly-formed acquaintanceship by what might prove to be an indiscretion with a man who was evidently somewhat peculiar. As he soon stopped again to rest his tired mule, I took the opportunity of getting rid of the rain which had soaked down into my long horseman's boots.

"Your boots seem to stick pretty tight to your feet," said he.

"It's a long time since I've had them off," I replied.

"Bah! you must learn to think nothing of that," he rejoined, in a gruff voice. "If you mean to be a soldier, especially in such stirring times as we are likely to live in—" Then turning half round, he added, "What do you suppose I've got in the cart there?"

"I am sure I don't know," I answered.

"It's a woman!"

"Ah!" said I, with a sort of grunt, but not venturing on any other sign of astonishment, and following him at a foot's pace.

"The poor old wheelbarrow there didn't cost me much, nor the mule either. Nevertheless it's all I have got to make the march on, although the road drags out like a linen-draper's measure."

I at once offered him the loan of my horse, and as he saw I had no intention of sneering at himself or his conveyance he seemed on a sudden at his ease, and coming alongside my stirrup he gave a hearty smack on the knee.

"Well, you are a good fellow, although you have the crimson breeches on."

The recollection of the dislike with which our four favored regiments of the body-guard had been always regarded by the line flashed across my mind, and I believe I blushed at the way in which we had been preferred to the old soldiers.

"However," added he, "I won't accept your good-natured offer, for the very sufficient reason that I don't know how to ride!"

"But, major, officers of your rank are compelled to ride!"

"Bah, once a year, at the inspection, and then we hire an old hack. As for me, I began life as a sailor, and ever since I have been in the line I never troubled myself about learning to ride."

I could see he was eyeing me closely for the next few minutes, but as he found I was still silent he went on:

"So you're not curious? I thought I should have astonished you."

"I'm not so easily astonished as you think."

"If I were to tell you why I left the sea I should astonish you, whatever you may think now."

"Well, why didn't you try? At all events it might warm us up, and make me forget the rain that gets in at the nape of my neck and runs down to the heels of my boots."

The good-natured major was evidently as pleased as a child to tell his story, and forthwith prepared himself for it. He readjusted his shako covered with oilskin, on his head, and gave a hitch forward with one of his shoulders, which could have satisfied even the rawest recruit that he belonged to the infantry; that veritable shrug that the foot soldier gives his knapsack to shift the load and lighten the weight and which never forsakes him after he becomes an officer. After this convulsive gesture he drank a mouthful from his coconut, gave a dig in the ribs to his mule by way of encouragement, and began.

## CHAPTER II.

I was born at Brest, and, to avoid troubling you with details you won't care about, let me say, that I ran away to sea when I was a lad, and was found stowed away in the fore-cabin of an Indianman when she had lost sight of land. The captain was better natured than some would have been in his position, and instead of pitching me into the sea he turned me into a cabin-boy; and, for my part, so anxious was I to prove that his kindness was not misplaced, I worked away so hard that at the end of fifteen years I found myself in command of a merchant brig of some five hundred tons burden. When the Revolution broke out, the Royal Marine (which, mind you, was as good a service as a man need wish for) found itself deprived of the great portion of its officers, and the authorities were glad enough to put men like me in command, who had not only sufficient experience as seamen, but had also shown an aptitude for fighting in brushes with pirates, and such irregular warfare. However, whatever my merits were, one fine morning I found myself in command of the corvette *Marat*, of twenty-six guns and three hundred and fifty men, having just received orders to get ready for Cayenne, whither I was to take re-enforcements for the garrison, and a political prisoner, whom the frigate *Decade* which had sailed a week before, had been obliged to leave behind for want of room. On the 28th of Fructidor, 1797, I received my orders from the Directory, the first letter enclosing a second with three broad red seals, which I was directed not to break until I had reached certain degrees of latitude and longitude, which would bring me somewhere near the line. It was a remarkable letter in many ways, for it was of extreme length, and was so carefully sealed and gummed together that I found it impossible to glean the smallest notion of its contents, which I am not ashamed to say I was most anxious to become possessed of. From the first I conceived a dread of this mysterious-looking document, and after much consideration I determined to place it inside the glass of a little useless clock, which was fixed over my bed, until the time arrived when I was authorized to ascertain its contents. The rest of the furniture of my cabin was as neat and appropriate as you could find in any man-of-war; for instance, my bed at night, was shut up into a sofa in the day-time where I smoked my pipe; the floor was waxed and scrubbed until it shone like a looking-glass, and when all was in order it was as pretty a room as you could wish to see. What pleasant days we spent there, and what an agreeable voyage it was, until—but I must not anticipate.

We started with a fair wind, and I happened to be engaged in

putting my letter inside the glass of the clock when a knock came at the door, and my prisoner entered, bringing with him a pretty young girl, about seventeen years of age, whom he held by the hand. He was not much more than nineteen himself, and a good-looking lad, except that he was a little too pale and too white for a man; he was a man, however, and one who behaved like the heroes of ancient days, when the occasion arose, as you will see before I have done. As I turned round he drew his wife's arm within his own, and there they were, looking as fresh and happy as two turtle-doves, and made me quite happy to see them.

"So, there you are my children," said I; "and come to give a visit to your Captain. It's very kind of you, and although I have some distance to carry you away, so much the better, for it will give us the time to get acquainted. Forgive me, madam, for not having my coat on, but I was engaged in nailing this clock up securely so that I might get rid of this hateful letter. Do you think you can help me?"

They really were a nice little pair. The little husband took the hammer and the little wife the nails, and they passed me the one and the other as I asked for them; she, laughing merrily, called out "to the right," or "to the left, Captain," as the rolling of the ship made the clock lurch about; in fact she was making fun of me.

"You naughty child, I'll tell your husband to scold you if don't mind," and then she threw her arms around his neck and kissed him; for they were like two children, and it was no wonder we soon became great friends together. We were pretty lucky in our passage, for the weather seemed made expressly for us, and I made my two little friends come and dine daily with me. When our frugal dinner was over they would nod and wink to each other, and when I laughed at them they would join in with me. Nothing came amiss to them, and they were always merry and pleased with everything that was done for them. Although my orders were to be kind and attentive to them, I was especially told to keep them on the ordinary ship's rations, and they had their hammocks like the rest of the crew. I was like you, my friend, and I didn't bother people with questions about what did not concern them; for what were their name or their affairs to me, who was only the captain of the ship that took them over to the other side of the world? At the end of a month I had begun to look upon them as my children; whenever I called them they came and sat down by me; the young man wrote at my table (that is to say, my bed), and helped me to work out the longitude, and soon got to do it as well as I could, and then we talked about anything that turned up until the watch was called.

"Do you know," said I one day, "we make up quite a family party. I don't want to cross question you about your affairs, but probably you have not too much money between you, and you will find it hard work to dig and delve among those prisoners at Cayenne. It's a horrible country out there, but for a seasoned old fellow like me, who has been dried up by the sun, I can live there like a lord. Now, if you have any sort of liking for me, I'll throw up my commission on board this old craft and I'll establish myself out there with you, if you wish I should do so. I have not a single relation at home, and you would make me a nice little household. I can help you to a score of things, for I have not sailed the sea all these years for nothing, and I have a snug little strong box on board that I've come by honest enough, and which I shall leave to you when the time comes that I must lose the number of my mess."

They looked at each other quite astonished, as if they scarcely believed what I said: and then the little woman fell back on her unfeeling resources—she ran crying and blushing to her husband, and threw her arms around his neck. He put his arm around her waist, and I saw tears too in his eyes: he held out his hand to me, and I noticed that he was more pale than usual. She spoke in a low voice to him, in his ear, while her thick locks of yellow hair fell over his shoulders, and he answered her in the same way, occasionally kissing her forehead, whilst she wept without ceasing, until I got tired of seeing it.

"So this doesn't suit you?" said I at last.

"But—but, Captain, you are too good," stammered the husband, "I hardly know what to say to your goodness. But—how can you live with prisoners?" and then he lowered his eyes, and a blush came over his face.

"I don't know what you've done to be transported in this fashion," I replied, "but you can tell me or not some day or other, if you choose to do so. You don't seem as if you had anything very disgraceful on your conscience, and I am pretty sure I have done worse things than you. Once for all, so long as you are committed to my custody it is my duty to look after you, and I shall do so, and you must expect nothing else; for, under orders, I'd twist your neck as I would a brace of pigeons; but, once I throw off the coat with the epaulettes on it, I care neither for the admiral nor for any one else under the sun."

"It is because I thought it might be dangerous for you, Captain, to be friends of ours that I hesitate. We laugh because we are young; we are happy because we love each other; but I have very dismal half hours when I think of the future and what may happen to my poor Laura."

As he said this he pressed his young wife to his breast, and murmured:

"I ought to have said as much to the Captain, don't you think so my darling? I am sure you would have said as much yourself!"

I took my pipe and turned away, for to tell the truth I felt as if the tears were coming to my eyes, and that was not a state in which a man in my position, should be seen.

"Come, come," said I, "the future will set this all right. If the tobacco is disagreeable to the lady I will go away."

She looked up at me with her face all on fire and wet with tears, like a child that has been scolded.

"At all events," said she, looking up at the little clock, "let us take about something else; and the letter there!"

When she said this I felt a cold shudder pass over me, and my hair seemed almost to stand on end.

"Good heavens," said I, "and I had almost forgotten it! If we had got beyond the first degree of north latitude I should have nothing to do but to jump overboard."

I seized hold of the ship's log, and when I saw that we had, at least, a week before us, I was in some degree comforted, but I still felt an undefined fear in my heart.

"There is no joking with the Directory on the score of obedience," I half muttered to myself. "However, I'm all right so far, but the time has slipped away so quickly that I had nearly forgotten all about it."

Well sir, there we stood, all three of us, looking up at the letter as if we expected it to speak to us. What struck me the most was that the sun, which was now shining through the cabin window, lighted up the glass of the clock, and made the great red seal in the centre look like the features of a face in the middle of a fire.

"One might almost say that its eyes were coming out of its head," I said to amuse them.

"Oh," replied the young wife, "it looks more like the stains of blood."

"Bah, bah!" said her husband taking her by the arms; "you are frightening yourself, Laura. It looks like an invitation to a wedding. Come along and go to bed; why shall you bother yourself about the letter?"

They left the cabin and went up on deck, whilst I remained and smoked my pipe, but I could not take my eyes off the great red seal, which seemed to have the same power of fascination over me that a serpent is said to possess. At last I tore myself away from it, and went up on deck to finish my pipe. All was going well there, for the *Marat* had a favorable wind, and was doing her ten knots comfortably within the hour. It was as beautiful a night as I have ever seen in the tropics. The moon was just rising above the horizon, and the calm white sea seemed to cut her in half, looking like a sheet of snow covered with diamonds. I stood looking at the scene in silence, and the officers and sailors of the watch were gazing over the bulwarks at the shadow of the corvette in the water. I like silence, order and discipline, and I had forbidden all noise and fires aboard after 9 o'clock. Suddenly I saw a little red line almost under my feet, and I was just about to utter an angry exclamation, when I saw that the light came from the cabin of my young prisoners, and wishing to make sure of the fact I stooped down so that I could look through the skylight. The young wife had undressed and was on her knees, saying her prayers by the light of a little lamp, whilst her husband was seated on a portmanteau, with his head between his hands, watching her. Her eyes turned toward heaven, were still wet with tears, and when she had finished she made the sign of the cross with a smile, as if she were going to paradise. Without saying a word, her husband kissed her, and taking her up in his arms, lifted her into her hammock as if she had been a child. It was a very hot night, and the gentle motion of the ship seemed to soothe her, for after lying for a few minutes—

"My dear," said she, more than half asleep, "aren't you sleepy? It's getting very late I'm sure."

He remained in the same position with his head between his hands, and, finding he did not reply, she turned her pretty little head over the edge of the hammock, and looked at him with her mouth half open, and not daring to speak to him. He hesitated for a moment, and then said, with an evident effort: "My dear Laura, the nearer we approach our destination, the more apprehensive I feel. I don't know why, but it seems to me as if the happiest part of our life would prove to be the first part of this voyage."

"I feel exactly the same," said she; "and I hope we may never get there."

"And yet," he added, clenching his hands together. "My darling, I notice that whenever you say your prayers, you always cry. That worries me terribly, for I know whom you are thinking about, and I fear that you regret having come with me."

"I regret!" said she in a distressed voice, "Regret, too! and to have followed you! I, who am your wife, and who know my duty, although I am but seventeen. Why, my mother and my sisters all said it was my duty to go with you to Cayenne. I wonder how you can think of such a thing for a moment! How can you regret anything when I am with you to help you while I live, and die with you if you die!"

The young man heaved a deep sigh, whilst he tenderly kissed the pretty hand and arm she extended to him.

"Laurette, my darling Laurette, when I think that if we had only waited for four days they would have arrested me alone, I cannot forgive myself."

She leaned over the hammock and stroked his hair with both her hands. She laughed like a child; and said a number of pretty, womanish things to him which I cannot repeat, then shutting his mouth with her little fingers, so that he was obliged to listen to her.

"Are you not much better off with your wife, who loves you, my darling? I am quite content to go to Cayenne. I shall see the savages and cocoanut trees, like Paul and Virginia, and each of us will plant one, and see which will turn out the best gardener. We will work all day, and all night, too, if you like; and I am strong, too—look at my arms. I could almost lift you up. Don't laugh at me, for I am a capital needle-woman, and there is sure to be a town where they will want that sort of thing. Besides, I can give lessons in music and drawing, and, if they know how to read out there, you can write for them."

The poor lad gave a bitter cry when she said this.

"Write, indeed, write!" he said, "Why was I ever taught to write? It's only fit for a fool to do. I believed in their talk about the liberty of the press. I only wrote half a dozen lines, which were read by those who liked them, and thrown into the fire by those who disliked them, and only served the purpose of enabling

them to persecute us. It was bad enough for me, but for you, my angel, who had been my wife but four days only—what had you done? How could I have been foolish enough to let you come with me? Do you know where you are, my poor little girl, and where you are going? Very soon, my child, you will be sixteen hundred leagues from your mother and sisters, and all for me!"

She hid her face for a moment in the hammock, and although, situated as I was, I could plainly see she was crying, it was impossible he could do so. Very soon she reappeared with a smile on her face to cheer him up.

"At all events, my darling, we are not overrich just now," she said with a shout of laughter, and holding up her purse. "All I have is a single louis. And how much have you got?"

He could not resist her winning ways, and laughed like a child. "Upon my word, I don't know. I had a crown piece, but I am afraid I gave it to the porter who carried my portmanteau aboard."

"Never mind, one is never better off than when one has nothing. Besides, there are those diamond rings that my mother gave me, and they would fetch heaps of money. Do you know, too, I think that our good-natured captain is pretty well aware what the contents of that letter are and that we are recommended to the Governor of Cayenne."

"Perhaps," said she, "who knows?"

"I am sure of it. You are so good, the Government have only exiled you for a short time, and don't really mean to do you any harm."

It struck me that she might have guessed correctly the contents of the sealed letter that had so puzzled me, and jumping up quite relieved at the idea, I stamped on the deck to call their attention, and shouted out an order to extinguish the lamp. It was blown out at once, and I heard them laughing in the dark like schoolboys on a holiday. As I walked the deck in the cool night air and thought over this new idea, it seemed to gather strength, and without trying to dive into State secrets (which I should never have the wit to comprehend) I thought it very likely that one of the five members of the Directory had become captivated with the youth and grace of the young couple, and had thought it desirable to nip petty imprudences in the bud by a punishment which was more apparent than real. When I went down to my cabin to turn in, I looked at the letter in quite a different spirit, and was surprised to find that the great red seal appeared to smile good-naturedly at me. The last thing I remember before going to sleep was bestowing a cheery nod on it, in token of friendship.

### CHAPTER III.

I have always slept with one of my eyes open (as we say aboard ship), and it was not surprising that the sudden cessation of all motion one fine morning, about a week after my interview with the prisoners, sent me on deck at once to see what had happened. It was nothing more nor less than a dead calm, the sea like a sheet of glass, and the sails looking as if they were glued to the masts; and in answer to my inquiry the First Lieutenant informed me that we had reached the first degree north latitude and the twenty-seventh degree of longitude. As the officer read the entry from the log in a monotonous tone a sharp feeling of dread seemed again to pass through me, as I remembered that the time had come when the sealed letter must be opened, and all doubt and mystery as to its contents forever cleared up. As I have already said, the Directors never allowed the slightest trifling with their orders, and I had not even the excuse of press of duty during such weather to afford me a loophole for delay. As I paced hurriedly along the deck, I tried to raise my sinking courage by arguing with myself that Laura's interpretation of the mystery must be the right one; and as my mind became more firmly impressed with the conviction, I went down to my cabin, and, taking the sealed letter from its place of safety behind the glass door of the clock, I gazed impatiently at the great centre seal. My fingers were under the envelope, and I was about to tear it open, when again a tremor seized me, and I hastily replaced it, muttering to myself that there was no chance of the ship's moving before the evening, and that my duty would therefore allow me to postpone the opening for a few hours. I avoided the young couple during the day, but the hours seemed to fly like seconds, and the time for the setting of the sun was at last rapidly approaching, which would probably bring with it a breeze from the westward. I dared wait no longer, and rushing hastily into my cabin, and without looking at the seals, tore open the envelope. I read it through, and then I rubbed my eyes for I thought they were deceiving me. I read it again and again, and then I began at the last line and read it backwards. I felt my legs begin to totter under me, and I was obliged to sit down; then a twitching of the muscles of my cheeks commenced as I gazed at the letter, and I had to rub them with some rum to put a stop to it. The one word "duty" seemed to burn itself into my brain, and hastily sluicing my head in the water-jug, I went on deck into the fresh air.

Laura was then looking almost prettier than I had ever seen her, dressed in a fresh white frock, with bare arms, and her splendid hair flowing down her back. She was amusing herself with a hook and line, with which she was trying to catch some of the sea-weed that was floating around the ship. She called to her husband to come and help her, and I watched them for a few minutes without speaking; and then as I at last caught his eye, I made him a sign to come and speak to me. Looking up at the moment she chanced to detect the gesture, and dropping the line she seized her husband by the arm.

"Don't go near him," she said, "Look how pale he is! I am sure there is something wrong."

He soon quieted her and came over to me; whilst she, leaning against the mast, watched us, as we paced up and down the poop, without speaking a word. I lighted a cigar and tried to smoke it, it seemed bitter, and I threw it into the sea and watched it as it

floated away. Suddenly I took him by the arm, and as we recommenced our walk I whispered in his ear:

"Tell me your story, my friend, and what you've done to these dogs of Directors that seem like five bits of a king. These lawyering fellows have got a pretty strong grudge against you. What's the meaning of it all, and what have you done?"

He shrugged his shoulders, poor lad, and said with a sort of bitter smile:

"Not much, Captain, God knows. Three silly couplets, and very bad ones, in a vaud-ville. But they made the people laugh, because they were about the Directory, and that's all!"

"Impossible," said I.

"It is true. I swear to you. The verses were bad enough, as I have said, but I was arrested on the 15th Fructidor and taken to La Force. I was tried on the 16th and condemned to death, and the sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation."

"Good heavens, these lawyers are precious thin-skinned! Do you know, my friend, that ether orders me to shoot you, here?"

He made no reply, and he took it very well for a young man of only nineteen years of age. He only looked at his wife, and wiped away two or three drops of perspiration that would have fallen from his forehead. I had some on my face, too—and other drops in my eyes for the matter of that; I went on:

"It seems these good citizens didn't choose to murder you on dry land, and thought no one would hear much about it if it were done out here. It's an awful affair for me, but I must do my duty. The sentence of death is in perfect form, signed, sealed and initialed—nothing is wanting."

He made me a bow but his face flushed up.

"I have no request to make of you, Captain," said he, in almost has usual tone of voice. "I should not like to stand between you and your duty; all I ask is to be allowed to speak to Laura; and I beseech you to protect her so long as she survives me, which I don't think will be very long."

"Be assured of that, my poor fellow. Don't let that trouble you, for I will take her safely home to her family on my return to France and I will never leave her so long as she wants to see me. But I believe that you are right and that she will never get over it."

The poor fellow took both my hands in his and squeezed them warmly.

"My dear old friend, I pity you more for what you have to do, than I do myself for what I have to suffer. I want you to protect her, and watch over her until she is handed over to her mother." Then, in a low voice, he added, "Let me tell you that her health is very delicate, that her chest is affected, and it is necessary she should wrap herself up well at times. I know that you will be all to her that her father and mother could be to her—won't you, now? If it could be arranged that she should keep the rings her mother gave her, I should be very glad. But if it turns out that they must be sold, I think you will find that they will fetch a good sum. My poor Laura—how beautiful she is!"

All this began to be more than I could stand, and although I had hitherto spoken to him in a cheerful way to keep up his spirits I could no longer do so.

Between brave men there is nothing more to be said. Everything else is understood. Go and speak to her now and let us use no time."

I shook hands again with him as I said this, but as he still retained mine in his grasp I looked him straight in the face and added, "If I might be allowed to give a last word of advice it would be not to say a word of this to her. It shall be arranged without her, or even you, knowing anything about it. That is my business."

"Ah! well, yes, perhaps you're right. Farewells are dangerous, very dangerous."

"Yes, yes," said I, "don't be a child, and all will go well. Whatever you do, don't kiss her if you can help it; if you do you're lost."

I gave him another grip with my hand and let him go. How hard it was to bear!

It seemed to me as I watched him, that he kept the secret as we had arranged, for they paced the deck together for more than half an hour, arm in arm, and then they went over to the side of the ship and began fishing up the bits of sea-weed with the line she had dropped, and which one of the cabin-boys had managed to get hold of again. All of a sudden the night was upon us, as is usual in these latitudes. It was the moment I had selected for the fulfilment of my duty, but its mournful recollection has never since left me for an hour, and I drag it about with me as a convict does a chained shot."

The evident emotion of the old officer when he reached this point in his narrative compelled him to pause, and when he resumed it, after an interval of a few minutes, it was in a somewhat incoherent strain, in which a sort of running commentary was muttered to himself on the changing phases of his story.

I called up the second lieutenant on to the quarter-deck and gave him his orders. "Since we are ordered to turn butchers and executioners, launch the first cutter without delay. Put that woman into her, and row straight away from the ship until you hear the report of six muskets; then turn about and return."

Here he muttered to himself, "Obey a mere scrap of paper like that—for that was all it really was! I must have been possessed by some foul fiend. I saw the unhappy young man kneel down and kiss her knees and feet when the sailors approached her, and I ordered him to separate them. Oh, God, I see it all now!"

He stopped short suddenly in front of me.

I tell you I was like a madman. "Separate them," I cried, "For we are all a set of scoundrels. The Republic is dead. Directors, Directory, they are nothing but vermin. See what these villains of lawyers have forced me to do. If I had but the five wretches here I would shoot them every one. I swear I would, as the heavens are above me!" I saw the men staring at me, and evidently thinking

I had lost my wits, but what did I care for them or my life? Not so much as the rain that is falling on me now."

He turned from me and strode away, muttering to himself and clenching his fists, whilst he occasionally struck the mule with the hilt of his sword as if he meant to kill the poor animal. His face was so convulsed that his bushy eyebrows fairly met, and the weather-beaten hue of his face turned to so deep a crimson that I thought he must have a fit of apoplexy. In his excitement he threw his cloak from off his shoulders, leaving his breast fully exposed to the wind and rain, of which he seemed quite unconscious, and thus we marched along, side by side, until I plainly saw that if I wanted to hear the conclusion of this sorrowful story I must break the silence.

"I can quite unders and," said I, as if he had finished his story, "that after such an occurrence as that, one holds one's duty in abhorrence."

"Duty, duty! Are you mad! It is not duty at all. No captain of a ship ought to become a butcher, and would never be asked to, except under the government of thieves and assassins, who take advantage of the habit of a poor fool to obey blindly, to obey always, in fact to obey like a machine, and against all his better nature."

Then he drew a red handkerchief from his pocket, and burst into an ungovernable flood of tears, which he made no attempt to control; seeing which, I pretended something was amiss with the girths of my saddle, and drew back behind the little cart, fearing he might feel humiliated if he had me for a spectator of his affliction. I had rightly judged, for in little more than a quarter of an hour he rejoined me, and, with an attempt at indifference, abruptly asked me if I had any razors in my portmanteau, to which I naturally replied that it would be time enough to get them when I had some semblance of a beard. He seemed pleased at the manner in which I answered him, and, after a short pause, he said:

"I dare say you've never seen a ship in your life, and don't know the poop from the stern?"

I was obliged to confess my ignorance, and he gave me a long description of each, adding with regard to the former, "It is there a man is placed when he is ordered to be shot."

"I understand," said I; "he tumbles into the sea, and there is no more trouble."

He made no direct answer to this remark, but began talking about the number of boats a corvette generally carries, and their several positions on the deck, and thus he insensibly glided back to the subject which evidently occupied all his thoughts.

"The sailors carried Laura off into a six-oared boat before she had time to cry out or speak to me, but it is astonishing what a set of fools there are in the world who always manage to do what they are ordered in the wrong way. Poor, poor, Laura! The officer in command of the boat was actually fool enough to row away straight in front of the ship, and, as for me, I had calculated on the night concealing the work we were about, totally forgetting that the flash of the muskets must naturally light up the scene. Well, to cut it short, from the boat she saw her husband fall, shot dead, into the sea!"

"Our merciful God above alone knows how such things come to pass as I am about to tell you—at least I know that I can't explain them; but the moment the volley was fired, she raised her hands to her forehead as if a bullet had struck her, and there she sat in the boat, without fainting, without screaming, without speaking, and returned to the corvette when and as they willed. I went to meet her, and I spoke a long time to her, and said what I thought was best. Her forehead was a bright red, whilst her face was deadly pale, and she seemed as if she listened to me, and looked me steadily in the face whilst she slowly rubbed her forehead. She trembled all over as if she were afraid of every one who came near her, and thus she has ever since remained. You may call her what you like, an idiot, an imbecile, or a madwoman, and all I have ever heard her say since is, 'Take the ball away; take it away out of my head.'"

Can you wonder that I devoted my life to the fulfilment of the promise I made to that poor murdered lad and that my conscience has ordered me to cherish and take care of poor Laura so long as I am spared on this earth? When I returned to France I claimed my rank in the army, having taken a dislike to the sea, because I had shed innocent blood there; and when the arrangements had been carried out, I obtained leave of absence, and left with Laura for her old home, intending to leave her with her family. Unhappily, I found that her mother was dead! and what do you think her sisters said to me? They proposed to put her in the madhouse at Charenton, and I turned my back on them, and have ever since taken care of her myself."

"Is she inside there then?" asked I, pointing to the cart.

"Certainly she is; and you may see her if you like," and he called to the mule to stop.

#### CHAPTER IV.

The weary mule stopped readily enough, and my companion drew aside the tarpaulin and began to arrange the straw at the bottom of the cart, whilst I looked in and saw a very painful sight. I saw two enormous blue eyes, beautifully shaped, but apparently out of all proportion to the rest of the countenance. The head was perfectly formed and covered with a world of lovely hair, but the forehead was flushed as he had described, whilst the rest of the face looked like that of a corpse. She was nestled down in the straw, except her knees, upon which she was engaged playing dominoes. She looked up at us, trembled all over, then smiled faintly at her old protector, and recommenced her game. She seemed as if she was playing with her right hand against her left.

"It is a month and more that she has played that game," the major observed, "and perhaps she will continue to do so for some time longer, and then perhaps she will take up backgammon, or something like it. It is extraordinary, isn't it?" and he unlaced

the oilskin on his shako, which the wind and rain had somewhat disarranged.

"Poor Laura," I replied, "you are indeed lost to this world!" and then I held out my hand to her, which she took mechanically, with the ghost of a smile. I observed with astonishment that she had two splendid diamond rings on her fingers, which I at once identified as those of her mother, and wondered how they had been preserved through so many vicissitudes. For the whole world I would not have dared to say this to the major, but he noticed that my eyes were fixed on the trinkets, and said with a certain air of pride:

"They are fine diamonds, are they not? and would doubtless have fetched their value if necessity had arisen, but I would not allow them to be taken away from the poor child. She cries if any one touches them, and she never takes them off. She never complains, and occasionally she does a little needlework. I have kept my word to her poor little husband, and, to tell you the truth, I don't repent my promise. I have never left her, and I tell every one that she is my daughter, and is mad. That sort of a thing is respected in the army, and in more easily arranged than you people in Paris would think possible. She has been through all the wars of the empire with me, and I have always managed to get her safely through them. With plenty of straw and this little carriage, it was easier than you imagine; and as I was a major on full pay, with a pension as an officer of the Legion of Honor, and the gratuities Napoleon gave his soldiers, I have never been pushed for money. There isn't a man in the 7th Light, officer or man, who doesn't know poor Laura, and love her."

Then he touched her lightly on her shoulder and said:

"Now, my child, say a word to the lieutenant who is standing there. Just a little nod of your head."

She looked vacantly at me, and betook herself again to her dominoes.

"Ah!" said he, "she's a little put out to-day because of the rain. Luckily she never catches cold, and they say mad people are never ill. At the Beresina, and throughout the retreat from Moscow, she always went bareheaded. Go on, my child, play away, and don't trouble yourself about us. Do just as you like, Laurette."

She took the hand he had laid on her shoulder, a black, wrinkled hand, and lifted it timidly to her lips and kissed it like a slave. It made my heart ache to see it, and I called out immediately:

"Come, major, let us get on, or the night will be upon us before we reach Bethune."

He carefully scraped the yellow mud off his boots with the end of the scabbard of his sabre; then he got upon the footboard of the cart, and drew the hood of the cloak over the girl's head, and taking a black silk handkerchief from his neck, tied it around her. He then replaced the tarpaulin, started the mule, and with the customary hitch of his shoulder we resumed the march. The rain fell heavily, the sky was dark and threatening, and the weary road stretched away before us in a never-ending line, and even the frightful windmills which studded the country seemed unable to move under the universal depression. We fell into silence, and I watched the old officer as he strode along with undiminished energy when the mule appeared nearly done up, and even my horse began to show symptoms of fatigue. Every now and then the brave old fellow took off his shako to wipe the perspiration from his brow or the rain from his thin grey hair, from his white moustache, or his thick eyebrows. He did not seem to trouble himself in the least with the effect his story might have had upon me, and he had plainly sought to make it neither better nor worse than the reality, but after some time he fell back alongside of me again, and began an interminable story of a campaign he had once gone through with Marshal Massena in Spain, in which his regiment, formed in square, had beaten off three successive charges of cavalry. I could not listen to it, although he entered into a long disquisition to prove the superiority of infantry over cavalry. At last the night came down upon us, the mud became thicker and deeper, and not a hovel of even the humblest kind was to be seen near the road. We stopped at last under a dead tree, the only one near the highroad, and he at once began to tend his mule, and I did what I could for my horse. Then he looked into the cart as tenderly as a mother looks into the cradle of her infant, and I heard him say, "There, my child, put that mat round your feet and try to go to sleep."

Turning to me, he added, "That's all right. She hasn't had a drop of rain inside," and then placing some straw under the cart we crawled on to it to get out of the rain, and he produced a loaf of bread, which we shared between us.

"I'm sorry I can't give you anything better for supper, but it is not so bad as the steak of horse cooked with powder instead of salt, that we had to eat in Russia. I always manage to have something a little better for her, and she likes to have her meals by herself; for she can't bear a man to come near her since that affair of the letter."

As he finished speaking we heard her sigh and say, "Take away the bullet; take the bullet out of my head."

I started up, and he made me sit down again, "Sit still, sit still," said he, "that's nothing. She has said that all her life, for she always believes she feels the bullet in her brain. It is the only sign she ever gives of all the suffering she has gone through; and a dear, sweet creature she is."

I listened sadly to this without speaking, and then I calculated that no less than eighteen years had elapsed since 1797, during all which period this drama had been daily enacted, and I mused on the character of the man seated beside me. At last I could stand it no longer, and, turning suddenly to him, and seizing his hand, I shook it warmly.

"You're a downright worthy fellow," said I.

"And why?" replied he, with an astonished air. "You mean because of the poor girl there? Don't you see it is my duty?" Then he went off into another story about Massena. The next

morning early we reached the little ugly town of Bethune, where everything was in the greatest confusion, for "boot and saddle" had just been sounded, and the inhabitants were already beginning to stow away the white flag to make room for the tricolor. Drums were beating the assembly, the Cent-Gardes were mustering, the squadrons of the mounted body-guard were forming around the carriage of the prince, and the streets were filled with the soldiery and the baggage wagons. The sight of my own regiment made me forget my old companion on the march, and joining my squadron I lost sight of his little cart in the crowd. Alas! I never saw him again.

Often and often had I wondered what had become of him, but I had stupidly forgotten to ask his name, and such inquiries as I could make had not resulted in obtaining any information about him. One day, however—I think it was in 1825—when I happened to be describing him to an old captain of infantry, I proved to be more fortunate.

"I remember him well," said he. "He was a grand old fellow; but a bullet at Waterloo tumbled him over. He had left a little cart among the baggage wagons with a sort of madwoman in it, and when we retreated through Amiens, to join the army on the Loire, we left her there. I heard afterwards that she died in three days, raving mad."

"He did his duty, then, to the last," I replied. "When we answer to the final roll-call, I hope we may be able to give as good an account of ourselves as he will."

"Amen," murmured my friend.—*Temple Bar Magazine.*

### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

"Christmas comes but once a year"  
And soon the Old Year's past!  
Then people who possess my first,  
Will surely get my last.

1.  
Look in the glass, what see you there?  
A wrinkle! on that brow so fair!  
A mark too surely ploughed by care.

2.  
Composer of music, well known is he;  
Italian in name as in melody.

3.  
Fair "Messenger flower" of Heaven's blue;  
A messenger girl to the Gods were you,  
Till changed by them to the rainbow's hue.

4.  
Perhaps I'm only an exclamation,  
Astonishment, or perhaps vexation!  
More often used as interrogation.

5.  
What everyone has, may be good or bad,  
Though we don't always keep the one we've had.

6.  
This article's varied in every clime,  
In Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter-time,  
And constantly changed without "reason or rhyme."

SAYONARA.

### CHURCH SERVICES.

#### CHRIST CHURCH.

Sunday Morning ..... 11 A.M.  
" Evening ..... 5.30 P.M.

E. CHAMPEYNS IRWINE, M.A.,  
The Parsonage, 101.

#### UNION CHURCH, No. 167.

Sunday Morning ..... 11 A.M.  
" Evening ..... 8 P.M.

REV. LUTHER H. GULICK, M.D.,  
Pastor.

### NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

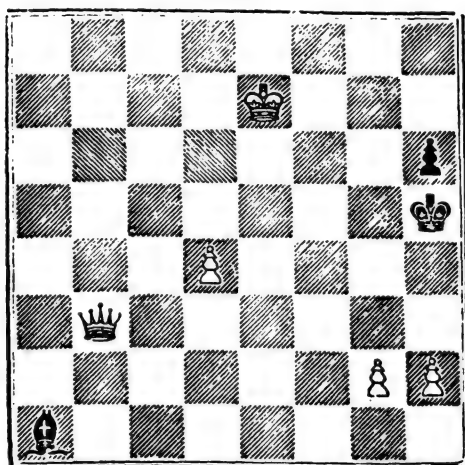
(For Week Ending 31st December, 1880.)

	A. M.	Discount on Yen Sold:		Gold Yen.	Nitin.	Silver Subsidiary (Yen.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		Num.	Closing.				
1880.							
Thursday ..... Dec.	23	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
Friday .....	24	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Tuesday .....	28	66	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Wednesday .....	29	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—
Thursday .....	30	66	—	—	—	—	—
Friday .....	31	66	—	—	—	—	—

## CHESS PROBLEM.

By E. B. COOK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF DEC. 18TH, BY S. LOYD.

White.  
1.—K. to Kt. 2.  
2.—K. to B. 3.  
3.—Q. mates.

2.—Q. to Q. sq.  
3.—Q. mates.

2.—Q. to B. 3. ch.  
3.—Q. to Kt. 3 mates.

2.—Q. takes Kt.  
3.—Q. mates.

Black.  
1.—K. R. 5. dis. ch.  
2.—Anything.

1.—R. to B. 4.  
2.—Anything.

1.—Kt. to B. sq.  
2.—K. to R. 5. ch.

1.—Kt. to B. 3.  
2.—Anything.

No correct solutions received.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Jan.	10th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Dec.	30th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Jan.	8th
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Jan.	3rd
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Jan.	3rd
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	Jan.	5th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	Jan.	5th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Jan.	5th

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Jan.	8th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Dec.	31st
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Jan.	8th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Jan.	8th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	Jan.	8th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Jan.	12th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	Jan.	12th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	Jan.	1st
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Jan.	5th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.0	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.0	9.15	10.30	12.0	1.30	2.45	4.0	5.15	6.30	8.0

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

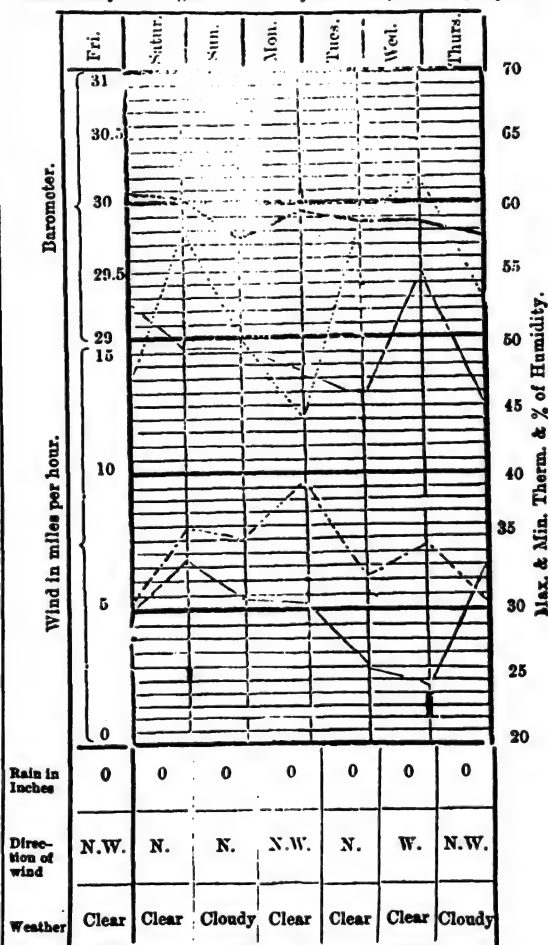
## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongu, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 25.5 miles per hour on Wednesday at 11 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.107 inches on Friday, at 10 p.m., and the lowest was 29.731 inches of Sunday at 2 p.m. The highest temperature reached during the week was 55° 2 on Wednesday and the lowest was 24° 6 on the same day, the range for that day being nearly 31°. This is greater than the range for any day of last year. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the corresponding week of last year were 58° 8 and 36° respectively. The temperature throughout the month thus far is considerably lower than for December of last year. No rain fell during the week; the amount for the corresponding week of last year being .520 inches.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

Dec. 26, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
Dec. 26, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Dec. 28, Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
July 28, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 524, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Dec. 29, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Dec. 30, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Dec. 30, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Cobb, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.  
Dec. 31, Japanese steamer *Hioho Maru*, Moore, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Lieut. G. Drury, R.N., and Mr. B. Kanako in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* from Kobe:—3 Russian officers; 200 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Shario Maru* from Kobe:—40 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and infant, Mrs. Kirkwood, Messrs. J. G. Walsh, C. W. Reyniers, T. R. Frazar, H. W. Lea, E. H. Tuska, Sei, Taskahashi, Nishimura, Kenmura, Sasaki, and Kodani in the cabin; 116 Japanese and 4 Chinese in the steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Lieut. A. Wyckoff, U.S.N., Shebei, Ohta, A. Huber, Capt. Paul Klupfer, G. W. Bailey, A. E. Salter, Chas. Stanford, G. B. Hulme, J. O. Smith and wife, Frank Reid, J. Hoole, Wm. Musgrave, Pedro del Rio, and E. J. Smithers. For Hongkong: U. E. Edwards, John Sohn, John Smith, C. E. Cassels, C. Berger, and 690 Chinese in the steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

Dec. 25, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 25, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 946, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 26, French steamer *Tanis*, Reynier, 1,735, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Dec. 29, Japanese 3-masted schooner, *Awajishima Maru*, Crichton, 944, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 29, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, with hulk *Undine* in tow, Hogg, 1,042, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 29, British steamer *Radnorshire*, Davies, 1,201, for London via Japan and China ports, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.

Dec. 30, British ship *Eidenhope*, Flett, 1,498, for San Francisco, on home charter, Ballast.

Dec. 30, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Imai, Messrs. Fennelosa, Mason, Williams, Kano, Mitsui, Michigi, and Seki.

Per French steamer *Tanis* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Lisa Josephine, Mrs. Julia Bruck, Messrs. Marmot, Deunard and 2 children, Von den Steinen, I Bush, and A. Park.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—  
Transhipment... .. 637 pkgs  
Local ... .. 2,265 "

Total ... .. 2,402 pkgs.

Per French steamer *Tanis* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France ... .. 794 bales.

" " London ... .. 76 "

Total ... .. 870 bales.

Waste Silk ... .. 245 "

Treasure for Singapore ... .. \$100,000

## REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Tokio* reports:—Sailed from San Francisco December 4th at 2.15 p.m. Had moderate to heavy gales from W.S.W. to W.N.W. the entire passage. Arrived at Yokohama, December 30th, at 12.35 p.m.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

THE Firm of EDWARD FISCHER & Co., of Japan, established on the 1st January, 1874, has this day ceased, and Mr. R. W. IRWIN is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.

Yokohama, December 31st, 1880.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself in Japan under the firm name of

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.

Mr. H. W. LIVINGSTON, JR., is authorized to sign the firm name in HIOGO and OSAKA.

EDWARD FISCHER.

Yokohama, January 1st, 1881.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## S A I L E D.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
July 15	Athelstan	LONDON	Yoko. & Higo
Aug. 14	Mikado	"	" "
Sept. 14	Remonstrant	"	" "
June 26	Goodell	"	" "
July 23	Furness Abbey	"	Hiogo
Aug. 3	Graudoe	"	Yokohama
June 26	Clan Mc. Leod	ANTWERP	"
Sept. 26	Anna Seiben	"	"
Aug. 12	George Bewley	" & ANT'P	"
Aug. 25	Eller Bank	MID' BROUOUGH	"
July 17	Ste. Lucie	PHILADELPHIA	"
" 11	Auguste	SWANSEA	Nagasaki
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	Yokohama
" 22	Caroline	"	"
Sept. 2	Hoikow (s.s.)	GLASGOW	Hiogo
Dec. 8	Flintshire (s.s.)	LONDON	Yokohama

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Nov. 5	Coldstream	LONDON	Yoko. & Higo
" 5	Ordovic	"	" "
" 5	Merionethshire (s.s.)	"	" "
" 5	Priam (s.s.)	"	" "
" 5	Lord of the Isles (s.s.)	"	" "
" 5	Mora	"	" "

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red): barque, flag C. (red) ball on white ground: brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground): schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will tune Pianos from the 1st January, 1881, at the following rates:—

## IN YOKOHAMA.

Single tuning - - - - - \$ 5.00  
Annual " - - - - - 30.00

## IN TOKIO.

Single tuning - - - - - \$ 7.00  
Annual " - - - - - 40.00

Lessons given on the Flute, Violin, English Concertina and Guitar at moderate charges.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS REPAIRED.

C. WAGNER,  
No. 220c Bluff.

Yokohama, December 22nd, 1880.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Genkai Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1,917	Shanghai & ports	Dec. 30	M. B. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong	Dec. 26	P. & O. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Dec. 16	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Alexander	Carson	American schooner	52	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	J. E. Collyer
Buaton Vale	Buckingham	British barque	411	Liverpool	Dec. 17	Hudson & Co.
Black Diamond	Baade	German barque	601	Nagasaki	Dec. 23	P. Bohm
Carl	Thomsen	German brig	225	Newchwang	Nov. 22	Chinese
Cilurnum	Beadle	British ship	1,850	Hongkong	Nov. 8	Edward Fischer & Co.
Fontenaye	F. Tribe	British ship	564	Antwerp	Dec. 9	A. Reimers & Co.
Helena	Ewalt	German schooner	60	Kurile Islands	Oct. 31	Captain
Lottie	Hiltz	German schooner	26	Kurile Islands	Sept. 4	Hohnholz & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Mary C. Bohm	Petersen	German schooner	55	Kurile Islands	Oct. 24	P. Bohm
Mikado	Lehman	British barque	643	London	Dec. 24	Hudson & Co.
North Star	Johnson	Russian schooner	42	Kurile Islands	Nov. 16	H. W. Hohnholz & Co.
Otago	I-aacson	Russian schooner	46	Kurile Islands	Nov. 3	H. Cook
Otome	Hardy	American schooner	72	Kurile Islands	Dec. 13	H. Snow
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Polynesian	Collins	British ship	1,293	Shields	Nov. 28	Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Royal Tar	Gaves	British barque	598	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Dec. 23	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	750	Put in dismasted	Oct. 10	Malcolm & Co.
S. F. Hersey	Waterhouse	American ship	920	Newport	Nov. 26	Order
Stella	Werner	American schooner	30	Kurile Islands	Oct. 11	Captain
Victoria Cross	Tweedie	British barque	668	Antwerp	Dec. 3	Boyes & Co.
Zoila	Peregrine	British barque	953	New York	Dec. 17	J. D. Carroll & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONN.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Swatara	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Hakodate	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Albatross	4	894	—	Sloop	Chafoo	Captain Errington
FRENCH—Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Michand
GERMAN—Veneta	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Zirzow
ITALIAN—Vettor Pisani	12	1,800	—	Corvette	Kobe	Cap. H.R.H. D. of Genoa
RUSSIAN—Kniaz Pojarsky	12	4,291	—	Ironclad	Nagasaki	Captain Tirtoff
" Crayser	—	1,500	—	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Nazimoff
" Africa	14	1,400	—	Cruiser	Nagasaki	Captain Alecoff

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Shanghai and way-ports	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	Jan. 5th, at 4 p.m.
Hongkong via Kobe	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	Jan. 8th, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	Jan. 8th

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—The chief business has again been in *Yarn* 16/24's and *Shirtings* 9lbs. The former can be quoted dearer by twenty-five cents per picul, the latter show a rise of 2½ cents per piece. *T. Cloth*, somewhat better. Other Cottons unchanged. *Woolens* dull at former rates.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.75 to 31.75
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		\$32.25 to 33.25
Bombay, No. 20 do. ...	"	\$29.50 to 31.50
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.50 to 35.50
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		\$36.00 to 37.00
" 38 to 42 ...	"	\$40.00 to 41.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	\$1.75 to 2.25
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	\$2.22½ to 2.62½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.55 to 1.70
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.50 to 1.60
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.40 to 2.60
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.09½ to 0.15½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.65 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 1.90

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.68 to 0.70
Taffachelaas:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	4.50 to 6.00
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.72 to 0.81
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.75
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.16½ to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy ... 48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.60 to 0.65
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.39 to 0.42

**SUGAR.**—Six thousand piculs have been sold at quotation, which is higher in consequence of the reduced number of holders. Stock 41,000 piculs.

**SAIGON RICE.**—No sales, owing to the approach of New Year. Stock 28,000 piculs.

**KEROSENE.**—Only 2,000 cases have been sold and we remain with a stock of 468,000 cases.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... per picul	\$4.47	Japan Rice ... per picul	\$3.00 to 3.35
Taiwanfoo in bag ...	\$4.40	Japan Wheat ...	\$2.20
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	\$7.75 to \$8.75	Saigon Rice [cargo] ...	\$1.83
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fab ...	\$6.50 to \$8.50	Kerosene Oil ... case	1.98

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—During the past week an active business has been done in Silk, and about 1,000 shipping bales are reported as sold. Hanks more especially have been in brisk demand, and prices have advanced about \$10 per picul.

Stocks are estimated at about 6,200 bales.

Total shipments 10,740 bales against 12,586 bales last season.

	Exchange 3/8½	Exchange 4/76
Hanks.—No. 1 & 2 ...	\$540 to \$550 = 17/8 to 18/ = fcs. 48.90 to fcs. 49.70	
" " 2 ...	\$530 to \$540 = 17/4 to 17/8 = " 48.30 to " 48.90	
" " 2½ ...	\$510 = 16/10 = " 48.50	
" " 3 & infra. ...	\$475 to \$490 = 15/8 to 16/2 = " 43.60 to " 44.80	
Filatures.—Extra ...	\$640 to \$650 = 20/11 to 21/3 = " 57.90 to " 58.70	
" " 1 ...	\$610 to \$620 = 19/11 to 20/3 = " 55.30 to " 56.10	
" " 2 ...	\$570 to \$590 = 18/8 to 19/4 = " 51.80 to " 53.50	
" " 3 ...	\$540 to \$550 = 17/9 to 18/1 = " 49.10 to " 50.00	
Kakodas.—Best ...	\$590 to \$600 = 19/4 to 19/8 = " 53.50 to " 54.40	
" Medium & Good ...	\$550 to \$570 = 18/1 to 18/8 = " 50.00 to " 51.80	
Re-Reels Medium to Best ...	\$535 to \$580 = 17/7 to 18/ = " 48.90 to " 52.70	

**TEA.**—Settlements for the week amount to 1,250 piculs at steady prices and our quotations are unchanged. Owing to small arrivals of fresh leaf our stock is reduced to 6,500 piculs.

Common { ... } \$10 to \$13	Fine ... \$21 to \$23
Good Common { ... } \$15 to \$16	Finest ... \$25 to \$27
Medium ... \$17 to \$19	Choice ... \$28 to \$29
Good Medium ... \$17 to \$19	Choicest ... \$32 to \$34

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight ... 3/8½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight ... 72½
" " Bank Bills on demand ... 3/8½	" " Private 10 days' sight ... 72½
" " Private 4 months' sight ... 3/8½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand ... 89½
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " Private 30 days' sight ... 90½
ON PARIS—Bank sight ... 4.66	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand ... 89½
" " Private 5 months' sight ... 4.77	" " Private 30 days' sight ... 90½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight ... par.	KINSEATZ ... 66½ dis.
" " Private 10 days' sight ... ½ % disc.	GOLD YEN ... 350 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—There have been several arrivals of sailing vessels principally from long voyages. The *Polynesian*, *Fontenaye* and *Royal Tar* are reported chartered for Home, with landing here or in the Philippines, so that we have few disengaged vessels in port.

## INSURANCE.

# LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL  
CHARTER.  
A. D. 1720.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at the following rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....	12 Months.....	1½ per Cent
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6 " " " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10 Days.....	1 " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 " " " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " " " "
DWELLING HOUSES ( FIRST-CLASS F. A. ....	2½ per Cent.	
in the Settlement ) SECOND-CLASS " " " "	3 " " " " " " " " " "	

DWELLING HOUSES ( FIRST-CLASS F. A. ....1½ per Cent  
on the Bluff ..... ) SECOND-CLASS " " " " " " " " " "

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.  
Agents.

Yokohama, January 29, 1879.

## The Staffordshire FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN consequence of the extension of this Company's business, by an increased capital and the formation of a London Directorate, the business will, from this date, be carried on under the title of

THE

## London and Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company (Limited).

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for this Company under full Power of Attorney, is prepared to issue POLICIES AT CURRENT RATES on property in Yokohama and Tokio.

All Policies and other Contracts entered into by the "Staffordshire" will be maintained in force and hold good by the

"London and Staffordshire."

W. J. S. SHAND,

General Agent for Japan.

Yokohama, 7th September 1880,

## SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1879, £262,492.46 l.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,  
Agents,  
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, 10th June, 1880.

## INSURANCE.

# THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL  
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

CHIEF OFFICES:

Exchange Street, St. Ann's Square,

MANCHESTER.

With Branch Offices at 14, King William Street, E.C.  
London; Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, Bristol,  
Leeds, and Newcastle.

THE undersigned having, by ample Power of Attorney been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates.

CORNES & Co.,  
No. 35.

Yokohama, March 10, 1879.

## THE MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM & Co.  
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

## Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000

Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.  
Yokohama, October 27, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

THE UNDERMENTIONED BANKS will close on—

SATURDAY..... 1st proximo.

MONDAY..... 3rd "

For THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

L. C. MASFEN, Manager.

For THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

For THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

C. GAUTHIER, Agent.

For THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

T. H. WHITEHEAD, *pro* Agent.

Yokohama, 22nd December, 1880.

## NOTICE.

## NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

THE UNDERMENTIONED BANK will be CLOSED on

SATURDAY..... 1st JANUARY,

AND

MONDAY..... 3RD JANUARY.

For THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

GEO. HARRISON, for Agent.

Yokohama, December 31st, 1880.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

MR. LUDOVIC CAMERON will assume charge of the Agencies of this Corporation in Japan from the 1st January, 1881.

By order of the Court.

GEORGE HARRISON,  
*Inspector.*

Yokohama, December 16th, 1880.

## THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY MORNING,  
(Sundays excepted).

Subscription \$24 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

tf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## W. &amp; A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents for Japan.

## AVERILL MIXED PAINT,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

## CALIFORNIA PAINT COMPANY.

WE desire to call the attention of the trade in Japan and China to a few of the special features of merit of superiority of the AVERILL PAINT manufactured by us. It is

## MIXED, READY FOR THE BRUSH,

Requiring no addition of anything. It is of Pure White and all Shades and Colors. It is put up in 1-4, 1-2, 1 and 5 gallon cans and sold by the gallon. It does not require skilled labor in using as any one can apply it who can handle a brush. It is applicable to all kinds of work; on wood, stone or iron. It dries with a Rich, Glossy Finish, unequalled by any other paint.

In dry and hot climates, so destructive to ordinary paints, the AVERILL is found specially desirable, as the "Soluble Glass" used in its composition chemically unites the lead and oil, so that they cannot separate but form a covering which is not only brilliant in finish but is entirely impervious to heat or moistures, and will last fully twice as long as any other paint in the world.

It has been thoroughly tested and in general use for twenty years; and throughout the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, the Australian Colonies, and wherever known, is universally admitted to be the best paint for all uses in the market.

We are confident that when introduced into Japan and China its features of merit will be promptly recognised.

## CALIFORNIA PAINT CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Yokohama, December 1st, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 127.

# CHINA SEA.

## S W A T O W DISTRICT.

### BREAKER POINT LIGHT-HOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Light on Breaker Point was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 8th December, 1880.

The illuminating apparatus is a First Order Dioptric Occulting Light alternately showing for *eight seconds* and suddenly disappearing for *two seconds*. It shows *white* from S. 55° W. round by W. to N. 53° E., and *red* in shore of both these bearings as far as the land. The bearings are magnetic and taken from seawards.

The light is elevated 152½ feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible at a distance of 19 nautical miles.

The tower is round, of iron, 91 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 120 feet.

The tower is painted in black and white horizontal bands, and the dwellings and boundary wall white.

Approximate position—Latitude.....N. 22° 56' 30".

Longitude....E. 116° 28' 10".

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Shanghai, 9th December, 1880.

## THE GREATEST

## WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

## SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1873.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

### OAKEY'S

#### WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1S., 2S. 6D. AND 4S. EACH.

### OAKEY'S

#### INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

### OAKEY'S

#### SILVERSMITHS SOAP

[NON-MERCURIAL]. FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

### OAKEY'S

#### WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1S. BOXES.



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT FOR  
CONSUMPTION, WASTING, &c.  
PANCREATIC EMULSION.

RESTORES DIGESTIVE POWER, STRENGTH, WEIGHT, &c.  
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,  
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

Alex. Campbell,  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
No. 33, TSUKIJI, TOKIO.  
Tokio, 26th June, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Five Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND FERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.  
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.

*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,**

CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following

**EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevoli, Magnolia, Jasmín,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy  
action and promotes the growth of the hair.**ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
Cream,And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers.

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

**CAUTION.**—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed  
in seven colours.

**ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE

**NORTON'S**

MARK.

**CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- &amp; 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**  
WILDEN WORKS.

STOURPORT ENGLAND.

**SHEET IRON,**

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

**TIN PLATES,**BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
"ARLEY," "STOUR."Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,  
and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.  
April, 1880.**FOR SALE.**

GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... .. \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reimers, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq., W. S. Young, Esq.,  
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.,  
Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. F. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "  
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

## SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 50, Cornhill.  
" Bates, Hendon Co., 4, Old Jewry.  
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 13, Nassau Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bacon, 113, Washington Street.  
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.  
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.  
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.  
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bund  
Yokohama.